Mouse EphA3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 51122-M08H



General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AW492086; Cek4; End3; ETK1; Hek; Hek4; Mek4; Tyro4

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse EPHA3 (NP_034270.1) (Met1-His541) was expressed with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

- 1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
- 2. Immobilized mouse EPHA3-His at 10 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind mouse EFNA5-Fc (Cat:50597-M02H). The EC₅₀ of mouse EFNA5-Fc (Cat:50597-M02H) is 4.9-11.4ng/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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Glu 21

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant mouse EPHA3 comprises 532 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 60.2 kDa.

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:

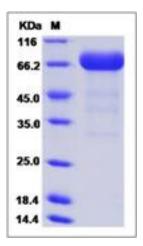
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

EPHA3 gene belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family. EPH and EPH-related receptors have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. The ephrin receptors are divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. EPHA3 gene encodes a protein that binds ephrin-A ligands. EPHA3 is involved in the retinotectal mapping of neurons. It may also control the segregation but not the guidance of motor and sensory axons during neuromuscular circuit development.

References

- 1.Holder N, et al. (1999) Eph receptors and ephrins: effectors of morphogenesis. Development. 126(10):2033-44.
- 2. Wilkinson DG. (2000) Eph receptors and ephrins: regulators of guidance and assembly. Int Rev Cytol. 196:177-244.
- 3. Xu Q, et al. (2001) Roles of Eph receptors and ephrins in segmental patterning. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci. 355(1399):993-1002.

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