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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

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Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

EFNA5 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog Number: H00001946-Q01

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human EFNA5 partial ORF (NP_001953, 114 a.a. - 203 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence:

FSEKFQLFTPFSLGFEFRPGREYFYISSAIPDNGRRSC
LKLKVFVRPTNSCMKTIGVHDRVFDVNDKVENSLIPA
DDTVHESAEPSRGEN

Host: Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa): 35.64

Applications: AP, Array, ELISA, WB-Re
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at
<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Preparation Method: [in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification: Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Storage Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction: Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 1946

Gene Symbol: EFNA5

Gene Alias: AF1, EFL5, EPLG7, GLC1M, LERK7, RAGS

Gene Summary: Ephrin-A5, a member of the ephrin gene family, prevents axon bundling in cocultures of cortical neurons with astrocytes, a model of late stage nervous system development and differentiation. The

EPH and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. EPH receptors typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin ligands and receptors have been named by the Eph Nomenclature Committee (1997). Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. The Eph family of receptors are similarly divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. [provided by RefSeq]