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Rabbit Anti-EPHB3/Eph receptor B3 antibody

SL11281R

Product Name:	EPHB3/Eph receptor B3
Chinese Name:	endothelial cells受体蛋白酪氨酸激酶B3抗体
Alias:	Cek10; EK2; Embryonic kinase 2; EPH Like Tyrosine Kinase 2; EPH-like kinase 2; ephb3; EPHB3_HUMAN; Ephrin receptor EphB3; Ephrin type B receptor 3; Ephrin type-B receptor 3; ETK2; hEK2; Human Embryo Kinase 2; Mdk5; Sek4; TYRO6; Tyrosine protein kinase receptor HEK2; Tyrosine protein kinase TYRO6; Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO6.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	107kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human EPHB3/Eph receptor B3:121-220/998<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	The Eph subfamily represents the largest group of receptor protein tyrosine kinases identified to date (1–3). While the biological activities of these receptors have yet to be

	determined, there is increasing evidence that they are involved in central nervous system function and in development (1–3). The Eph subfamily receptors of human origin (and their murine/avian homologs) include EphA1 (Eph), EphA2 (Eck), EphA3 (Hek4), EphA4 (Hek8), EphA5 (Hek7), EphA6 (Hek12), EphA7 (Hek11/MDK1), EphA8 (Hek3), EphB1 (Hek6), EphB2 (Hek5), EphB3 (Cek10, Hek2), EphB4 (Htk), EphB5 (Hek9) and EphB6 (Mep). Ligands for Eph receptors include ephrin-A4 (LERK-4) which binds EphA3 and EphB1. In addition, ephrin-A2 (ELF-1) has been described as the ligand for EphA4, ephrin-A3 (Ehk1-L) as the ligand for EphA5 and ephrin-B2 (Htk-L) as the ligand for EphB4 (Htk) (4–7). **Function:** Receptor for members of the ephrin-B family. Binds to ephrin-B1 and -B2. **Subunit:** Heterotetramer upon binding of the ligand. The heterotetramer is composed of an ephrin dimer and a receptor dimer. Oligomerization is probably required to induce biological responses (By similarity). **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, dendrite (By similarity). **Tissue Specificity:** Ubiquitous. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylated. Autophosphorylates upon ligand-binding. Autophosphorylation on Tyr-614 is required for interaction with SH2 domain-containing proteins. **Similarity:** Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Ephrin receptor subfamily. Contains 2 fibronectin type-III domains. Contains 1 protein kinase domain. Contains 1 SAM (sterile alpha motif) domain. **SWISS:** P54753 **Gene ID:** 2049 **Database links:** UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: P54753.2 **Important Note:**

	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.