# EPHA5 Protein, Cynomolgus (HEK293, His)

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| **Cat. No.:** | HY-P700715 |
| **Synonyms:** | EHK-1; EK7; BSK; EHK1; HEK7; TYRO4; EphA5; Rek7; TYRO4HEK7CEK7 |
| **Species:** | Cynomolgus |
| **Source:** | HEK293 |
| **Accession:** | A0A2K5W6J6 (P25-Q572) |
| **Gene ID:** | 102138762 |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 70-75kDa |

## PROPERTIES

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| **Biological Activity** | The enzyme activity of this recombinant protein is testing in progress, we cannot offer a guarantee yet. |
| **Appearance** | Lyophilized powder. |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization. |
| **Endotoxin Level** | <1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method. |
| **Reconsititution** | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in $ddH_2O$. |
| **Storage & Stability** | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage. |
| **Shipping** | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere. |

## DESCRIPTION

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| **Background** | Erythropoietin-producing human liver cancer receptors (Eph receptors) are the largest subgroup of receptor tyrosine kinases. Eph receptors were originally found to regulate embryogenesis by fine-tuning cell adhesion, localization, and migration, particularly in the nervous system. EPHA5 is a member of the Eph receptor and is involved in a variety of biological activities, including tumorigenesis and the progression of different cancers. EPHA5 enhances the invasion and migration of esophageal squamous cell carcinoma through epithelial-mesenchymal transformation by activating the Wnt/β-catenin pathway[1][2][3]. |



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