

Recombinant Human EphA1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030520

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

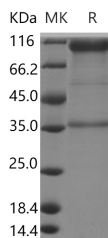
Description

Synonyms	Ephrin type-A receptor 1;hEpha1;EPH tyrosine kinase;EPH tyrosine kinase 1;Erythropoietin-producing hepatoma receptor;Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor EPH;EPHA1;EPH;EPHT;EPHT1
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Glu547
Accession	EAL23789.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	83.3 kDa
Tag	C-hFc
Bioactivity	Immobilized human EFNA1-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl /well) can bind human EPHA1-Fc, The EC50 of human EPHA1-Fc is 10-30 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	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.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 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.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

EPHA1 or EPH receptor A1 belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. Receptors in the EPH subfamily typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. An important role of Eph receptors and their ligands ephrins is to mediate cell-contact-dependent repulsion. Eph receptors and ephrins also act at boundaries to channel neuronal growth cones along specific pathways, restrict the migration of neural crest cells, and via bidirectional signaling prevent intermingling between hindbrain segments. Eph receptors and ephrins can also trigger an adhesive response of endothelial cells and are required for the remodeling of blood vessels. Eph receptors and ephrins have emerged as key regulators of the repulsion and adhesion of cells that underlie the establishment, maintenance, and remodeling of patterns of cellular organization. The ephrins and Eph receptors are implicated as positional labels that may guide the development of neural topographic maps.