

Flt-4 Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM0279

Key Features

Host Species

- Mouse

Reactivity

- Human

Applications

- WB,ELISA

MW

- 153kD (Calculated)

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000

ELISA 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

Storage

Storage* -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number 4E11

Immunogen Information

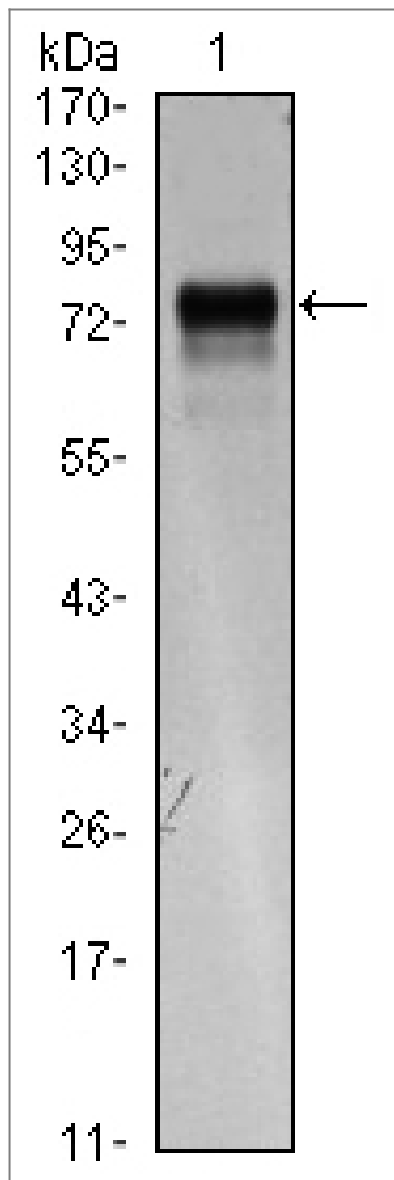
Immunogen Purified recombinant fragment of human Flt-4 expressed in E. Coli.

Specificity Flt-4 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Flt-4 protein.

Target Information

Gene name	FLT4 VEGFR3		
Protein Name	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 3		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	2324 ;	P35916 ;
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Ligand-mediated autophosphorylation leads to rapid internalization. .; [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Ligand-mediated autophosphorylation leads to rapid internalization.; [Isoform 2]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted. Cytoplasm.		
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.		
Function	Catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,Disease:Defects in FLT4 are found in juvenile hemangioma. Juvenile hemangiomas are the most common tumors of infancy, occurring as many as 10% of all births. These benign vascular lesions enlarge rapidly during the first year of life by hyperplasia of endothelial cells and attendant pericytes, and then spontaneously involute over a period of years, leaving loose fibrofatty tissue.,Disease:Defects in FLT4 are the cause of lymphedema hereditary type 1 (LYH1A) [MIM:153100]; also known as Nonne-Milroy lymphedema or Milroy disease. Hereditary lymphedema is a chronic disabling condition which results in swelling of the extremities due to altered lymphatic flow. Patients with lymphedema suffer from recurrent local infections and physical impairment.,Function:Receptor for VEGFC. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity.,online information:FLT4 entry,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 7 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,tissue specificity:Placenta, lung, heart, and kidney, does not seem to be expressed in pancreas and brain.,		

| Validation Data



Western Blot analysis using Flt-4 Monoclonal Antibody against FLT4-hlgGfC transfected HEK293 cell lysate.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Flt-4 Mouse mAb

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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