Datasheet for ABIN7533927

Ephrin B1 Protein (EFNB1) (His tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Ephrin B1 (EFNB1)
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Ephrin B1 protein is labelled with His tag.

Product Details

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human Ephrin-B1/EFNB1 Protein
Sequence:	LAKNLEPVSW SSLNPKFLSG KGLVIYPKIG DKLDIICPRA EAGRPYEYYK LYLVRPEQAA ACSTVLDPNV LVTCNRPEQE IRFTIKFQEF SPNYMGLEFK KHHDYYITST SNGSLEGLEN REGGVCRTRT MKIIMKVGQD PNAVTPEQLT TSRPSKEADN TVKMATQAPG SRGSLGDSDG KHETVNQEEK SGPGASGGSS GDPDG
Specificity:	Leu28-Gly232
Purity:	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Human EFNB1 at 0.5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Mouse EPHB3 with a linear range of 0.1-3.5 ng/mL.

Target Details

Target:	Ephrin B1 (EFNB1)
Alternative Name:	Ephrin-B1/EFNB1 (EFNB1 Products)
Background:	Description: Ephrin-B1 also known as EFNB1, is a member of the ephrin family. The transmembrane- associated ephrin ligands and their Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases are expressed by cells of the SVZ. Eph/ephrin interactions are implicated in axon guidance, neural crest cell migration, establishment of segmental boundaries, and formation of angiogenic capillary plexi. Eph receptors and ephrins are divided into two subclasses, A and B, based on binding specificities. 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. An exception is the EphA4 receptor, which binds both subclasses of ephrins. Name: EFNB1,CFND,CFNS,EFB1,EFL3,EPLG2,Elk-L,LERK2,ephrin-B1
Gene ID:	1947
UniProt:	P98172
Pathways:	RTK Signaling

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid votex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week.