

EphA4 Protein, Human, Recombinant (aa 570-986, GST)

General Information

Protein Construction:	Recombinant human EPHA4 (570-end) was expressed by baculovirus in Sf9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag.
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	Baculovirus-Insect Cells
Accession:	P54764
Molecular Weight:	~73 kDa

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	The specific activity of EPHA4 was determined to be 22 nmol /min/mg by radioactive kinase assay.
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Formulation:	Supplied as sterile 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, 25% glycerol.

Preparation and Storage

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

Enzymes are highly recommended to be shipped at frozen temperature with dry ice. Shipment made at ambient temperature may seriously affect the activity of the ordered products.

Protein Background

EPH receptor A4 (ephrin type-A receptor 4), also known as EphA4, 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. EphA4 is enriched on dendritic spines of pyramidal neurons in the adult mouse hippocampus, and ephrin-A3 is localized on astrocytic processes that envelop spines. 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). The extracellular domain of an EphA4 interacts with ephrin ligands, which may be tethered to neighbouring cells. Ligand-mediated activation of Ephs induces various important downstream effects and Eph receptors have been studied for their potential roles in the development of cancer.

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