

ARG44657 anti-EphB4 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes EphB4
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IP
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	EphB4
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	EPHB4; EPH Receptor B4; Tyro11; HTK; Tyrosine-Protein Kinase TYRO11; Hepatoma Transmembrane Kinase; Ephrin Type-B Receptor 4; EC 2.7.10.1; MYK1; Tyrosine-Protein Kinase Receptor HTK; Ephrin Receptor EphB4; EC 2.7.10; CMAVM2; LMPHM7; TYRO11; EphB4; HFASD

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IP	10 µg/mL

Application Note * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	EPHB4
Gene Full Name	EPH Receptor B4

Background

Ephrin receptors and their ligands, the ephrins, mediate numerous developmental processes, particularly in the nervous system. 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 divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. Ephrin receptors make up the largest subgroup of the receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) family. The protein encoded by this gene binds to ephrin-B2 and plays an essential role in vascular development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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. Together with its cognate ligand/functional ligand EFNB2 it is involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and migration, and plays a central role in heart morphogenesis, angiogenesis and blood vessel remodeling and permeability. EPHB4-mediated forward signaling controls cellular repulsion and segregation from EFNB2-expressing cells. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw

108 kDa

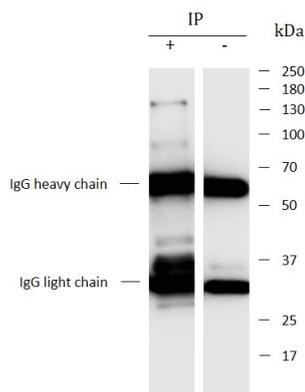
PTM

Disulfide bond, Glycoprotein, Phosphoprotein. [UniProt]

Cellular Localization

Cell membrane, Membrane. [UniProt]

Images



ARG44657 anti-EphB4 antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: MCF7 lysate immunoprecipitated with 2.5 μ g of ARG44657 anti-EphB4 antibody.