

**Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody**  
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody  
Catalog # AF1374a

### Specification

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#### Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P29323</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_059145</a> , <a href="#">2048</a> , <a href="#">13844 (mouse)</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Dog
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	117493

#### Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2048

#### Other Names

Ephrin type-B receptor 2, 2.7.10.1, 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 kinase TYRO5, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor EPH-3, EPHB2, DRT, EPHT3, EPTH3, ERK, HEK5, TYRO5

#### Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### Precautions

Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** EPHB2

**Synonyms** DRT, EPHT3, EPTH3, ERK, HEK5, TYRO5

#### 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 EFN1, abolishes the ARHGAP15-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 EFN2/EPHB2 complex regulate movement and adhesion of cells that tubularize the urethra and septate the cloaca. May function as a tumor suppressor. May be involved in the regulation of platelet activation and blood coagulation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30213874" target="\_blank">30213874</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, axon. Cell projection, dendrite

#### Tissue Location

Brain, heart, lung, kidney, placenta, pancreas, liver and skeletal muscle. Preferentially expressed in fetal brain

#### Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody - Images



AF1374a (1 µg/ml) staining of Human Lung lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

### **Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody - 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 is a receptor for ephrin-B family members.

### **Goat Anti-EPHB2 / DRT / Nuk Antibody - References**

Maternal genes and facial clefts in offspring: a comprehensive search for genetic associations in two population-based cleft studies from Scandinavia. Jugessur A, et al. PLoS One, 2010 Jul 9. PMID 20634891.

Variation at the NFATC2 Locus Increases the Risk of Thiazolidinedione-Induced Edema in the Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication (DREAM) Study. Bailey SD, et al. Diabetes Care, 2010 Jul 13. PMID 20628086.

Loss of cell-surface receptor EphB2 is important for the growth, migration, and invasiveness of a colon cancer cell line. Senior PV, et al. Int J Colorectal Dis, 2010 Jun. PMID 20339854.

Ephrin-B2 regulates endothelial cell morphology and motility independently of Eph-receptor binding. Bochenek ML, et al. J Cell Sci, 2010 Apr 15. PMID 20233847.

The EphB2 tumor suppressor induces autophagic cell death via concomitant activation of the ERK1/2 and PI3K pathways. Kandouz M, et al. Cell Cycle, 2010 Jan 15. PMID 20046096.