

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

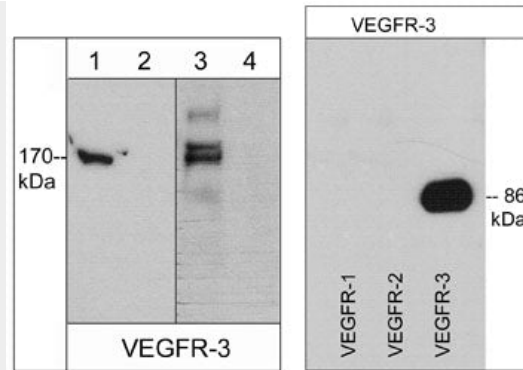
Anti-VEGFR-3 (N-terminus) Antibody - Protocols

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

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

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





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 multiple sites in VEGFR-2 is required for downstream activation of several signaling pathways that control proliferation, chemotaxis, and sprouting during angiogenesis.