

Ephrin-B1/EFNB1 Protein, Rat (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73030
Synonyms:	Ephrin-B1; EFL-3; ELK-L; LERK-2; Ephrin-B1 CTF; EFNB1; EFL3; EPLG2; LERK2
Species:	Rat
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P52796 (A25-T229)
Gene ID:	25186
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 36 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> M A R P G Q R W L S K W L V A M V V L T L C R L A T P L A K N L E P V S W S S L N P K F L S G K G L V I Y P K I G D K L D I I C P R A E A G R P Y E Y Y K L Y L V R P E Q A A A C S T V L D P N V L V T C N K P Q Q E I R F T I K F Q E F S P N Y M G L E F K K Y H D Y Y I T S T S N G S L E G L E N R E G G V C R T R T M K I V M K V G Q D P N A V T P E Q L T T S R P S K E S D N T V K T A T Q A P G R G S Q G D S D G K H E T V N Q Q E K S G P G A G G S G S G D T </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.5. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
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	<p>Ephrin-B1/EFNB1 protein, a cell surface transmembrane ligand for Eph receptors crucial in neuronal, vascular, and epithelial development, engages in contact-dependent bidirectional signaling by binding to Eph receptors on adjacent cells. With high affinity for the receptor tyrosine kinase EPHB1/ELK, EFNB1 can also bind EPHB2 and EPHB3. In vitro, EFNB1 binds to commissural axons/growth cones, inducing their collapse and potentially playing a role in constraining the orientation of longitudinally projecting axons. The protein's interactions extend to binding with GRIP1 and GRIP2 via its PDZ-binding motif, and it interacts with TLE1. Moreover, EFNB1's intracellular domain peptide interacts with ZHX2, enhancing ZHX2's</p>
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transcriptional repression activity. These multifaceted interactions underscore EFN1's role in orchestrating intricate signaling events, contributing to various developmental processes and cellular functions.

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

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