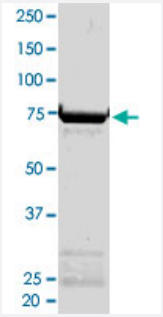
Bioactive

EPHB1 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P4682 Size 100 ug

Applications



Result of activity analysis

Result of activity analysis

Specification

Product Description	Human EPHB1 (NM_004441.2, 565 a.a. - 984 a.a.) partial recombinant protein with GST-His tag expressed in Sf9 cells.
Host	insect
Theoretical MW (kDa)	76.90600000000001
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Insect cell (Sf9) expression system
Purification	One-step affinity purification using GSH-agarose
Concentration	0.500 ug/uL

Activity	72 pmol/ug x min
Quality Control Testing	2 ug/lane SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue
Storage Buffer	In 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0. (5 mM DTT, 15 mM reduced glutathione, 20% glycerol)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing
Note	Result of activity analysis Result of activity analysis

Applications

- Functional Study
- SDS-PAGE

Gene Info — EPHB1

Entrez GeneID	2047
Protein Accession#	NM_004441.2
Gene Name	EPHB1
Gene Alias	ELK, EPHT2, FLJ37986, Hek6, NET
Gene Description	EPH receptor B1
Omim ID	600600
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Ephrin receptors and their ligands, the ephrins, mediate numerous developmental processes, par ticularly in the nervous system. Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosp hatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. The E ph family of receptors are divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domai n sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. Ephrin receptors make up the largest subgroup of the receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) family. The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for ephrin-B family members. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	eph tyrosine kinase 2|ephrin receptor EphB1|soluble EPHB1 variant 1

Pathway

- Axon guidance

Disease

- Carcinoma
- Depressive Disorder
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Parkinson disease
- Tobacco Use Disorder