

Rhesus Ephrin-A5 / EFNA5 Protein (Fc Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 90044-C02H

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

EFNA5

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the rhesus EFNA5 (NP_001252657.1) (Met 1-Asn 203) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Rhesus EFNA5-Fc (Cat:90044-C02H) at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated Rhesus EPHA4 (Cat:90039-C02H). The EC_{50} of biotinylated Rhesus EPHA4 (Cat:90039-C02H) is 9.3-21.6 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 °C

Predicted N terminal: Gln 21

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant rhesus EFNA5 consists of 424 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 48.2 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:

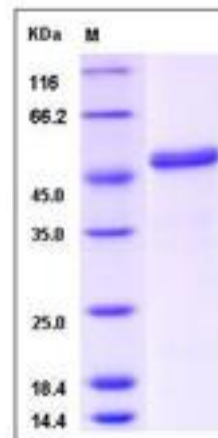
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Ephrin-A5 also known as EFNA5, is a member of the Ephrin family. The Eph family receptor interacting proteins (ephrins) are a family of proteins that serve as the ligands of the Eph receptor, which compose the largest known subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases (RTKs). 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. Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 may function actively to stimulate axon fasciculation. The interaction of EFNA5 with EPHA5 also mediates communication between pancreatic islet cells to regulate glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 also serves as a cognate/functional ligand for EPHA7, their interaction regulates brain development modulating cell-cell adhesion and repulsion.

References

1.Frisén J, *et al.* (1998) Ephrin-A5 (AL-1/RAGS) is essential for proper retinal axon guidance and topographic mapping in the mammalian visual system. *Neuron*. 20(2): 235-43. 2.Feldheim DA, *et al.* (2000) Genetic analysis of ephrin-A2 and ephrin-A5 shows their requirement in multiple aspects of retinocollicular mapping. *Neuron*. 25(3): 563-74. 3.Wahl S, *et al.* (2000) Ephrin-A5 induces collapse of growth cones by activating Rho and Rho kinase. *J Cell Biol*. 149(2): 263-70.

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