MedChemExpres

## EphA2 Protein, Human (HEK293, His)

| Cat. No.: | HY-P70336 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Synonyms: | rHuEphrin type-A receptor 2/EphA2, His; Ephrin type-A receptor 2; Epithelial cell kinase; |
| Species: | Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor ECK; EPHA2 |
| Source: | Human |
| Accession: | HEK293 |
| Gene ID: | 1969 |
| Molecular Weight: | Approximately 65-75 kDa |

## PROPERTIES

## AA Sequence

Biological Activity

Appearance

| Formulation | Lyophilized from a $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ filtered solution of PBS, $5 \%$ Trehalose, pH 7.4 or PBS, pH 7.4. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Endotoxin Level | $<1 \mathrm{EU} / \mu \mathrm{g}$, determined by LAL method. |
| Reconsititution | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than $100 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ in ddH ${ }_{2} \mathrm{O}$. |
| Storage \& Stability | Stored at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 1 week or $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for longer (with carrier protein). It is <br> recommended to freeze aliquots at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for extended storage. |

1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized rhEphA2 at $2 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}(100 \mu \mathrm{~L} /$ well) can bind rmEphrin-A1. The $E D_{50}$ for this effect is $4.594 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$.
2. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using PC-3 cells. The ED ${ }_{50}$ for this effect is $0.8703 \mathrm{ng} / \mathrm{mL}$, corresponding to a specific activity is $1.15 \times 10^{6}$ units $/ \mathrm{mg}$.

Lyophilized powder.

Lyophilized from a $0.2 \mu \mathrm{~m}$ filtered solution of PBS, $5 \%$ Trehalose, pH7.4 or PBS, pH 7.4.
$<1 \mathrm{EU} / \mu \mathrm{g}$, determined by LAL method.

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than $100 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$ in ddH $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$. recommended to freeze aliquots at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for extended storage.

| A Q G K E V L L D | FAAAGGELGW | L T H P Y G K G W D | L M Q N M N D M P |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I Y M Y S V CNVM | S G D Q NWLRT | NWVYRGEAER | F I ELKFTVR |
| DCNSFPGGAS | S CKETFNLYY | AESDLDYGTN | F Q K L F T K I D |
| T I APDEI TVS | S D F EARHVKL | NVEERSVGPL | T R K G F Y L A F Q |
| D I GACVALLS | V R V Y Y K K C P E | LLQGLAHFPE | T I AGSDAPSL |
| A TVAGTCVDH | A V V P P G G E E P | RMHCAVDGEW | L V P I G Q C C Q |
| A G Y EKVEDAC | Q A C S G F F K F | EASESPCLEC | PEHTLPSPEG |
| ATSCECEEGF | F R A P Q P A S M | PCTRPPSAPH | Y L T AVGMGAK |
| VELRWTPPQD | S G G R E D I V Y S | V T CEQ CWPES | G E C G P C E A V |
| R Y SEPPHGLT | R T S V TVSDLE | P HMNYTFTVE | A R NGVSGLVT |
| S R S F R T A S V S | I NQ TEPPKVR | L E G R S T T L S | V S W S I P P P Q Q |
| S R V W K Y EVT Y | R K K G D S N S Y N | VRRTEGFSVT | LDDLAPDTTY |
| L V Q V A L T Q E | G Q G A G S K V H E | FQ T L S PEGS G | N |

Shipping

## DESCRIPTION

## Background

EphA2 protein is a receptor tyrosine kinase that interacts with various membrane-bound ephrin-A family ligands on neighboring cells, leading to bidirectional signaling. This receptor is involved in regulating cell migration, adhesion, proliferation, and differentiation through forward and reverse signaling pathways. It plays a role in cell adhesion and differentiation by interacting with DSG1/desmoglein-1 and inhibiting the ERK1/ERK2 signaling pathway. Additionally, EphA2 protein may be involved in UV radiation-induced apoptosis and stimulate chemotactic cell migration independently of ligand binding. During development, it contributes to pattern formation and the development of fetal tissues, including angiogenesis, hindbrain development, and mammary gland morphogenesis. EphA2 protein also interacts with EphrinA5/EFNA5 to regulate lens fiber cells' shape and interactions, crucial for maintaining lens transparency. Moreover, it plays a role in bone remodeling by regulating osteoclastogenesis and osteoblastogenesis through its interaction with EphrinA2/EFNA2. Notably, EphA2 protein acts as a receptor for hepatitis C virus (HCV) in hepatocytes, facilitating viral cell entry by promoting the formation of CD81-CLDN1 receptor complexes and enhancing membrane fusion with HCV envelope glycoproteins.

## Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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