Datasheet for ABIN7596187

Ephrin A5 Protein (EFNA5) (AA 21-203) (hIgG-His-tag)

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Overview

Quantity:	500 µg
Target:	Ephrin A5 (EFNA5)
Protein Characteristics:	AA 21-203
Origin:	Human
Source:	Baculovirus infected Insect Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This Ephrin A5 protein is labelled with hIgG-His-tag.
Application:	SDS-PAGE (SDS), Activity Assay (AcA)

Product Details

Sequence:	QDPGSKAVAD RYAVYWNSSN PRFQRGDYHI DVCINDYLDV FCPHYEDSVP EDKTERYVLY MVNFDGYSAC DHTSKGFKRW ECNRPHSPNG PLKFSEKFQL FTPFSLGFEF RPGREYFYIS SAIPDNGRRS CLKLKVFVRP TNSCMKTIGV HDRVFDVNDK VENSLEPADD TVHESAEPSR GEN
Purity:	> 95% by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin Level:	< 1 EU per 1ug of protein (determined by LAL method)
Biological Activity Comment:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA with Mouse EphA3 (CAT# ATGP4148). The ED50 range ≤ 60 ng/ml.

Target Details

Target:	Ephrin A5 (EFNA5)

Target Details

Alternative Name:	Ephrin-A5 (EFNA5 Products)
Background:	Ephrin-A5, as known as EFNA5, is a member of the ephrin ligand family which binds the members of ephrin receptor subfamily of tyrosine kinases. This protein is expressed with the highest levels in human adult brain, heart, spleen, and ovary and human fetal brain, lung, and kidney. It is also expressed by muscle precursor cells and interacts with ephrin-A4 to restrict their migration to the correct locations during forelimb morphogenesis. Recombinant human Ephrin-A5, fused to hIgG-His-tag at C-terminus, was expressed in insect cell and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Molecular Weight:	48.1 kDa (422aa)
NCBI Accession:	NP_001953
Pathways:	RTK Signaling

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Can be stored at +2°C to +8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing cycles.