Recombinant Human EphA7/EHK3 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033689



Description		
Species	Human	
Mol_Mass	60.2 kDa	
Accession	Q15375	
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	>95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.	
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80	
	°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of	
	reconstituted samples are stable at $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.	
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.	
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants	
	before lyophilization.	
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.	
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.	

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

kDa	МК	R
120 90	-	
60	-	
40	-	
30	-	
20	-	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Data

Ephrin Type-A Receptor 7 (EPHA7) is a single-pass type I membrane protein which belongs to the Eph family of transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases. It contains two fibronectin type-III domains, one protein kinase domain and one SAM (sterile alpha motif) domain. EPHA7 is a receptor for members of the ephrin-A family. Eph receptors are largely expressed throughout the ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm of vertebrate embryos. EPHA7 functions as a repulsive guidance molecule during the targeting of retinal axons to the superior colliculus and of neocortical axons to the thalamus. EPHA7 is expressed at a substantial level in most human lung cancers. The high expression of EPHA7 protein may participate in the malignancy transformation, invasion progression and metastasis of primary hepatocellular carcinoma. EPHA7 may involve in smoking related lung carcinogenesis.

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