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Product datasheet for AR50482PU-N

Ephrin-B3 (28-226, His-tag) Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Ephrin-B3 (28-226, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 0.5 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHMLSLEP VYWNSANKRF QAEGGYVLYP QIGDRLDLLC PRARPPGPHS SPNYEFYKLY LVGGAQGRRC EAPPAPNLLL TCDRPDLDLR FTIKFQEYSP NLWGHEFRSH HDYYIIATSD GTREGLESLQ GGVCLTRGMK VLLRVGQSPR GGAVPRKPVS EMPMERDRGA AHSLEPGKEN LPGDPTSNAT SRGAEGPLPP PSMP
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	24.6 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: This purified protein is available in a denatured form, making it less suitable for functional studies. Denatured proteins are better suited for applications like Western Blot (WB) or imaging assays. State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 20% glycerol, 0.1M NaCl, 2M urea
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human EFNB3 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001397
Locus ID:	1949
UniProt ID:	Q15768
Cytogenetics:	17p13.1
Synonyms:	LERK-8, ELK-L3, EPLG8, LERK8, EFNB3

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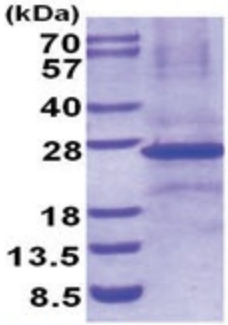
Summary: EFNB3, a member of the ephrin gene family, is important in brain development as well as in its maintenance. Moreover, since levels of EFNB3 expression were particularly high in several forebrain subregions compared to other brain subregions, it may play a pivotal role in forebrain function. 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, Jul 2008]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Axon guidance

Product images:



15% SDS-PAGE (3ug)

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