Recombinant Human EphA2

Catalog Number: 3035-A2

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived Gln25-Asn534, with a C-terminal 6-His tag Accession # P29317
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	No results obtained: Gln25 predicted & Lys27
Predicted Molecular Mass	56.9 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	70-75 kDa, reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized rhEphA2 at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind rmEphrin-A1/Fc Chimera with a linear range of 0.078-5 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 100 µg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

EphA2, also known as Eck, Myk2, and Sek2, is a member of the Eph receptor tyrosine kinase family which binds Ephrins A1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (1, 2, 3, 4). A and B class Eph proteins have a common structural organization. The human EphA2 cDNA encodes a 976 amino acid (aa) precursor including a 24 aa signal sequence, a 510 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 24 aa transmembrane segment, and a 418 aa cytoplasmic domain. The ECD contains an N-terminal globular domain, a cysteine-rich domain, and two fibronectin type III domains (5). The cytoplasmic domain contains a juxtamembrane motif with two tyrosine residues, which are the major autophosphorylation sites, a kinase domain, and a sterile alpha motif (SAM) (5). The ECD of human EphA2 shares 90 - 94% aa sequence identity with mouse, bovine, and canine EphA2, and approximately 45% aa sequence identity with human EphA1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 8. EphA2 becomes autophosphorylated following ligand binding (6, 7) and then interacts with SH2 domain-containing PI3-kinase to activate MAPK pathways (8, 9). Reverse signaling is also propagated through the Ephrin ligand. Transcription of EphA2 is dependent on the expression of E-Cadherin (10), and can be induced by p53 family transcription factors (11). EphA2 is upregulated in breast, prostate, and colon cancer vascular endothelium. Its ligand, EphrinA1, is expressed by the local tumor cells (12, 13). In some cases, EphA2 and EphrinA1 are expressed on the same blood vessels (14). EphA2 signaling cooperates with VEGF receptor signaling in promoting endothelial cell migration (13). The gene encoding human EphA2 maps to a region on chromosome 1 which is frequently deleted in neuroectodermal tumors (15).

References:

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