EPHB1/EPHB2/EPHB3/EPHB4 (Human) Cell-Based ELISA Kit

Catalog # KA2837 Size 1 Kit

Specification	
Product Description	EPHB1/EPHB2/EPHB3/EPHB4 (Human) Cell-Based ELISA Kit is an indirect enzyme-linked immun oassay for qualitative determination of EPHB1/EPHB2/EPHB3/EPHB4 expression in cultured cells.
Suitable Sample	Attached Cell, Loosely Attached Cell, Suspension Cell
Label	HRP-conjugated
Detection Method	Colorimetric
Assay Type	Qualitative
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Regulation Status	For research use only (RUO)
Storage Instruction	Store the kit at 4°C.

Applications

Qualitative

Gene Info — EPHB1

Entrez GenelD	<u>2047</u>
Protein Accession#	<u>P54762 (Gene ID : 2047);P29323 (Gene ID : 2048);P54753 (Gene ID : 2049);P54760 (Gene ID : 2050)</u>
Gene Name	EPHB1
Gene Alias	ELK, EPHT2, FLJ37986, Hek6, NET
Gene Description	EPH receptor B1

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Product Information

Omim ID	600600
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
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 tyrosine kinase 2 ephrin receptor EphB1 soluble EPHB1 variant 1

Gene Info — EPHB2	
Entrez GenelD	2048
Protein Accession#	<u>P54762 (Gene ID : 2047);P29323 (Gene ID : 2048);P54753 (Gene ID : 2049);P54760 (Gene ID : 2050)</u>
Gene Name	EPHB2
Gene Alias	CAPB, DRT, EPHT3, ERK, Hek5, MGC87492, PCBC, Tyro5
Gene Description	EPH receptor B2
Omim ID	<u>600997</u> <u>603688</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
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	OTTHUMP0000002914 OTTHUMP0000002916 developmentally-regulated eph-related tyrosin e kinase elk-related tyrosine kinase eph tyrosine kinase 3 ephrin receptor EphB2 prostate cancer- brain cancer susceptibility

Gene Info — EPHB3	
Entrez GenelD	<u>2049</u>

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Product Information

Protein Accession#	<u>P54762 (Gene ID : 2047);P29323 (Gene ID : 2048);P54753 (Gene ID : 2049);P54760 (Gene ID : 2050)</u>
Gene Name	EPHB3
Gene Alias	ETK2, HEK2, TYRO6
Gene Description	EPH receptor B3
Omim ID	<u>601839</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
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

Gene Info — EPHB4	
Entrez GenelD	2050
Protein Accession#	<u>P54762 (Gene ID : 2047);P29323 (Gene ID : 2048);P54753 (Gene ID : 2049);P54760 (Gene ID : 2050)</u>
Gene Name	EPHB4
Gene Alias	HTK, MYK1, TYRO11
Gene Description	EPH receptor B4
Omim ID	<u>600011</u>
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 binds to ephrin-B2 and plays an essential role in vascular development. [provided by RefSe q



Product Information

Other Designations

ephrin receptor EphB4|hepatoma transmembrane kinase|soluble EPHB4 variant 1|soluble EPHB 4 variant 2|soluble EPHB4 variant 3

Pathway

- Axon guidance
- Axon guidance
- Axon guidance
- Axon guidance

Disease

- <u>Adenomatous Polyposis Coli</u>
- Carcinoma
- <u>Cardiovascular Diseases</u>
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Lip
- <u>Cleft Palate</u>
- <u>Cleft Palate</u>
- Colon cancer
- <u>Colorectal Neoplasms</u>
- Depressive Disorder
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- <u>Esophageal Neoplasms</u>
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Intestinal Polyposis

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Product Information

- Intracranial Arteriovenous Malformations
- Intracranial Hemorrhages
- Parkinson disease
- Parkinson disease
- Precancerous Conditions
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- <u>Tobacco Use Disorder</u>
- <u>Tooth Abnormalities</u>