EphA2 Protein, Human (sf9, His-GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P72991
Synonyms:	Ephrin type-A receptor 2; Epithelial cell kinase; EPHA2; ECK
Species:	Human
Source:	Sf9 insect cells
Accession:	P29317 (L585-I976)
Gene ID:	1969
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 62 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	L K T Y V D P H T Y E D P N Q A V L K F T T E I H P S C V T R Q K V I G A G E F G E V Y K G M L K T S S G K K E V P V A I K T L K A G Y T E K Q R V D F L G E A G I M G Q F S H H N I I R L E G V I S K Y K P M M I I T E Y M E N G A L D K F L R E K D G E F S V L Q L V G M L R G I A A G M K Y L A N M N Y V H R D L A A R N I L V N S N L V C K V S D F G L S R V L E D D P E A T Y T T S G G K I P I R W T A P E A I S Y R K F T S A S D V W S F G I V M W E V M T Y G E R P Y W E L S N H E V M K A I N D G F R L P T P M D C P S A I Y Q L M M Q C W Q Q E R A R R P K F A D I V S I L D K L I R A P D S L K T L A D F D P R V S I R L P S T S G S E G V P F R T V S E W L E S I K M Q Q Y T E H F M A A G Y T A I E K V V Q M T N D D I K R I G V R L P G H Q K R I A Y S L L G L K D Q V N T V G I P I
Biological Activity	The specific activity was determined to be 50 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu:Tyr) 4:1 as substrate.
Appearance	Solution.
Formulation	Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 500 mM NaCl, 3 mM DTT, pH 8.5, 10% gly
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	N/A
Storage & Stability	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Shipping with dry ice

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 Ephrin-A5/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 Ephrin-A2/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.

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