Recombinant Human FLT1 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033445

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

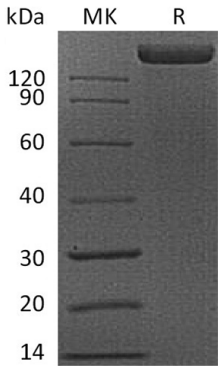
Description

Species	Human
Mol_Mass	109.3 kDa
Accession	P17948
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 5%Trehalose, 5%Mannitol, 0.01%Tween 80, pH7.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

For Research Use Only

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Human Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1(VEGFR-1, FLT-1) is a member of the the class III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) and Tyr protein kinase family and CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. VEGFR-1 is widely expressed in human tissues including normal lung, placenta, liver, kidney, heart and brain tissues. It is specifically expressed in most of the vascular endothelial cellsand peripheral blood monocytes. VEGFR-1 contains seven Ig-like C2-type domains and one protein kinase domain. VEGFR-1is an essential receptor tyrosine kinase and plays an important role in theregulation of VEGF family-mediated vasculogenesis, angiogenesis, and lymphangiogenesis. It is also mediators of neurotrophic activity and regulators of hematopoietic development. VEGFR-1 is a receptor for VEGF, VEGFB and PGF. It has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for VEGFA, VEGFB and PGF.It may play an essential role as a negative regulator of embryonic angiogenesis by inhibiting excessive proliferation of endothelial cells and promote endothelial cell proliferation, survival and angiogenesis in adulthood. Its function in promoting cell proliferation seems to be cell-type specific. VEGFR-1 can also promote PGF-mediated proliferation of endothelial cells, proliferation of some types of cancer cells, but does not promote proliferation of normal fibroblasts (in vitro).

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