## Phospho-Ephrin B (Tyr324/329) Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.						
Applications: W	Reactivity: H	<b>Sensitivity:</b> Transfected Only	<b>MW (kDa):</b> 59	<b>Source/Isotype:</b> Rabbit	<b>UniProt ID:</b> #P98172, #Q15768, #P52799	<b>Entrez-Gene Id:</b> 1947, 1949, 1948
Product Usage Information		<b>Application</b> Western Blotting		<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000		
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 $\mu$ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
Specificity/Sensitivity		Phospho-Ephrin B (Tyr324/329) Antibody detects transfected levels of ephrin B protein only when phosphorylated at tyrosines 324/329. The antibody cross-reacts with ephrins B1, B2 and B3 but does not cross-react with other tyrosine-phosphorylated proteins.				
Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology		Mouse, Rat				
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Tyr324/329 of human ephrin B1. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
Background		The Eph receptors are the largest known family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). They can be divided into two groups based on sequence similarity and on their preference for a subset of ligands: EphA receptors bind to a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored ephrin A ligand; EphB receptors bind to ephrin B proteins that have a transmembrane and cytoplasmic domain (1,2). Research studies have shown that Eph receptors and ligands may be involved in many diseases including cancer (3). Both ephrin A and B ligands have dual functions. As RTK ligands, ephrins stimulate the kinase activity of Eph receptors and activate signaling pathways in receptor-expressing cells. The ephrin extracellular domain is sufficient for this function as long as it is clustered (4). The second function of ephrins has been described as "reverse signaling", whereby the cytoplasmic domain becomes tyrosine phosphorylated, allowing interactions with other proteins that may activate signaling pathways in the ligand-expressing cells (5). Various stimuli can induce tyrosine phosphorylation of ephrin B, including binding to EphB receptors, activation of Src kinase, and stimulation by PDGF and FGF (6). Tyr324 and Tyr327 have been identified as major phosphorylation sites of ephrin B1 <i>in vivo</i> (7).				
Background References		<ol> <li>Wilkinson, D.G. (2000) Int Rev Cytol 196, 177-244.</li> <li>Klein, R. (2001) Curr Opin Cell Biol 13, 196-203.</li> <li>Dodelet, V.C. and Pasquale, E.B. (2000) Oncogene 19, 5614-9.</li> <li>Holder, N. and Klein, R. (1999) Development 126, 2033-44.</li> <li>Brückner, K. et al. (1997) Science 275, 1640-3.</li> <li>Palmer, A. et al. (2002) Mol Cell 9, 725-37.</li> <li>Kalo, M.S. et al. (2001) J Biol Chem 276, 38940-8.</li> </ol>				
Species Reactivity		Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).				
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.				

W: Western Blotting

**Cross-Reactivity Key** 

**Applications Key** 

H: Human

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