Mouse EphA6 / EHK-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **50630-M08H**

Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Ehk2; Hek12; m-ehk2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain of mouse EphA6 (NP_031964.2) (Met 1-Gln 546) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized recombinant mouse EphA6 at 2 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind recombinant human EphrinA3 at a linear range of 0.31-10 ng/ml.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Ser 28

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse EphA6 comprises 530 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 59.5 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the recombinant protein migrates as an approximately 65 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

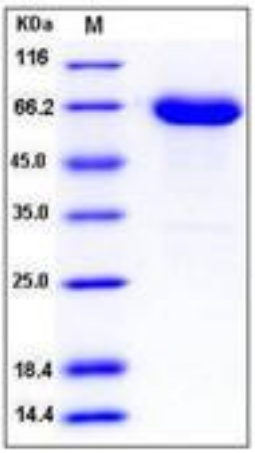
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

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.

References

1.Wilkinson DG. (2000) Eph receptors and ephrins: regulators of guidance and assembly. Int Rev Cytol. 196: 177-244. 2.Yamaguchi Y, *et al.* (2004) Eph receptors in the adult brain. Curr Opin Neurobiol. 14 (3): 288-96. 3.Hafner C, *et al.* (2004) Differential gene expression of Eph receptors and ephrins in benign human tissues and cancers. Clin Chem. 50 (3): 490-9.