

## EphB4/HTK Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN200009P**

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

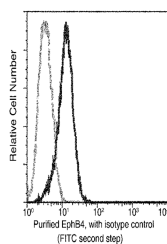
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant Human EphB4 protein
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1
<b>Clone</b>	5A10
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

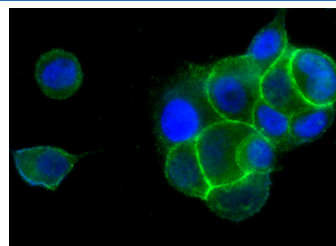
### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

### Data



Flow cytometric analysis of human EphB4 expression on MCF-7 cells. Cells were stained with purified anti-Human EphB4, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The histogram were derived from events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence staining of EphB4 in MCF7 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with mouse anti-Human EphB4 Monoclonal Antibody (1:30) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue).

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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. The protein encoded by this gene binds to ephrin-B1 and plays an essential role in vascular development.