

DESCRIPTION

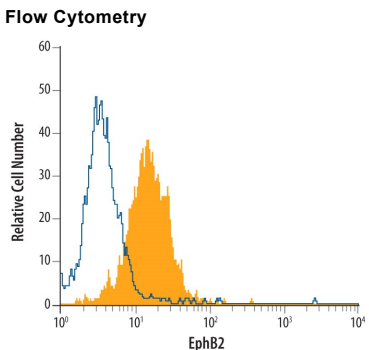
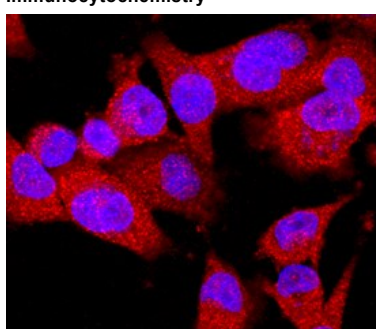
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse EphB2 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2A} Clone # 512012
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse EphB2 Val27-Lys548 (predicted) Accession # P54763
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 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
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 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

Flow Cytometry	Immunocytochemistry
 <p>Detection of EphB2 in MDA-MB-231 Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell line was stained with Rat Anti-Mouse EphB2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB467, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB006, open histogram), followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG F(ab')₂ Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0105B).</p>	 <p>EphB2 in MDA-MB-231 Human Cell Line. EphB2 was detected in immersion fixed MDA-MB-231 human breast cancer cell line using Rat Anti-Human/Mouse EphB2 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB467) at 10 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL013) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips.</p>

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 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

EphB2, also known as Cek5, Nuk, Erk, Qek2, Tyro5, Sek3, Hek5, and Drt (1), is a member of the Eph receptor family which binds members of the ephrin ligand family. There are two classes of receptors, designated A and B. Both the A and B class receptors have an extracellular region consisting of a globular domain, a cysteine-rich domain, and two fibronectin type III domains. This is followed by the transmembrane region and the cytoplasmic region. The cytoplasmic region contains a juxtamembrane motif with two tyrosine residues which are the major autophosphorylation sites, a kinase domain, and a conserved sterile alpha motif (SAM) in the carboxy tail which contains one conserved tyrosine residue. Activation of kinase activity occurs after ligand recognition and binding. EphB2 has been shown to bind ephrin-B1, ephrin-B2, and ephrin-B3 (2, 3). The extracellular domains of human and mouse EphB2 share 99% amino acid identity. Only membrane-bound or Fc-clustered ligands are capable of activating the receptor *in vitro*. Soluble monomeric ligands bind the receptor but do not induce receptor autophosphorylation and activation (2). *In vivo*, the ligands and receptors display reciprocal expression (3). It has been found that nearly all the receptors and ligands are expressed in developing and adult neural tissue (3). The ephrin/Eph families also appear to play a role in angiogenesis (3).

References:

1. *Eph Nomenclature Committee [letter]* (1997) *Cell* **90**:403.
2. Flanagan, J.G. and P. Vanderhaeghen (1998) *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.* **21**:309.
3. Pasquale, E.B. (1997) *Curr. Opin. Cell Biol.* **9**:608.