ARG65751
anti-FLT1 / VEGFR1 phospho (Tyr1333) antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes FLT1 / VEGFR1 phospho (Tyr1333)
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Predict Reactivity	Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of FLT-1 / VEGFR1 protein only when phosphorylated at Tyr1333.
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	FLT1 / VEGFR1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Phosphospecific peptide around Tyr1333 of Human FLT1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FLT-1; Vascular permeability factor receptor; Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor FLT; FLT; Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1; VEGFR1; VEGFR-1; Fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; EC 2.7.10.1; Tyrosine-protein kinase FRT

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:100 - 1:300
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

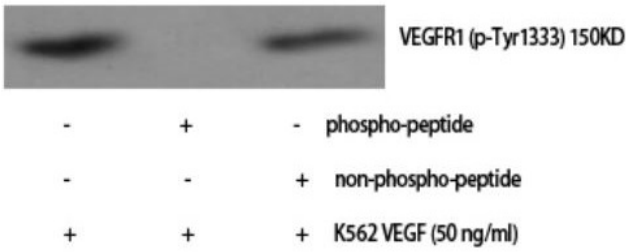
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Buffer	PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw

	cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 2321 Human Swiss-port # P17948 Human
Gene Symbol	FLT1
Gene Full Name	fms-related tyrosine kinase 1
Background	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. 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 kinase activity; may function as a negative regulator of VEGFA signaling by limiting the amount of free VEGFA and preventing its binding to KDR. Likewise, isoforms lacking a transmembrane domain, such as isoform 2, isoform 3 and isoform 4, may function as decoy receptors for VEGFA. Modulates KDR signaling by forming heterodimers with KDR. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	151 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylated. Ubiquitinated after VEGFA-mediated autophosphorylation, leading to proteolytic degradation. Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon ligand binding. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans, i.e. one subunit of the dimeric receptor phosphorylates tyrosine residues on the other subunit. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1169 is important for interaction with PLCG. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1213 is important for interaction with PIK3R1, PTPN11, GRB2, and PLCG. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1333 is important for endocytosis and for interaction with CBL, NCK1 and CRK. Is probably dephosphorylated by PTPRB.

Images



ARG65751 anti-FLT1 / VEGFR1 phospho (Tyr1333) antibody WB image

Western blot: K562+VEGF cells stained with ARG65751 anti-FLT1 / VEGFR1 phospho (Tyr1333) antibody.