

**Anti-VE-Cadherin (C-terminal) Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1665**Specification****Anti-VE-Cadherin (C-terminal) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P33151</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	87528

**Anti-VE-Cadherin (C-terminal) Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID **1003****Other Names**

Cadherin-5, vascular endothelial Cadherin, CD144

**Target/Specificity**

Cadherins are transmembrane glycoproteins vital in calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion during tissue differentiation. Cadherins cluster to form foci of homophilic binding units. A key determinant to the strength of the cadherin-mediated adhesion may be by the juxtamembrane region in cadherins. VE-cadherin (Cadherin 5) is the major cadherin found in endothelial cells and has important roles during angiogenesis and maintenance of barrier permeability. The cytoplasmic domain of VE-cadherin comprises the juxtamembrane domain that binds to the p120 catenin, and the carboxylterminal domain that interacts with  $\beta$ - or  $\gamma$ -catenins. Modulation of tyrosine phosphorylation on one or more of the nine tyrosine sites in the cytoplasmic domain may be important for regulating both angiogenesis and permeability. Phosphorylation of Tyr-658 and Tyr-731 alters catenin binding, restores cell migration, and decreases barrier permeability. While VEGF-induced phosphorylation of Tyr-685 occurs through c-Src, and regulates endothelial cell migration, but not permeability.

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified

**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-VE-Cadherin (C-terminal) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

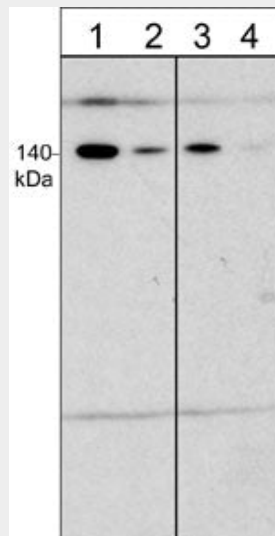
Blue Ice

**Anti-VE-Cadherin (C-terminal) 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Anti-VE-Cadherin (C-terminal) Antibody - Images**



Immunocytochemical labeling of VE-Cadherin in paraformaldehyde-fixed and NP-40-permeabilized human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The cells were labeled with rabbit polyclonal VE-Cadherin (a.a. 770-781), then the antibody was detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to Cy3. Phase image (left) and fluorescent image (right).

#### **Anti-VE-Cadherin (C-terminal) Antibody - Background**

Cadherins are transmembrane glycoproteins vital in calcium-dependent cell-cell adhesion during tissue differentiation. Cadherins cluster to form foci of homophilic binding units. A key determinant to the strength of the cadherin-mediated adhesion may be by the juxtamembrane region in cadherins. VE-cadherin (Cadherin 5) is the major cadherin found in endothelial cells and has important roles during angiogenesis and maintenance of barrier permeability. The cytoplasmic domain of VE-cadherin comprises the juxtamembrane domain that binds to the p120 catenin, and the carboxylterminal domain that interacts with  $\beta$ - or  $\gamma$ -catenins. Modulation of tyrosine phosphorylation on one or more of the nine tyrosine sites in the cytoplasmic domain may be important for regulating both angiogenesis and permeability. Phosphorylation of Tyr-658 and Tyr-731 alters catenin binding, restores cell migration, and decreases barrier permeability. While VEGF-induced phosphorylation of Tyr-685 occurs through c-Src, and regulates endothelial cell migration, but not permeability