

VEGFR1 (PTR1311) mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM4719
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	FLT1
Gene Name :	FLT1 FLT FRT VEGFR1
Protein Name :	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1 (VEGFR-1) (EC 2.7.10.1) (Fms-like tyrosine kinase 1) (FLT-1) (Tyrosine-protein kinase FRT) (Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor FLT) (FLT) (Vascular permeabi
Human Gene Id :	2321
Human Swiss Prot No :	P17948
Mouse Gene Id :	14254
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P35969
Rat Gene Id :	54251
Rat Swiss Prot No :	P53767
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human VEGFR1. AA range: 200-300
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of VEGFR1 protein.
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:100-500. ELISA 1:1000-5000
Purification :	Protein G

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight : 151kD

Observed Band : 180kD

Background : fms related tyrosine kinase 1(FLT1) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the vascular endothelial growth factor receptor (VEGFR) family. VEGFR family members are receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) which contain an extracellular ligand-binding region with seven immunoglobulin (Ig)-like domains, a transmembrane segment, and a tyrosine kinase (TK) domain within the cytoplasmic domain. This protein binds to VEGFR-A, VEGFR-B and placental growth factor and plays an important role in angiogenesis and vasculogenesis. Expression of this receptor is found in vascular endothelial cells, placental trophoblast cells and peripheral blood monocytes. Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. Isoforms include a full-length transmembrane receptor isoform and shortened, soluble isoforms. The soluble isoforms are associated with the onset of pre-eclampsia.[provided by RefSeq, May 2009],

Function : Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for VEGFA, VEGFB and PGF, and plays an essential role in the development of embryonic vasculature, the regulation of angiogenesis, cell survival, cell migration, macrophage function, chemotaxis, and cancer cell invasion. Acts as a positive regulator of postnatal retinal hyaloid vessel regression (Ref.11). May play an essential role as a negative regulator of embryonic angiogenesis by inhibiting excessive proliferation of endothelial cells. Can promote endothelial cell proliferation, survival and angiogenesis in adulthood. Its function in promoting cell proliferation seems to be cell-type specific. Promotes PGF-mediated proliferation of endothelial cells, proliferation of some types of cancer cells, but does not promote proliferation of normal fibroblasts (in vitro). Has very high affinity for VEGFA and relatively low protein k

Subcellular Location : Membranous

Expression : Detected in normal lung, but also in placenta, liver, kidney, heart and brain tissues. Specifically expressed in most of the vascular endothelial cells, and also expressed in peripheral blood monocytes. Isoform 2 is strongly expressed in placenta. Isoform 3 is expressed in corneal epithelial cells (at protein level). Isoform 3 is expressed in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC).

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