Immunoway
Best Tools for immunology Research

Flt-4 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YM0279
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	VEGFR3
Fields :	>>MAPK signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Calcium signaling pathway;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Breast cancer
Gene Name :	FLT4
Protein Name :	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3
Human Gene Id :	2324
Human Swiss Prot No :	P35916
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P35917
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant fragment of human Flt-4 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity :	Flt-4 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Flt-4 protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Purification :	Affinity purification
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	153kD

Cell Pathway : Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Focal adhesion;

P References :

1. Prostate. 2009 Jun 15;69(9):982-90.
2. J Cell Sci. 2009 Sep 15;122(Pt 18):3358-64.
3. Oncol Rep. 2009 Nov;22(5):1093-100.

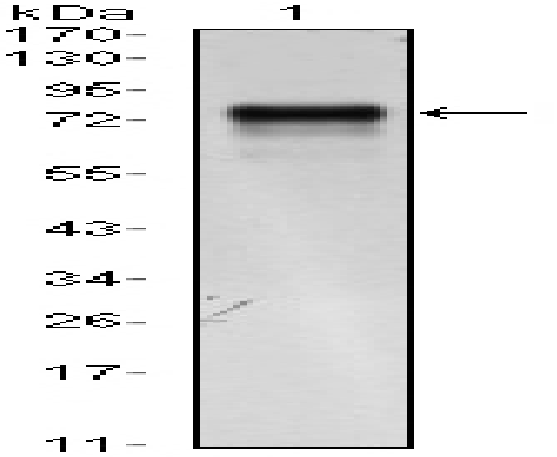
Background : This gene encodes a tyrosine kinase receptor for vascular endothelial growth factors C and D. The protein is thought to be involved in lymphangiogenesis and maintenance of the lymphatic endothelium. Mutations in this gene cause hereditary lymphedema type IA. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function : catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in FLT4 are found in juvenile hemangioma. Juvenile hemangiomas are the most common tumors of infancy, occurring as many as 10% of all births. These benign vascular lesions enlarge rapidly during the first year of life by hyperplasia of endothelial cells and attendant pericytes, and then spontaneously involute over a period of years, leaving loose fibrofatty tissue.,disease:Defects in FLT4 are the cause of lymphedema hereditary type 1 (LYH1A) [MIM:153100]; also known as Nonne-Milroy lymphedema or Milroy disease. Hereditary lymphedema is a chronic disabling condition which results in swelling of the extremities due to altered lymphatic flow. Patients with lymphedema suffer from recurrent local infections and physical impairment.,function:Receptor for VEGFC. Has a tyrosine-protein kinas

Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Ligand-mediated autophosphorylation leads to rapid internalization. .; [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Ligand-mediated autophosphorylation leads to rapid internalization.; [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted. Cytoplasm.

Expression : Detected in endothelial cells (at protein level). Widely expressed. Detected in fetal spleen, lung and brain. Detected in adult liver, muscle, thymus, placenta, lung, testis, ovary, prostate, heart, and kidney.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis using Flt-4 Monoclonal Antibody against FLT4-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysate.