

EPHB3 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

Catalog # H00002049-T01 Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

EPHB3 transfected lysate.

Western Blot

Lane 1: EPHB3 transfected lysate (109.89 KDa) Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification	
Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-EPHB3 full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	109.89
Quality Control Testing	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-EPHB3 antibody (H00002049-B01) by We stern Blots. SDS-PAGE Gel EPHB3 transfected lysate. Western Blot Lane 1: EPHB3 transfected lysate (109.89 KDa) Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.



Product Information

Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bro mophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

Western Blot

Gene Info — EPHB3 **Entrez GenelD** 2049 GeneBank Accession# <u>NM_004443.3</u> Protein Accession# NP 004434.2 Gene Name EPHB3 Gene Alias ETK2, HEK2, TYRO6 **Gene Description** EPH receptor B3 **Omim ID** 601839 **Gene Ontology Hyperlink Gene Summary** Ephrin receptors and their ligands, the ephrins, mediate numerous developmental processes, par ticularly in the nervous system. Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosp hatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. The E ph family of receptors are divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domai n sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. Ephrin receptors make up the largest subgroup of the receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) family. The protein encoded by this gene is a receptor for ephrin-B family members. [provided by RefSeq **Other Designations** EPH-like tyrosine kinase-2|ephrin receptor EphB3|human embryo kinase 2

Pathway

Axon guidance



Disease

- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Tooth Abnormalities