

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 <u>mail@szabo-scandic.com</u> www.szabo-scandic.com

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

ephrin-B1 (m2): 293T Lysate: sc-120076



BACKGROUND

Ephrins, which act as ligands for Eph receptors, are cell-surface proteins which fall into two categories, ephrin-A and ephrin-B, based on their structure and function. Ephrin-B proteins are transmembrane and have conserved cytoplasmic tyrosine residues that are phosphorylated upon interaction with an EphB receptor. Eph receptors and ephrins exhibit complementary expression in many tissues during embryogenesis indicating that bidirectional activation of Eph receptors and ephrin-B proteins may occur at expression domain interfaces. Ephrin-B1 transduces outside-in signals through C-terminal protein interactions that effect integrin-mediated cell attachment and migration. The distribution of ephrin-B1 in the developing retina suggests that it influences retinal axon mapping along the dorsal-ventral axis and may be involved in intratectal development.

REFERENCES

- 1. Braisted, J., et al. 1997. Graded and lamina-specific distributions of ligands of EphB receptor tyrosine kinases in the developing retinotectal system. Dev. Biol. 191: 14-28.
- 2. Mellitzer, G., et al. 1999. Eph receptors and ephrins restrict cell intermingling and communication. Nature. 400: 77-81.
- 3. Jensen, P.L. 2000. Eph receptors and ephrins. Stem Cells 18: 63-64.
- Kalo, M.S., et al. 2001. *In vivo* tyrosine phosphorylation sites of activated ephrin-B1 and EphB2 from neural tissue. J. Biol. Chem. 276: 38940-38948.
- Huynh-Do, U., et al. 2002. Ephrin-B1 transduces signals to activate integrinmediated migration, attachment, and angiogenesis. J. Cell Sci. 115: 3073-3081.
- Nagashima, K., et al. 2002. Adaptor protein Crk is required for ephrin-B1induced membrane ruffling and focal complex assembly of human aortic endothelial cells. Mol. Biol. Cell 13: 4231-4242.
- 7. Xu, Z., et al. 2003. Ephrin-B1 reverse signaling activates JNK through a novel mechanism that is independent of tyrosine phosphorylation. J. Biol. Chem. 278: 24767-24775.
- 8. Twigg, S.R., et al. 2004. Mutations of ephrin-B1 (EFNB1), a marker of tissue boundary formation, cause craniofrontonasal syndrome. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 101: 8652-8657.
- 9. Tanaka, M., et al. 2004. Tiam1 mediates neurite outgrowth induced by ephrin-B1 and EphA2. EMBO J. 23: 1075-1088.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Efnb1 (mouse) mapping to X C3.

PRODUCT

ephrin-B1 (m2): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse ephrin-B1 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

ephrin-B1 (m2): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive ephrin-B1 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 μl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.