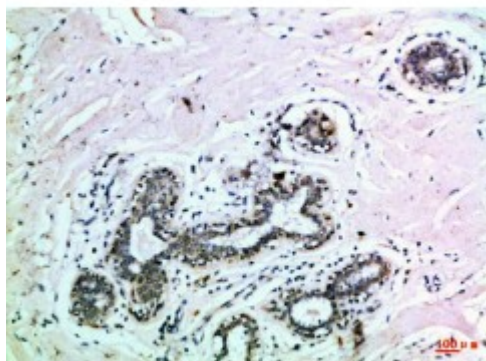


Anti-EphB3 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to EphB3.
Model	STJ98982
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human EphB3 protein.
Immunogen Region	650-700 aa
Gene ID	2049
Gene Symbol	EPHB3
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous EphB3 .
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitous.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
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	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
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	<p>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.</p>
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Cell projection, dendrite
Post-translational Modifications	<p>Phosphorylated. Autophosphorylates upon ligand-binding.</p> <p>Autophosphorylation on Tyr-614 is required for interaction with SH2 domain-containing proteins.</p>