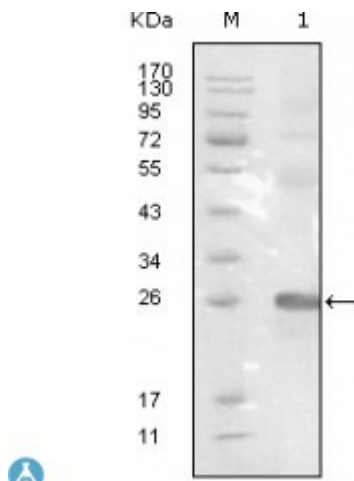


Anti-EphB3 antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to EphB3.
Model	STJ98033
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of EphB3 (aa39-212) expressed in E. Coli.
Immunogen Region	39-212aa
Gene ID	2049
Gene Symbol	EPHB3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	EphB3 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EphB3 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	4A122D1
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Ephrin type-B receptor 3 EPH-like tyrosine kinase 2 EPH-like kinase 2 Embryonic kinase 2 EK2 hEK2 Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO6
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG2a
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3394OMIM:601839
Alternative Names	Ephrin type-B receptor 3 EPH-like tyrosine kinase 2 EPH-like kinase 2 Embryonic kinase 2 EK2 hEK2 Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO6
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. Generally has an overlapping and redundant function with EPHB2. Like EPHB2, functions in axon guidance during development regulating for instance the neurons forming the corpus callosum and the anterior commissure, 2 major interhemispheric connections between the temporal lobes of the cerebral cortex. In addition to its role in axon guidance plays also an important redundant role with other ephrin-B receptors in development and maturation of dendritic spines and the formation of excitatory synapses. Controls other aspects of development through regulation of cell migration and positioning. This includes angiogenesis, palate development and thymic epithelium development for instance. Forward and reverse signaling through the EFNB2/EPHB3 complex also regulate migration and adhesion of cells that tubularize the urethra and septate the cloaca. Finally, plays an important role in intestinal epithelium differentiation segregating progenitor from differentiated cells in the crypt.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Cell projection, dendrite
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated. Autophosphorylates upon ligand-binding. Autophosphorylation on Tyr-614 is required for interaction with SH2 domain-containing proteins.