

Ephrin A5 Protein, Canine (HEK293, Fc)

Cat. No.: HY-P75755

Synonyms: Ephrin-A5; AL-1; EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 7; LERK-7; EFNA5; EPLG7

Species: **HEK293** Source:

XP_850582 (Q21-N203) Accession:

Gene ID: 608458

Molecular Weight: Approximately 59 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Saguanca

7 0 1 0 c q a c 11 c c	
	QDPGSKA

AVAD RYAVYWNSSN PRFQRGDYHI DVCINDYLDV FCPHYEDSVP EDKTERYVLY MVNFDGYSAC DHTSKGFKRW ECNRPHSPNG PLKFSEKFQL FTPFSLGFEF RPGREYFYIS SAIPDNGRRS CLKLKVFVRP TNSCMKTIGV HDRVFDVNDK

VENSLEPADD TVHESAEPSR GEN

Biological Activity

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human EphA3 is immobilized at 10 μg/mL (100 μL/well) can bind Recombinant Canine Ephrin A5. The ED₅₀ for this effect is 10.19 ng/mL.

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 ddH₂O. 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 member of the ephrin family, which regulates cell shape and adhesion during development, cancer, and normal function in many different tissues, playing a crucial role in vascular and epithelial development. Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 Protein is a neuron cell guidance gene, associated with neuronal development, and contributes to axon guidance and synaptic plasticity. Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 Protein is necessary for optimal fertility and complete ovulatory response to

gonadotropins, and is involved in regulating fertility^[1]. Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 Protein is widely expressed in various cell types and organs during embryonic development, and regulates a wide range of early developmental processes, including tissue remodeling, bone and heart development, axon guidance, angiogenesis, and apoptosis. Ephrin-A5/EFNA5 Protein regulates apoptosis, proliferation, cell cycle progression, oocyte development, and steroidogenesis in ovarian granulosa cells $(GC)^{[2]}$.

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

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA

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