Recombinant Human EphB4

Catalog Number: 3038-B4

DESCRIPTION

Source	Mouse myeloma cell line, NS0-derived human EphB4 protein Leu16-Ala539, with a C-terminal 6-His tag Accession # AAH52804.1
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Leu16
Predicted Molecular Mass	57.9 kDa

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE	70-75 kDa, under reducing conditions.
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized rhEphB4 at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind rmEphrin-B2/Fc Chimera with a linear range of 0.0780- 5.00 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

EphB4, also known as Htk, Myk1, Tyro11, and Mdk2, is a member of the Eph receptor tyrosine kinase family and binds Ephrin-B2. The A and B class Eph proteins have a common structural organization (1 - 4). The human EphB4 cDNA encodes a 987 amino acid precursor that includes a 15 amino acid (aa) signal sequence, a 524 aa extracellular domain (ECD), a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 427 aa cytoplasmic domain (5). The ECD contains an N-terminal globular domain, a cysteine-rich domain, and two fibronectin type III domains. The cytoplasmic domain contains a juxtamembrane motif with two tyrosine residues which are the major autophosphorylation sites, a kinase domain, and a conserved sterile alpha motif (SAM) (5). Activation of kinase activity occurs after membrane-bound or clustered ligand recognition and binding. The ECD of human EphB4 shares 89% aa sequence identity with mouse EphB4 and 42 - 45% aa sequence identity with human EphB1, 2, and 3. EphB4 is expressed preferentially on venous endothelial cells (EC) and inhibits cell-cell adhesion, chemotaxis, and angiogenesis. Opposing effects are induced by signaling through Ephrin-B2 expressed on arterial EC: adhesion, endothelial cell migration, and vessel sprouting (6). EphB4 singaling contributes to new vascularization by guiding venous EC away from Ephrin-B2 expressing EC. Ephrin-B2 signaling induces arterial EC to migrate towards nascent EphB4 expressing vessels (6). The combination of forward signaling through EphB4 and reverse signaling through Ephrin-B2 promotes *in vivo* mammary tumor growth and tumor-associated angiogenesis (7). EphB4 promotes the differentiation of megakaryocytic and erythroid progenitors but not granulocytic or monocytic progenitors (8, 9).

References:

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