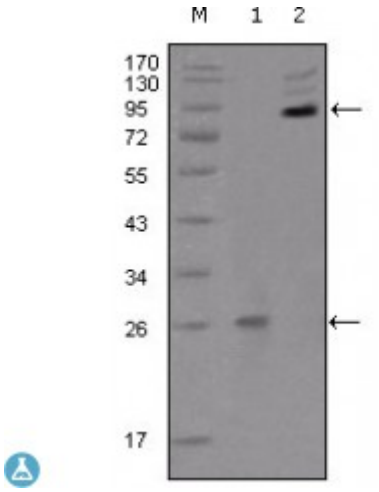
Anti-EphB2 antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to EphB2.

Model	STJ98032
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of EphB2 (aa17-200) expressed in E. Coli.
Immunogen Region	17-200aa
Gene ID	2048
Gene Symbol	EPHB2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	EphB2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EphB2 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Brain, heart, lung, kidney, placenta, pancreas, liver and skeletal muscle. Preferentially expressed in fetal brain.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	2D12C6
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ephrin type-B receptor 2 Developmentally-regulated Eph-related tyrosine kinase ELK-related tyrosine kinase EPH tyrosine kinase 3 EPH-like kinase 5 EK5 hEK5 Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-47 Tyrosine-protein
Clonality	Monoclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG2b
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3393OMIM:176807
Alternative Names	Ephrin type-B receptor 2 Developmentally-regulated Eph-related tyrosine kinase ELK-related tyrosine kinase EPH tyrosine kinase 3 EPH-like kinase 5 EK5 hEK5 Renal carcinoma antigen NY-REN-47 Tyrosine-protein
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. Functions in axon guidance during development. Involved in the guidance of commissural axons, that form a major interhemispheric connection between the 2 temporal lobes of the cerebral cortex. Also involved in guidance of contralateral inner ear efferent growth cones at the midline and of retinal ganglion cell axons to the optic disk. In addition to axon guidance, also regulates dendritic spines development and maturation and stimulates the formation of excitatory synapses. Upon activation by EFNB1, abolishes the ARHGEF15-mediated negative regulation on excitatory synapse formation. Controls other aspects of development including angiogenesis, palate development and in inner ear development through regulation of endolymph production. Forward and reverse signaling through the EFNB2/EPHB2 complex regulate movement and adhesion of cells that tubularize the urethra and septate the cloaca. May function as a tumor suppressor.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, axon Cell projection, dendrite