

**Anti-EPHB3 Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to EPHB3  
Catalog # AP61131

## Specification

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### Anti-EPHB3 Antibody - Product Information

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB                     |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P54753</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human, Rat, Pig        |
| Host              | Rabbit                 |
| Clonality         | Polyclonal             |
| Calculated MW     | 110330                 |

### Anti-EPHB3 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2049

#### Other Names

ETK2; HEK2; TYRO6; Ephrin type-B receptor 3; EPH-like tyrosine kinase 2; EPH-like kinase 2; Embryonic kinase 2; EK2; hEK2; Tyrosine-protein kinase TYRO6

#### Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of EPHB3 protein.

#### Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

#### Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

### Anti-EPHB3 Antibody - Protein Information

Name EPHB3

Synonyms ETK2, HEK2, 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 also plays 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 Location

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

#### Tissue Location

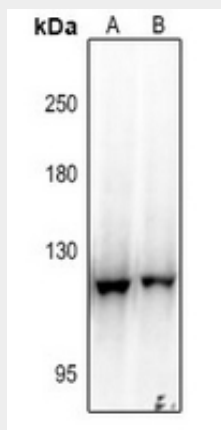
Ubiquitous.

### Anti-EPHB3 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](#)

### Anti-EPHB3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of EPHB3 expression in C6 (A), HeLa (B) whole cell lysates.

### Anti-EPHB3 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the N-term region of human EPHB3. The exact sequence is proprietary.