**DESRIPTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Species Reactivity</strong></th>
<th>Human</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specificity</strong></td>
<td>Detects human EphB3 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) EphA3, rhEphA4, EphB2, or recombinant mouse EphB3 is observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source</strong></td>
<td>Monoclonal Mouse IgG&lt;sub&gt;2A&lt;/sub&gt; Clone # 647354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Purification</strong></td>
<td>Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Immunogen</strong></td>
<td>Mouse myeloma cell line NSO-derived recombinant human EphB3 Leu38-Ala550 Accession # P54753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formulation</strong></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Recommended Concentration</strong></th>
<th><strong>Sample</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flow Cytometry</strong></td>
<td>2.5 µg/10⁶ cells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CyTOF-ready</strong></td>
<td>Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.</td>
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**DATA**

**Flow Cytometry**

Detection of EphB3 in SH-SYSY Human Cell Line by Flow Cytometry. SH-SYSY human neuroblastoma cell line was stained with Mouse Anti-Human EphB3 Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB56671, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # MAB003, open histogram), followed by Allophycocyanin-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0101B).

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

**Reconstitution**

Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.

**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**

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 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 110-130 kDa 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 526 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD) of mature human 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, human EphB3 shares 96% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat EphB3. 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:**