

DESCRIPTION

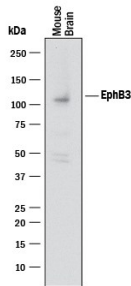
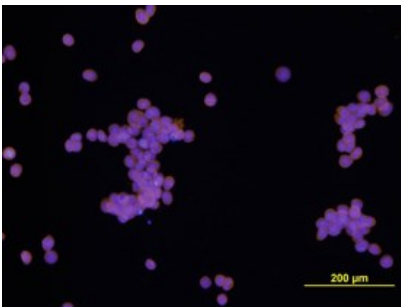
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| Species Reactivity | Mouse |
| Specificity | Detects mouse EphB3 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human EphB3 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat EphB1, recombinant mouse (rm) EphA4, rmEphB2, rmEphB4, and rmEphB6 is observed. |
| Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse EphB3 Leu30-Thr537 Accession # P54754 |
| Formulation | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS. |

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

| | Recommended Concentration | Sample |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Western Blot | 1 µg/mL | See Below |
| Flow Cytometry | 2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells | COLO 205 human colorectal adenocarcinoma cell line |
| Immunocytochemistry | 5-15 µg/mL | See Below |
| CyTOF-ready | Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation. | |

DATA

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| <p>Western Blot</p>  <p>Detection of Mouse EphB3 by Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of mouse brain tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Mouse EphB3 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF432) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for EphB3 at approximately 130 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using <i>Immunoblot Buffer Group 1</i>.</p> | <p>Immunocytochemistry</p>  <p>EphB3 in COLO 205 Human Cell Line. EphB3 was detected in immersion fixed COLO 205 human colorectal adenocarcinoma cell line using Goat Anti-Mouse EphB3 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF432) at 10 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (yellow; Catalog # NL001) and counter-stained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for <i>Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips</i>.</p> |
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PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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| Reconstitution | Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS. |
| Shipping | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C |
| Stability & Storage | <p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. |

BACKGROUND

EphB3, also known as Cek10, Tyro6, Sek4, Hek2, and Mdk5, is a member of the transmembrane Eph receptor tyrosine kinase family. The A and B classes of Eph proteins are distinguished by Ephrin ligand binding preference but have a common structural organization. Eph-Ephrin interactions are widely involved in the regulation of cell migration, tissue morphogenesis, and cancer progression (1). The 525 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) of mature mouse EphB3 contains a ligand binding domain followed by a cysteine rich region and two fibronectin type III domains. The 418 aa cytoplasmic domain contains a tyrosine kinase domain, a sterile alpha motif (SAM), and a PDZ binding motif (2). Within the ECD, mouse EphB3 shares 96% and 99% aa sequence identity with human and rat EphB3, respectively. Binding of EphB3 to its ligands Ephrin-B1, B2, and B3 triggers forward signaling through EphB3 as well as reverse signaling through the Ephrin (1, 3). EphB3 also interacts *in cis* with the receptor tyrosine kinase Ryk (4). Activation of its kinase is required for some but not all of the effects of EphB3 on cellular adhesion, motility, and morphology (5). EphB3 is widely expressed during development and in the adult; it shows a complementary tissue distribution to the Ephrin-B ligands (6-9). EphB3 function is important in vascular, nervous system, thymocyte, and palate development (6, 7, 10-12). It directs embryonic neuronal axon pathfinding, and its upregulation on local macrophages following neuronal injury promotes the growth of regenerating axons (10, 13). EphB3 inhibits colorectal carcinogenesis and invasion by preventing the migration of tumor cells out of the intestinal crypt (9, 14). EphB3 function is supported by the cooperative action of EphB2 in several of these processes (6, 10-12, 15).

References:

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