

**Eph receptor B3 Antibody**  
**Rabbit mAb**  
**Catalog # AP92553****Specification**

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**Eph receptor B3 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, FC, ICC, IP</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P54753</a>
Reactivity	<b>Rat</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
<b>Other Names</b>	
Cek10; EK2; Embryonic kinase 2; ephb3; ETK2; hEK2; Mdk5; Sek4; TYRO6;	
Isotype	<b>Rabbit IgG</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Calculated MW	<b>110330 Da</b>

**Eph receptor B3 Antibody - Additional Information**

Purification	<b>Affinity-chromatography</b>
Immunogen	<b>A synthesized peptide derived from human Eph receptor B3</b>
Description	<b>Receptor for members of the ephrin-B family. Binds to ephrin-B1 and -B2.</b>
Storage Condition and Buffer	<b>Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.</b>

**Eph receptor B3 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

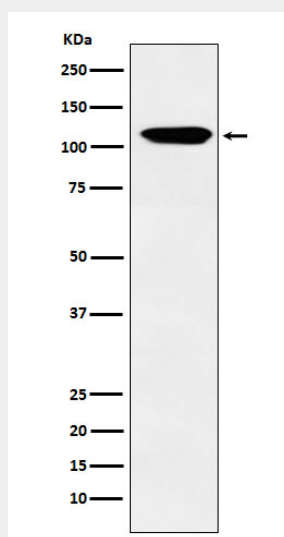
Ubiquitous.

### Eph receptor B3 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](#)

### Eph receptor B3 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Eph receptor B3 expression in MOLT4 cell lysate.