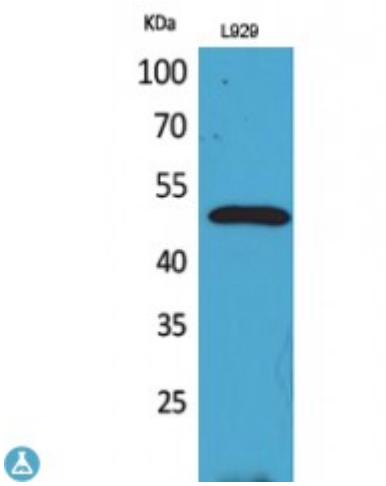
Anti-VEGF-C antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to VEGF-C.

Model	STJ96662
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human VEGF-C.
Immunogen Region	91-140 aa, Internal
Gene ID	7424
Gene Symbol	VEGFC
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC-P 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	VEGF-C Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of VEGF-C protein.
Tissue Specificity	Spleen, lymph node, thymus, appendix, bone marrow, heart, placenta, ovary, skeletal muscle, prostate, testis, colon and small intestine and fetal liver, lung and kidney, but not in peripheral blood lymphocyte.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Vascular endothelial growth factor C VEGF-C Flt4 ligand Flt4-L Vascular endothelial growth factor-related protein VRP
Molecular Weight	42 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:12682OMIM:601528
Alternative Names	Vascular endothelial growth factor C VEGF-C Flt4 ligand Flt4-L Vascular endothelial growth factor-related protein VRP
Function	Growth factor active in angiogenesis, and endothelial cell growth, stimulating their proliferation and migration and also has effects on the permeability of blood vessels. May function in angiogenesis of the venous and lymphatic vascular systems during embryogenesis, and also in the maintenance of differentiated lymphatic endothelium in adults. Binds and activates VEGFR-2 (KDR/FLK1) and VEGFR-3 (FLT4) receptors.
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	Undergoes a complex proteolytic maturation which generates a variety of processed secreted forms with increased activity toward VEGFR-3, but only the fully processed form could activate VEGFR-2. VEGF-C first form an antiparallel homodimer linked by disulfide bonds. Before secretion, a cleavage occurs between Arg-227 and Ser-228 producing a heterotetramer. The next extracellular step of the processing removes the N-terminal propeptide. Finally the mature VEGF-C is composed mostly of two VEGF homology domains (VHDs) bound by non-covalent interactions.