

## Recombinant Human Ephrin-A4/EFNA4 Protein (Fc & His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH032392

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

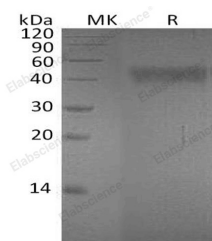
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Ephrin-A4;EPH-Related Receptor Tyrosine Kinase Ligand 4;LERK-4;EFNA4;EPLG4;LERK4
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Leu26-Gly171
<b>Accession</b>	P52798
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	44.3 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	45 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-Fc-His
<b>Bioactivity</b>	Immobilized Human EphA7-His(Cat: PKSH033689) at 2µg/ml(100 µl/well) can bind Human EFNA4-Fc-6His. The ED50 of Human EFNA4-Fc-6His is 1. 5190 ug/ml.

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### For Research Use Only

## Background

Ephrin-A4 is a member of the ephrin ligand family which binds members of the Eph receptor family. All ligands share a conserved extracellular sequence; which most likely corresponds to the receptor binding domain. Ephrin-A4 consists of approximately 125 amino acids and includes four invariant cysteines; It has been shown to bind EphA2; EphA3; EphA4; EphA5; EphA6; EphA7; and EphB1. Ephrin-A4 binds promiscuously Eph receptors residing on adjacent cells; leading to contact-dependent bidirectional signaling into neighboring cells. It may play a role in the interaction between activated B-lymphocytes and dendritic cells in tonsils.

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