

Mouse EphB3 / HEK2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 50581-M08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AW456895; Cek10; Etk2; HEK2; MDK5; Sek4; Tyro6

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mouse EPHB3 (NP_034273.1) extracellular domain (Met 1-Thr 537) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: ≥ 94 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

Bio Activity:

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized mouse EphB3 at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse EFNB1 with a linear range of 0.1-12.5 ng/ml .

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Leu 30

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant mouse EPHB3 consists of 519 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 57 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 63 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.5

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

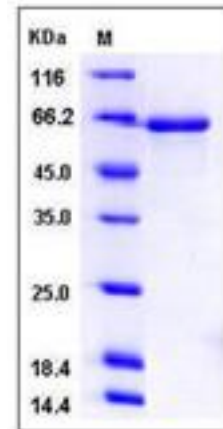
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Ephrin type-B receptor 3, also known as EphB3 or HEK2, belongs to the ephrin receptor subfamily of the protein-tyrosine kinase family which 16 known receptors (14 found in mammals) are involved: EPHA1, EPHA2, EPHA3, EPHA4, EPHA5, EPHA6, EPHA7, EPHA8, EPHA9, EPHA10, EPHB1, EPHB2, EPHB3, EPHB4, EPHB5, EPHB6. The Eph family of receptor tyrosine kinases (comprising EphA and EphB receptors) has been implicated in synapse formation and the regulation of synaptic function and plasticity⁶. Ephrin receptors are components of cell signalling pathways involved in animal growth and development, forming the largest sub-family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). Ligand-mediated activation of Ephs induce various important downstream effects and Eph receptors have been studied for their potential roles in the development of cancer. EphB receptor tyrosine kinases are enriched at synapses, suggesting that these receptors play a role in synapse formation or function. We find that EphrinB binding to EphB induces a direct interaction of EphB with NMDA-type glutamate receptors. This interaction occurs at the cell surface and is mediated by the extracellular regions of the two receptors, but does not require the kinase activity of EphB.

References

1. Bergemann AD, *et al.* (1998) Ephrin-B3, a ligand for the receptor EphB3, expressed at the midline of the developing neural tube. *Oncogene*. 16(4): 471-80.
2. Hock B, *et al.* (1998) PDZ-domain-mediated interaction of the Eph-related receptor tyrosine kinase EphB3 and the ras-binding protein AF6 depends on the kinase activity of the receptor. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A*. 95(17): 9779-84.
3. Liu X, *et al.* (2006) EphB3: an endogenous mediator of adult axonal plasticity and regrowth after CNS injury. *J Neurosci*. 26(12): 3087-101.

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