

EphA7 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	EK11;EHK-3;HEK111;Eph receptor A7;EHK3;EPA7
Protein Construction:	Gln28-Val555
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q15375-1
Molecular Weight:	60.13 kDa (predicted); 65-70 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human EphA7, His Tag at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Human Ephrin-A4, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 2.9 ng/ml determined by ELISA (QC Test). Human EphA7, His Tag immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Human Ephrin-A4, His Tag with an affinity constant of 0.113 µM as determined in SPR assay (Biacore T200).
Purity:	> 98 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from 0.22µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Ephrin type-A receptor 7, also known as EphA7, 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. 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). 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. Down-regulation of EphA7 secondary to hypermethylation has been reported in colorectal cancer. The expression of EphA7 was reduced in all tested gastric cancer cell lines; however, there is marked variability in expression among gastric carcinoma specimens. EphA7 may have roles in the pathogenesis and development of gastric carcinomas.

Reference

Rashid T, et al. (2005) Opposing gradients of ephrin-As and EphA7 in the superior colliculus are essential for topographic mapping in the mammalian visual system. *Neuron*. 47(1): 57-69.

Wang J, et al. (2007) Differential expression of EphA7 receptor tyrosine kinase in gastric carcinoma. *Hum Pathol*. 38 (11): 1649-56.

Rogers JH, et al. (1999) Distribution of the receptor EphA7 and its ligands in development of the mouse nervous system. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res*. 74(1-2): 225-30.

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