

Recombinant Human Ephrin-B1/EFNB1 Protein (His & Fc Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031370

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

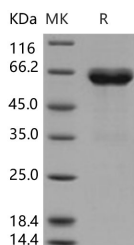
Description

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|------------------------------------|--|
| Synonyms | Ephrin-B1;EFL-3;ELK ligand;EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 2;LERK-2;CFND;CFNS;EFB1;EFL3;Elk-L;EPLG2;LERK2 |
| Species | Human |
| Expression Host | HEK293 Cells |
| Sequence | Met 1-Gly 232 |
| Accession | NP_004420.1 |
| Calculated Molecular Weight | 51.2 kDa |
| Observed molecular weight | 64&36 kDa |
| Tag | C-His-Fc |
| Bioactivity | Immobilized mouse EphB3 at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind human EFNB1 Fc chimera with a linear ranger of 1. 56-25 ng/ml. |

Properties

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|-----------------------|---|
| Purity | > 95 % 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



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Ephrin-B1 also known as EFNB1, is a member of the ephrin family. The transmembrane-associated ephrin ligands and their Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases are expressed by cells of the SVZ. Eph/ephrin interactions are implicated in axon guidance, neural crest cell migration, establishment of segmental boundaries, and formation of angiogenic capillary plexi. Eph receptors and ephrins are divided into two subclasses, A and B, based on binding specificities. Ephrin subclasses are further distinguished by their mode of attachment to the plasma membrane: ephrin-A ligands bind EphA receptors and are anchored to the plasma membrane via a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) linkage, whereas ephrin-B ligands bind EphB receptors and are anchored via a transmembrane domain. An exception is the EphA4 receptor, which binds both subclasses of ephrins. EphrinB1 and B class Eph receptors provide positional cues required for the normal morphogenesis of skeletal elements. Another malformation, preaxial polydactyly, was exclusively seen in heterozygous females in which expression of the X-linked ephrinB1 gene was mosaic, so that ectopic EphB-ephrinB1 interactions led to restricted cell movements and the bifurcation of digital rays.