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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
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See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

EFNB3 polyclonal antibody

Catalog Number: PAB20075

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against recombinant EFNB3.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids of human EFNB3.

Sequence:
HSSPNYEFYKLYLVGGAQGRRCEAPPAPNLLLTCDRP
DLDLRFTIKFQEYSPNLWGHEFRSHHDYYIIATSDGTR
EGLESLQGGVCLTRGMKVLLRVGQSPRGGAVPRKPV
SEMPMERDRGAAHSLEPGKENLPGDPTSNATS

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Human

Applications: IHC-P
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Purification: Antigen affinity purification

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Immunohistochemistry (1:20-1:50)
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS, pH 7.2 (40% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 1949

Gene Symbol: EFNB3

Gene Alias: EFL6, EPLG8, LERK8

Gene Summary: EFNB3, a member of the ephrin gene family, is important in brain development as well as in its maintenance. Moreover, since levels of EFNB3 expression were particularly high in several forebrain subregions compared to other brain subregions, it may play a pivotal role in forebrain function. The EPH and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. EPH Receptors typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin ligands and receptors have been named by the Eph Nomenclature Committee (1997). 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 similarly divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. [provided by RefSeq]