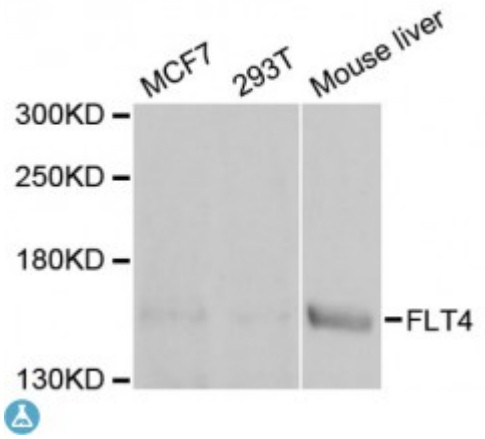
Anti-FLT4 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a tyrosine kinase receptor for vascular endothelial growth factors C and D. The protein is thought to be involved in lymphangiogenesis and maintenance of the lymphatic endothelium. Mutations in this gene cause hereditary lymphedema type IA.

Model	STJ115268
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 1174-1363 of human FLT4 (NP_891555.2).
Gene ID	2324
Gene Symbol	FLT4
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Detected in endothelial cells (at protein level), Widely expressed, Detected in fetal spleen, lung and brain, Detected in adult liver, muscle, thymus, placenta, lung, testis, ovary, prostate, heart, and kidney
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3 VEGFR-3
Molecular Weight	152.757 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3767OMIM:136352Reactome:R-HSA-195399
Alternative Names	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3 VEGFR-3
Function	Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for VEGFC and VEGFD, and plays an essential role in adult lymphangiogenesis and in the development of the vascular network and the cardiovascular system during embryonic development, Promotes proliferation, survival and migration of endothelial cells, and regulates angiogenic sprouting, Signaling by activated FLT4 leads to enhanced production of VEGFC, and to a lesser degree VEGFA, thereby creating a positive feedback loop that enhances FLT4 signaling, Modulates KDR signaling by forming heterodimers, The secreted isoform 3 may function as a decoy receptor for VEGFC and/or VEGFD and play an important role as a negative regulator of VEGFC-mediated lymphangiogenesis and angiogenesis, Binding of vascular growth factors to isoform 1 or isoform 2 leads to the activation of several signaling cascades
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	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 in response to H(2)O(2) is mediated by a process that requires SRC and PRKCD activity, Phosphorylation at Tyr-1068 is required for autophosphorylation at additional tyrosine residues, Phosphorylation at Tyr-1063 and Tyr-1337 is important for interaction with CRK and subsequent activation of MAPK8, Phosphorylation at Tyr-1230, Tyr-1231 and Tyr-1337 is important for interaction with GRB2 and subsequent activation of the AKT1 and MAPK1/ERK2 and/or MAPK3/ERK1 signaling pathways, In response to endothelial cell adhesion onto collagen, can also be phosphorylated in the absence of FLT4 kinase activity by SRC at Tyr-830, Tyr-833, Tyr-853, Tyr-1063, Tyr-1333, and Tyr-1337,