EFNB3 Antibody

Catalog No: #43704

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Description

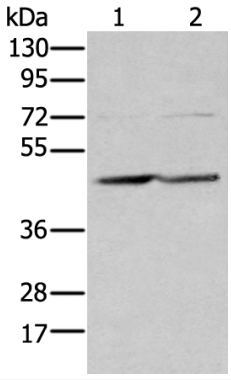
Product Name	EFNB3 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total EFNB3 protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human EFNB3
Target Name	EFNB3
Other Names	EFL6; EPLG8; LERK8
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q15768NCBI Gene ID: 1949
Uniprot	Q15768
GeneID	1949;
Calculated MW	36kd
Concentration	0.6mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

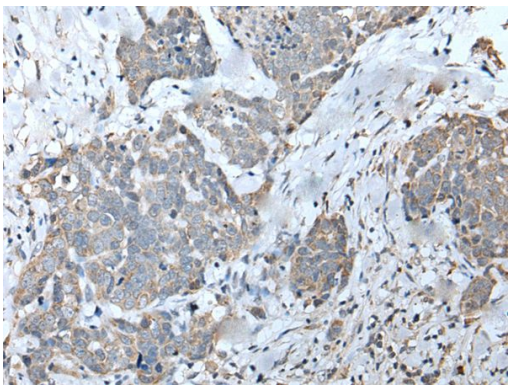
Western blotting: 1:200-1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 20-100

Images



Gel: 8%SDS-PAGE
Lysate: 40 µg, Lane 1-2: NIH/3T3 and SKOV3 cell lysates,
Primary antibody:EFNB3 antibody at dilution 1/250 dilution,
Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution,
Exposure time: 1 second



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using EFNB3 Antibody at dilution 1/25, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

Background

EFNB3, a member of the ephrin gene family, is important in brain development as well as in its maintenance. Moreover, since levels of EFNB3 expression were particularly high in several forebrain subregions compared to other brain subregions, it may play a pivotal role in forebrain function. The EPH and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. EPH Receptors typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin ligands and receptors have been named by the Eph Nomenclature Committee (1997). Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. The Eph family of receptors are similarly divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only