

EphB3 Protein, Mouse (508a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P75749
Synonyms:	Ephrin type-B receptor 3; mDK-5; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor SEK-4; Sek4
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P54754/NP_034273.1 (L30-T537)
Gene ID:	13845
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 63 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized mouse EphB3 at 2 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind mouse EFNB1 with a linear range of 0.1-12.5 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

The EphB3 protein, a receptor tyrosine kinase, engages in promiscuous binding to transmembrane ephrin-B family ligands on adjacent cells, initiating contact-dependent bidirectional signaling. The downstream pathway originating from the receptor is known as forward signaling, while the signaling pathway downstream of the ephrin ligand is termed reverse signaling. EphB3 generally exhibits an overlapping and redundant function with EPHB2, particularly in axon guidance during development, regulating neurons forming the corpus callosum and the anterior commissure—two major interhemispheric connections between the temporal lobes of the cerebral cortex. Alongside its role in axon guidance, EphB3 plays a crucial redundant role with other ephrin-B receptors in the development and maturation of dendritic spines and the formation of excitatory synapses. The protein also governs various aspects of development, including angiogenesis, palate development, and thymic epithelium development. Through both forward and reverse signaling within the EFNB2/EPHB3 complex, EphB3 regulates the migration and adhesion of cells involved in tubularizing the urethra and septating the cloaca. Notably, EphB3 plays a significant role in intestinal epithelium differentiation by segregating progenitor cells from differentiated cells in the crypt.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898

Fax: 609-228-5909

E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com

Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA