



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse EphA6/EHK-2 Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)
RPES2148

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2148

Size: 100µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: NP_031964.2

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 85 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 110 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse EphrinA3 at 1 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse EPHA6 / chimera with a linear ranager of 6.25-400 ng/ml.

Purity: > 90 % 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: Ehk2;Hek12;m-ehk2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met 1-Gln 546

Background:

Ephrin type-A receptor 6, also known as EphA6 or EHK2, belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family which 16 known receptors (14 found in mammals) are involved: EPHA1, EPHA2, EPHA3, EPHA4, EPHA5, EPHA6, EPHA7, EPHA8, EPHA9, EPHA10, EPHB1, EPHB2, EPHB3, EPHB4, EPHB5, EPHB6. The Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases (comprising EphA and EphB receptors) has been implicated in synapse formation and the regulation of synaptic function and plasticity⁶. Eph receptor-mediated signaling, which is triggered by ephrins⁷, probably modifies the properties of synapses during synaptic activation and remodeling. Ephrin receptors are components of cell signalling pathways involved in animal growth and development, forming the largest sub-family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). Ligand-mediated activation of Ephs induce various important downstream effects and Eph receptors have been studied for their potential roles in the development of cancer. In the vomeronasal system, Ephrin-A5/EphA6 interactions mediate attraction or adhesion rather than repulsion.