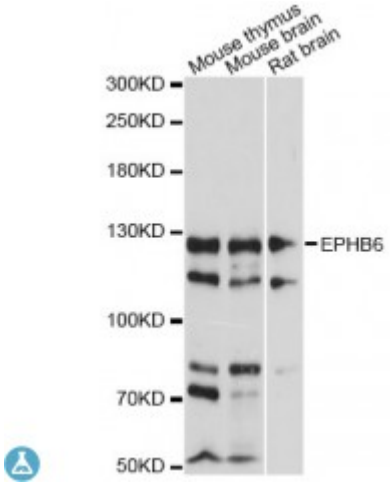
Anti-EPHB6 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a member of a family of transmembrane proteins that function as receptors for ephrin-B family proteins. Unlike other members of this family, the encoded protein does not contain a functional kinase domain. Activity of this protein can influence cell adhesion and migration. Expression of this gene is downregulated during tumor progression, suggesting that the protein may suppress tumor invasion and metastasis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Model	STJ116929
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 615-729 of human EPHB6 (NP_001267724.2).
Gene ID	2051
Gene Symbol	EPHB6
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in brain, Expressed in non invasive breast carcinoma cell lines (at protein level), Strong expression in brain and pancreas, and weak expression in other tissues, such as heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle and kidney, Expressed in breast non invasive tumors but not in metastatic lesions, Isoform 3 is expressed in cell lines of glioblastomas, anaplastic astrocytomas, gliosarcomas and astrocytomas, Isoform 3 is not detected in normal tissues
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ephrin type-B receptor 6 HEP Tyrosine-protein kinase-defective receptor EPH-6
Molecular Weight	110.7 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3396OMIM:602757Reactome:R-HSA-2682334
Alternative Names	Ephrin type-B receptor 6 HEP Tyrosine-protein kinase-defective receptor EPH-6
Function	Kinase-defective receptor for members of the ephrin-B family, Binds to ephrin-B1 and ephrin-B2, Modulates cell adhesion and migration by exerting both positive and negative effects upon stimulation with ephrin-B2, Inhibits JNK activation, T-cell receptor-induced IL-2 secretion and CD25 expression upon stimulation with ephrin-B2,
Cellular Localization	Membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Ligand-binding increases phosphorylation on tyrosine residues, Phosphorylation on tyrosine residues is mediated by transphosphorylation by the catalytically active EPHB1 in a ligand-independent manner, Tyrosine phosphorylation of the receptor may act as a switch on the functional transition from cell adhesion/attraction to de-adhesion/repulsion,