

**Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 3D4)  
Catalog # ABO14929****Specification****Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 3D4) -  
Product Information**

Application	FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P33151</a>
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody (monoclonal, 3D4) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

**Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 3D4) -  
Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 1003

**Other Names**

Cadherin-5 {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1764}, 7B4 antigen, Vascular endothelial cadherin, VE-cadherin, CD144, CDH5 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=1764" target="\_blank">HGNC:1764</a>)

**Application Details**

Flow Cytometry, 1-3 µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells, human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Plasma membrane

**Contents**

Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.02% NaN<sub>7</sub>.

**Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human VE Cadherin recombinant protein (Position: D48-R272).

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross-reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

**At -20°C for one year from date of receipt.  
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.  
Protect from light.**

**Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 3D4) -  
Protein Information**

**Name** CDH5 ([HGNC:1764](#))

### Function

Cadherins are calcium-dependent cell adhesion proteins (By similarity). They preferentially interact with themselves in a homophilic manner in connecting cells; cadherins may thus contribute to the sorting of heterogeneous cell types (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21269602" target="\_blank">21269602</a>). This cadherin may play an important role in endothelial cell biology through control of the cohesion and organization of the intercellular junctions (By similarity). It associates with alpha-catenin forming a link to the cytoskeleton (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10861224" target="\_blank">10861224</a>). Plays a role in coupling actin fibers to cell junctions in endothelial cells, via acting as a cell junctional complex anchor for AMOTL2 and MAGI1 (By similarity). Acts in concert with KRIT1 and PALS1 to establish and maintain correct endothelial cell polarity and vascular lumen (By similarity). These effects are mediated by recruitment and activation of the Par polarity complex and RAP1B (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20332120" target="\_blank">20332120</a>). Required for activation of PRKCZ and for the localization of phosphorylated PRKCZ, PARD3, TIAM1 and RAP1B to the cell junction (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20332120" target="\_blank">20332120</a>). Associates with CTNND1/p120-catenin to control CADH5 endocytosis (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cell junction, adherens junction. Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P55284}. Note=Found at cell-cell boundaries and probably at cell-matrix boundaries. KRIT1 and CDH5 reciprocally regulate their localization to endothelial cell-cell junctions.

### Tissue Location

Endothelial tissues and brain.

## **Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 3D4) - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## **Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 3D4) - Images**

## **Anti-Human VE-Cadherin CDH5 DyLight® 488 conjugated Antibody(monoclonal, 3D4) - Background**

CDH5 (Cadherin 5), also known as VE-cadherin, is a type of cadherin. It is encoded by the human gene CDH5. This gene is mapped to 16q22.1 using somatic cell hybrid panels. Functioning as a classic cadherin by imparting to cells the ability to adhere in a homophilic manner, the protein may play an important role in endothelial cell biology through control of the cohesion and organization of the intercellular junctions. Therefore it was concluded that VE-cadherin serves the purpose of

maintaining newly formed vessels.