



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

[mail@szabo-scandic.com](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 



**ELK rec tyr Kinase (Eph B1 Ext.). Sheep Polyclonal Antibody**  
Eph B1 (ELK receptor) EXT; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor EPH-2; Ephrin type B receptor 1; HEK6

**BACKGROUND**

The immunogen used for the anti-human ephB1 (Elk receptor) -EXT region was a GST fusion protein ephB1 (Elk receptor) corresponding to amino acid sequence 16-351 of the N terminal, extracellular region, and having a molecular weight of 116 kD. ephB1, previously known as Elk (eph-like kinase), is a receptor tyrosine kinase of the highly tissue restricted family of eph proteins. EphB1 and other ephB family members are type 1 membrane spanning proteins, comprised of immunoglobulin, fibronectin type III, and cysteine rich subdomains in the ecto domain, and the single uninterrupted cytoplasmic tyrosine kinase domain upstream of a carboxyterminal sterile alpha motif (SAM) domain. ephB family proteins bind ephrins of the B class, ligands that are also transmembrane spanning proteins capable of transmitting signals. ephB1 is expressed predominantly in developing neural structures in embryos, and in vascular epithelium of kidney, and other tissues. Upon binding to alternatively oligomerized ephrin B1, ephB1 signals regulation of cell attachment and cellcell assembly. Members of this protein family are implicated in neuronal and vascular cell targeting.

**IMMUNOGEN**

A GST fusion protein ephB1 (Elk receptor) corresponding to amino acid sequence 16-351 of the N terminal, extracellular region, and having a molecular weight of 116 kD

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

**CATALOG NUMBER**  
S100P

**SIZE**  
250 µg  
**FORM**  
Unconjugated

**HOST/CLONE**  
Sheep

**FORMULATION**  
Provided as solution in phosphate buffered saline with 0.08% sodium azide

**CONCENTRATION**  
See vial for concentration

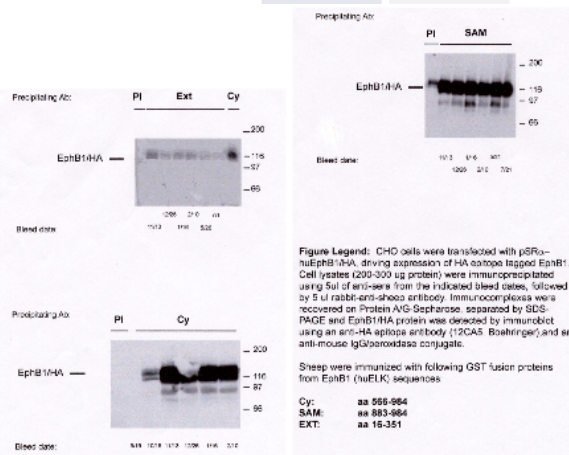
**ISOTYPE**  
IgG

**APPLICATIONS**  
Immunoprecipitation

**SPECIES REACTIVITY**  
Human

**ACCESSION NUMBER**  
Human P54762

Legend: CHO cells were transfected with pSR-α huEphB1/HA, driving expression of HA epitope tagged EphB1. Cell lysates (200-300µg protein) were immunoprecipitated using 5 µl rabbit-anti-sheep antibody. Immunocomplexes were recovered on Protein A/G-Sepharose, separated by SDS-PAGE and EphB1/HA protein was detected by immunoblot using an anti-HA epitope antibody (Cat. No. X1000), and an anti-mouse IgG/peroxidase conjugate. Sheep were immunized with the following GST fusion proteins from EphB1 (huELK) sequences:  
Cy: aa 566-984  
SAM: aa 883-984  
EXT: aa 16-351



**POSITIVE CONTROL/TISSUE EXPRESSION**

Human brain

**COMMENTS**

Application: 1-10 ug/ml for Western Blotting and 10-20 ug/ml for Immunoprecipitation.

**PURIFICATION**

Ammonium Sulfate Precipitation

**SHIP CONDITIONS**

Room Temperature

**STORAGE CUSTOMER**

Product should be stored at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid freeze/thaw cycles

**STABILITY**

Antibodies are stable for one year from purchase if stored frozen

**REFERENCES**

1. Stein, E., et al. "Nck recruitment to Eph receptor, EphB1/ELK, couples ligand activation to c-Jun kinase." J. Biol. Chem., 273, 1303-1308 (1998)
2. Han, D.C., et al. "EphB1 associates with Grb7 and regulates cell migration." J. Biol. Chem., 277, 45655-45661 (2002)
3. Vindis, C., et al. "EphB1 recruits c-Src and p52Shc to activate MAPK/ERK and promote chemotaxis." J. Cell Biol., 162, 661-671 (2003)