Anti-EFNB2 antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to EFNB2

Model	STJ190200
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human EFNB2 protein.
Immunogen Region	210-290aa
Gene ID	1948
Gene Symbol	EFNB2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	EFNB2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Lung and kidney.
Purification	EFNB2 antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ephrin-B2 EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 5 LERK-5 HTK ligand HTK-L
Molecular Weight	36 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3227OMIM:600527
Alternative Names	Ephrin-B2 EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 5 LERK-5 HTK ligand HTK-L
Function	Cell surface transmembrane ligand for Eph receptors, a family of receptor tyrosine kinases which are crucial for migration, repulsion and adhesion during neuronal, vascular and epithelial development. Binds promiscuously Eph receptors 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. Binds to receptor tyrosine kinase including EPHA4, EPHA3 and EPHB4. Together with EPHB4 plays a central role in heart morphogenesis and angiogenesis through regulation of cell adhesion and cell migration. EPHB4-mediated forward signaling controls cellular repulsion and segregation from EFNB2-expressing cells. May play a role in constraining the orientation of longitudinally projecting axons. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Hendra virus and Nipah virus.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Post-translational Modifications	Inducible phosphorylation of tyrosine residues in the cytoplasmic domain.