

Anti-Eph receptor B3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # ABO15970

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	P54753
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Eph receptor B3 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2049
Other Names	Ephrin type-B receptor 3, 2.7.10.1, EPH-like tyrosine kinase 2, EPH-like kinase 2, Embryonic kinase 2, EK2, hEK2, Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO6, EPHB3, ETK2, HEK2, TYRO6
Calculated MW	110330
Application Details	WB 1:500-1:2000 ICC/IF 1:50-1:200 IP 1:50 FC 1:50
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.
Clone Names	Clone: 25E49
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Eph receptor B3
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	EPHB3
Synonyms	ETK2, HEK2, TYRO6

Function

Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously transmembrane ephrin-B family ligands residing on adjacent cells, leading to contact-dependent bidirectional signaling into neighboring cells. The signaling pathway downstream of the receptor is referred to as forward signaling while the signaling pathway downstream of the ephrin ligand is referred to as reverse signaling. Generally has an overlapping and redundant function with EPHB2. Like EPHB2, functions in axon guidance during development regulating for instance the neurons forming the corpus callosum and the anterior commissure, 2 major interhemispheric connections between the temporal lobes of the cerebral cortex. In addition to its role in axon guidance also plays an important redundant role with other ephrin-B receptors in development and maturation of dendritic spines and the formation of excitatory synapses. Controls other aspects of development through regulation of cell migration and positioning. This includes angiogenesis, palate development and thymic epithelium development for instance. Forward and reverse signaling through the EFNB2/EPHB3 complex also regulate migration and adhesion of cells that tubularize the urethra and septate the cloaca. Finally, plays an important role in intestinal epithelium differentiation segregating progenitor from differentiated cells in the crypt.

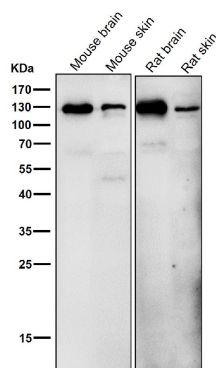
Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite

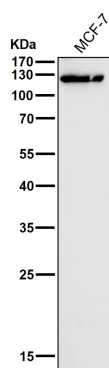
Tissue Location

Ubiquitous.

Images

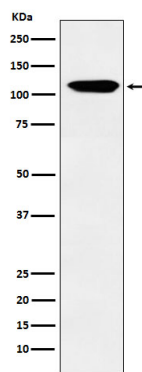


All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



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Western blot analysis of Eph receptor B3 expression in MOLT4 cell lysate.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.