



# Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

## Recombinant Mouse EphA1 Protein (His Tag)(Active)

RPES1527

### Product Data:

**Product SKU:** RPES1527

**Size:** 100µg

**Species:** Mouse

**Expression host:** HEK293 Cells

**Uniprot:** Q60750

### Protein Information:

**Molecular Mass:** 58.6 kDa

**AP Molecular Mass:** 68 kDa

**Tag:** C-His

**Bio-activity:** Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse EPHA1-His at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse EFNA1-Fc, The EC50 of mouse EFNA1-Fc is 21.3-49.8 ng/ml.

**Purity:** > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

**Endotoxin:** < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

**Storage:** 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

**Reconstitution:** Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

**Application:** Functional ELISA

**Synonyms:** 5730453L17Rik;AL033318;Eph;Esk

## Immunogen Information:

**Sequence:** Met 1-Glu 548

## Background:

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.