



Ephrin-B1 (phospho Tyr317) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15866
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	EFNB1
Protein Name	Ephrin-B1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EFNB1 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr317. AA range:283-332
Specificity	Phospho-Ephrin-B1 (Y317) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Ephrin-B1 protein only when phosphorylated at Y317.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	EFNB1; EFL3; EPLG2; LERK2; Ephrin-B1; EFL-3; ELK ligand; ELK-L; EPH-related receptor tyrosine kinase ligand 2; LERK-2
Observed Band	30kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane raft . May recruit GRIP1 and GRIP2 to membrane raft domains. .; [Ephrin-B1 C-terminal fragment]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .; [Ephrin-B1 intracellular domain]: Nucleus . Colocalizes with ZHX2 in the nucleus. .
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed (PubMed:8070404, PubMed:7973638). Detected in both neuronal and non-neuronal tissues (PubMed:8070404, PubMed:7973638). Seems to have particularly strong expression in retina, sciatic nerve, heart and spinal cord (PubMed:7973638).
Function	disease:Defects in EFNB1 are a cause of craniofrontonasal syndrome (CFNS) [MIM:304110]; also known as craniofrontonasal dysplasia (CFND). CFNS is an X-linked inherited syndrome characterized by hypertelorism, coronal synostosis with brachycephaly, downslanting palpebral fissures, clefting of the nasal tip, joint anomalies, longitudinally grooved fingernails and other digital anomalies.,function: Binds to the receptor tyrosine kinases EPHB1 and EPHA1. Binds to, and induce the collapse of, commissural axons/growth cones in vitro. May play a role in constraining the orientation of longitudinally projecting axons.,induction:By TNF-alpha.,PTM:Inducible phosphorylation of tyrosine



residues in the cytoplasmic domain.,similarity:Belongs to the ephrin family.,subunit:Interacts with GRIP1 and GRIP2.,tissue specificity:Heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney, pancreas.,

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a type I membrane protein and a ligand of Eph-related receptor tyrosine kinases. It may play a role in cell adhesion and function in the development or maintenance of the nervous system. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

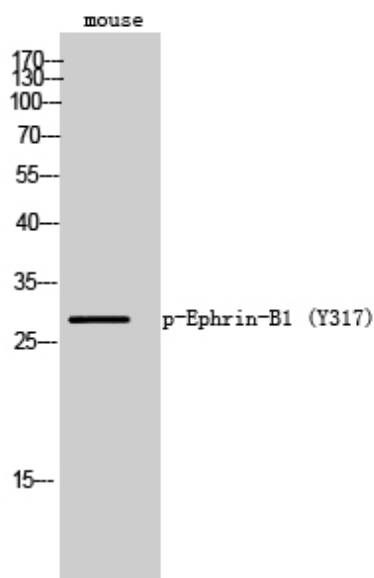
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

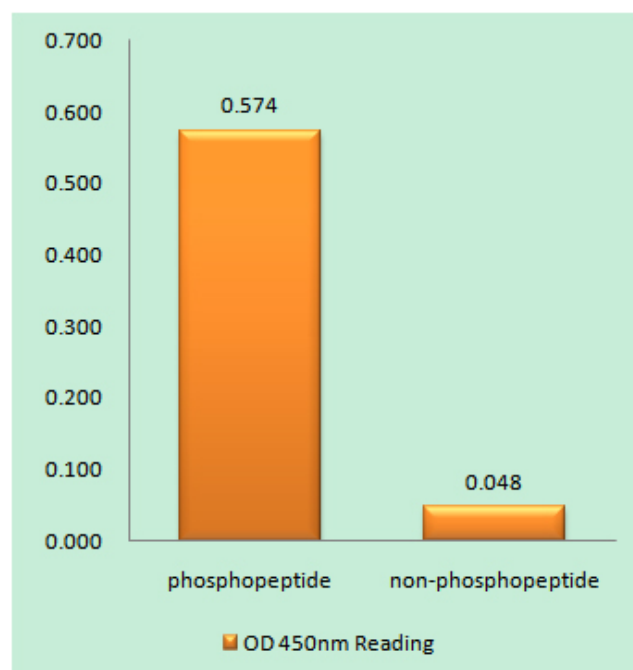
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of mouse cells using Phospho-Ephrin-B1 (Y317) Polyclonal Antibody



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using EFNB1 (Phospho-Tyr317) Antibody



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse brain, using EFNB1 (Phospho-Tyr317) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

