

## Product datasheet for **RC207228L3V**

### Ephrin B3 (EFNB3) (NM\_001406) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	Ephrin B3 (EFNB3) (NM_001406) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	Ephrin B3
Synonyms:	EFL6; EPLG8; LERK8
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK-P2A-Puro (PS100092)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_001406
ORF Size:	1020 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC207228).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. <a href="#">More info</a>
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NM_001406.3</a>
RefSeq Size:	3236 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1023 bp
Locus ID:	1949
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">Q15768</a>
Cytogenetics:	17p13.1
Domains:	Ephrin
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane



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**Protein Pathways:** Axon guidance

**MW:** 35.83 kDa

**Gene Summary:** EFNB3, a member of the ephrin gene family, is important in brain development as well as in its maintenance. Moreover, since levels of EFNB3 expression were particularly high in several forebrain subregions compared to other brain subregions, it may play a pivotal role in forebrain function. The EPH and EPH-related receptors comprise the largest subfamily of receptor protein-tyrosine kinases and have been implicated in mediating developmental events, particularly in the nervous system. EPH Receptors typically have a single kinase domain and an extracellular region containing a Cys-rich domain and 2 fibronectin type III repeats. The ephrin ligands and receptors have been named by the Eph Nomenclature Committee (1997). 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 similarly divided into 2 groups based on the similarity of their extracellular domain sequences and their affinities for binding ephrin-A and ephrin-B ligands. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]