

EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7627b**Specification****EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [O15197](#)**EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 2051

Other NamesEphrin type-B receptor 6, HEP,
Tyrosine-protein kinase-defective receptor
EPH-6, EPHB6**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP7627b was selected from the C-terminal region with histidine at position 990 of human EphB6 . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name EPHB6

Function**EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Ephrin receptors and their ligands, the ephrins, mediate numerous developmental processes, particularly in the nervous system. Based on their structures and sequence relationships, ephrins are divided into the ephrin-A (EFNA) class, which are anchored to the membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol linkage, and the ephrin-B (EFNB) class, which are transmembrane proteins. The Eph family of receptors are divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. Ephrin receptors make up the largest subgroup of the receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) family. EphB6 lacks the kinase activity of most receptor tyrosine kinases and binds to ephrin-B ligands.

EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide - References

Freywald, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(12):10150-10156 (2003). Luo, H., et al., J. Clin. Invest. 110(8):1141-1150 (2002). Wilkinson, D.G., Nat Rev Neurosci 2(3):155-164 (2001). Luo, H., et al., J. Immunol. 167(3):1362-1370 (2001). Tang, X.X., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(20):10936-10941 (2000).

Kinase-defective receptor for members of the ephrin-B family. Binds to ephrin-B1 and ephrin-B2. Modulates cell adhesion and migration by exerting both positive and negative effects upon stimulation with ephrin-B2. Inhibits JNK activation, T-cell receptor-induced IL-2 secretion and CD25 expression upon stimulation with ephrin-B2.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain. Expressed in non invasive breast carcinoma cell lines (at protein level). Strong expression in brain and pancreas, and weak expression in other tissues, such as heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle and kidney. Expressed in breast non invasive tumors but not in metastatic lesions. Isoform 3 is expressed in cell lines of glioblastomas, anaplastic astrocytomas, gliosarcomas and astrocytomas. Isoform 3 is not detected in normal tissues.

EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

EphB6 Antibody (C-term H990) Blocking Peptide - Citations

- [Eph/ephrin profiling in human breast cancer reveals significant associations between expression level and clinical outcome.](#)