Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 Protein, Human (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.:	HY-P70379
Synonyms:	rHuEphrin-A5/EFNA5, Fc; Ephrin-A5; EPLG7; LERK7; EFNA5; LERK-7; EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 7; AL-1
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P52803 (Q21-N203)
Gene ID:	1946
Molecular Weight:	55-60 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	Q D P G S K A V A D R Y A V Y W N S S N P R F Q R G D Y H I D V C I N D Y L D V F C P H Y E D S V P E D K T E R Y V L Y M V N F D G Y S A C D H T S K G F K R W E C N R P H S P N G P L K F S E K F Q L F T P F S L G F E F R P G R E Y F Y I S S A I P D N G R R S C L K L K L K V F V R P T N S C M K T I G V H D R V F D V N D K V E N S L E P A D D T V H E S A E P S R G E N
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
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. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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

Background	Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 Protein is a cell surface GPI-bound ligand that plays a crucial role in neuronal, vascular, and epithelial development by interacting with Eph receptors, a family of receptor tyrosine kinases. This interaction leads to contact-dependent bidirectional signaling between adjacent cells. Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 induces compartmentalized signaling within a caveolae-like membrane microdomain when bound to its cognate receptor, and this signaling requires the activity of the Fyn tyrosine kinase. It activates the EPHA3 receptor to regulate cell-cell adhesion and cytoskeletal organization, and it may also be involved in maintaining lens transparency and stimulating axon fasciculation. Furthermore, Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 mediates communication between pancreatic islet cells to regulate glucose-stimulated insulin secretion and modulates

brain development by regulating cell-cell adhesion and repulsion through its interaction with EPHA7. Additionally, Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 binds to EPHB2 and interacts with EPHA8, activating the latter. It also forms a complex with EPHA2, EPHA3, and ADAM10, which regulates the shedding and internalization of Ephrin-A5/EFNA5, thereby influencing its function.

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