

## EPH B1:3:4 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IPB14388
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Mouse; Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:500-2000
<b>Gene Name</b>	EPHB1 ELK EPHT2 HEK6 NET
<b>Protein Name</b>	EPH B1/3/4
<b>Human Gene Id</b>	2047
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	P54762
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.27% sodium azide
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Subcellular Location</b>	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Early endosome membrane Cell projection, dendrite
<b>MW</b>	108240
<b>Background</b>	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 [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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