Recombinant Human EphA7/EHK3 Protein (His &GST Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030354

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

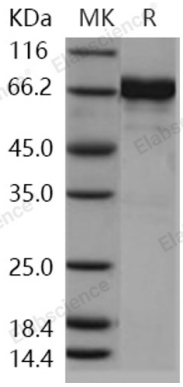
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human EphA7/EHK3 protein Gly579-Val998, with an N-terminal His & GST
Calculated MW	75.2 kDa
Observed MW	76 kDa
Accession	NP_004431
Bio-activity	The specific activity was determined to be 9.5 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu:Tyr) 4:1 as substrate.

Properties

Purity	> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Concentration	Subject to label value.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
Formulation	Supplied as sterile solution of 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% glycerol

Data



> 94 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

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 induce 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.

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