

**Product Name: Recombinant Human EphB2 (C-Fc)**  
**Catalog #: PHH0581**



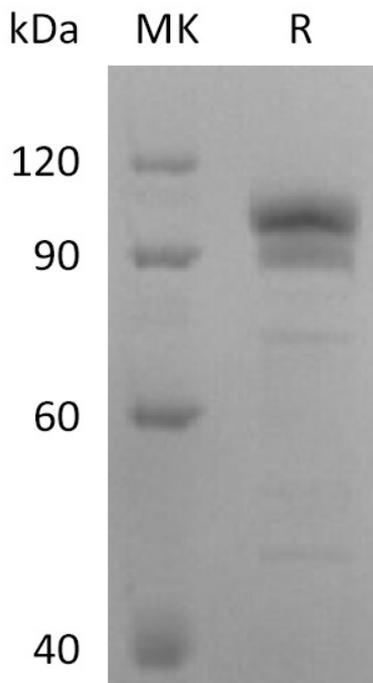
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## Summary

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|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Name</b>                     | EphB2/Ephrin type-B receptor 2   |
| <b>Purity</b>                   | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE  |
| <b>Endotoxin level</b>          | <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.  |
| <b>Construction</b>             | Recombinant Human Ephrin type-B receptor 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Val19-Ser482 is expressed with a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.   |
| <b>Accession #</b>              | Q6NWW1   |
| <b>Host</b>                     | Human Cells  |
| <b>Species</b>                  | Human  |
| <b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b> | 78.5 KDa   |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                 | The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.   |
| <b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>    | Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>           | Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. |

## SDS-PAGE image

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### **Alternative Names**

EPHB2 protein; EPHB2; Ephrin type-B receptor 2

### **Background**

Ephrin type-B receptor 2 (EPHB2) belongs to the protein kinase superfamily and Ephrin receptor subfamily. EPHB2 contains 1 Eph LBD domain, 2 fibronectin type-III domains, 1 protein kinase domain and 1 SAM domain. 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.

### **Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.