10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody
Catalog # AN2015

Specification

Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody - Product Information

Primary Accession	P35916
Reactivity	**Bovine, Chicken**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Rabbit Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**152757**

Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	**2324**

Other Names
FLT-4, Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

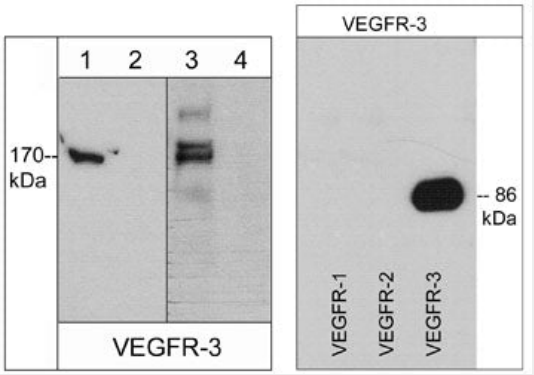
Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody - Images

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Left: Western blot image of human K-562 cells (lanes 1 & 2) and HUVEC (lanes 3 & 4). The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-VEGFR-3 (a.a. 1285-1298) in the absence (lanes 1 & 3) or presence of blocking peptide (VX2945) (lanes 2 & 4). Right: Western blot image of GST-recombinant human VEGFR-1 (89 kDa), VEGFR-2 (110 kDa), and VEGFR-3 (86 kDa) C-terminal regions. The blot was probed with anti-VEGFR-3 (a.a. 1285-1298).

Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody - Background

Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR-2/Flk-1/KDR) is the primary receptor for VEGF in endothelial cells. Other VEGFR family members, VEGFR-1 (Flt-1) and VEGFR-3 (Flt-4), can also transduce the intracellular signals of VEGF. However, the role of VEGFR-1 is observed mainly during embryonic angiogenesis and VEGFR-3 signaling may be restricted to specific types of endothelial cells. Major autophosphorylation sites of VEGFR-2 are located in the kinase insert domain (Tyr-951/996) and in the tyrosine kinase catalytic domain (Tyr-1054/1059). Other sites, Tyr-1175 and Tyr-1212 provide docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Activation of VEGFR-2 also phosphorylates Tyr-801, leading to PI3-kinase-Akt activation and increases in endothelial nitric oxide synthase activity. Phosphorylation of mutliple sites in VEGFR-2 is required for downstream activation of several signaling pathways that control proliferation, chemotaxis, and sprouting during angiogenesis.