



Anti-mouse VEGFR-2/Flk-1

20201118DS



FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Cat.-no.: | 103-PA18 |
| Size: | 200 µg |
| Lot. No.: | According to product label |
| Country of origin: | Germany |

Preparation: Produced from sera of rabbits immunized with highly pure recombinant mouse soluble endogenous Flk-1 (Ala20 – Pro673) as the immunizing antigen.

Target Background

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|------------------|---|
| Synonyms: | Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2, Protein-tyrosine kinase receptor flk-1 |
|------------------|---|

Disruption of the precise balance of positive and negative molecular regulators of blood and lymphatic vessel growth can lead to myriad diseases. Although dozens of natural inhibitors of hemangiogenesis have been identified, an endogenous selective inhibitor of lymphatic vessel growth has not to our knowledge been previously described. A splice variant of the gene encoding vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR-2) that encodes a secreted form of the protein, designated endogenous soluble VEGFR-2 (esVEGFR-2/KDR) has been described. The endogenous soluble esKDR inhibits developmental and reparative lymphangiogenesis by blocking VEGF-C function. Tissue-specific loss of esKDR in mice induced, at birth, spontaneous lymphatic invasion of the normally alymphatic cornea and hyperplasia of skin lymphatics without affecting blood vasculature. Administration of esKDR inhibited lymphangiogenesis but not hemangiogenesis induced by corneal suture injury or transplantation, enhanced corneal allograft survival and suppressed lymphangioma cellular proliferation. Naturally occurring esKDR thus acts as a molecular uncoupler of blood and lymphatic vessels; modulation of esKDR might have therapeutic effects in treating lymphatic vascular malformations, transplantation rejection and, potentially, tumor lymphangiogenesis and lymphedema. Recombinant mouse esKDR generated by alternative splicing consist of the first 6 Ig-like loops followed by the unique C-terminal end: *GMEASLGDRAMP*.

References

1. Shibata et al, BMC Medicine 8 (2010)
2. Albuquerque et al, Nature Med 2009
3. Ebos et al, Mol Cancer Res 2 (2004)
4. Ebos et al, Cancer res 68 (2008).

Database References Antigen

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Protein RefSeq: | ACJ66293.1 |
| Uniprot ID: | P35918 |
| mRNA RefSeq: | EU884114 |

Product Specifications

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Species reactivity | mouse |
| Clone/Ab feature | Rabbit IgG |
| Cross reactivity | ND |
| Host | rabbit |
| Clonality | polyclonal |
| Purification | Protein A purified |
| Immunogen | Recombinant mouse esFlk-1 (RT Cat# S01-M04) |
| Formulation | lyophilized |
| Buffer | PBS |

Stability: The lyophilized antibody is stable for at least 2 years at -20°C. After sterile reconstitution the antibody is stable at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. Frozen aliquots are stable for at least 6 months when stored at -20°C. Addition of a carrier protein or 50% glycerol is recommended for frozen aliquots.

Reconstitution: Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.



AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Applications

Western Blot: Use at 1-5 µg/ml
FACS: Use at 1-5 µg/ml

NOTE: OPTIMAL DILUTIONS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY EACH LABORATORY FOR EACH APPLICATION!



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Handling/Applications

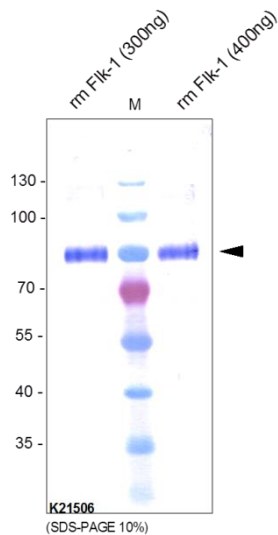


Figure 1. Western analysis of recombinant mouse sVEGFR-2/Flk-1 using a polyclonal antibody directed against recombinant mouse Flk-1.

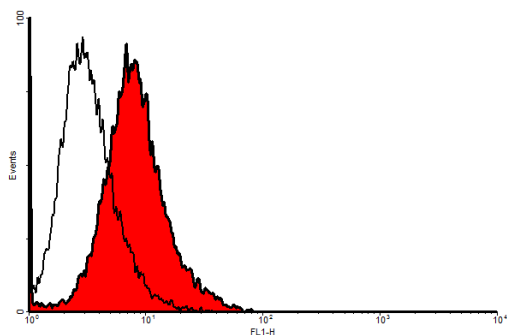


Figure 2. FACS analysis with primary mouse endothelial cells (SnoMec).