

Ephrin-B2(Phospho-Tyr330) Antibody

Catalog No: #11189

Package Size: #11189-1 50ul #11189-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

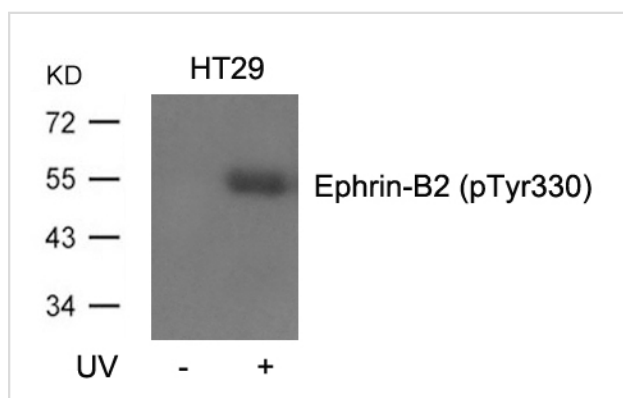
Product Name	Ephrin-B2(Phospho-Tyr330) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic peptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific peptide.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of Ephrin-B2 only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 330.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of tyrosine 330 (N-I-Y(p)-Y-K) derived from Human Ephrin-B2
Target Name	Ephrin-B2
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	HTKL; EPLG5; Htk-L; LERK5; MGC126226
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot: P52799NCBI Protein: NP_004084.1
Uniprot	P52799
GeneID	1948;
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.

Application Details

Predicted MW: 37kd

Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from HT29 cells, untreated or treated with UV using Ephrin-B2(Phospho-Tyr330) Antibody #11189.

Background

Adducins are a family of cytoskeleton proteins encoded by three genes (α, β, γ). Adducin is a heterodimeric protein that consists of related subunits, which are produced from distinct genes but share a similar structure. α- and β-adducin include a protease-resistant N-terminal region and a protease-sensitive, hydrophilic C-terminal region. α- and γ-adducins are ubiquitously expressed. In contrast, β-adducin is expressed at high levels in brain and hematopoietic tissues. Adducin binds with high affinity to Ca²⁺/calmodulin and is a substrate for protein kinases A and C.

Alternative splicing results in multiple variants encoding distinct isoforms; however, not all variants have been fully described.

Chrencik JE, et al. (2006) J Biol Chem; 281(38):28185-28192.

Kertesz N, et al. (2006) Blood; 107(6):2330-2338.

Noren NK, et al. (2004) Proc Natl Acad Sci USA; 101(15):5583-5588.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only