www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

FLT1 D3 Human, His

Catalog #:PKPS-345

For research use only.

Description:FLT1 D1-3 Human Recombinant produced in baculovirus is monomeric, glycosylated, polypeptide containing 298 amino acids fragment (31-328) and having a molecular mass of 38.16kDa. The receptor protein contains only the first 3 extracellular domains, which contain all the information necessary for binding of VEGF.The FLT1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms:FLT-1, FLT1, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor FLT, Flt-1, Tyrosine-protein kinase FRT, Fms-like tyrosine kinase 1, VEGFR-1.

Source: Insect Cells.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by:(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

FLT1 His (0.96mg/ml) is supplied in 25mM Na-Acetate pH 4.8 and 50% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. Please avoid freeze thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drµgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Endothelial cells express three different vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptors, belonging to the family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). They are named VEGFR-1 (Flt-1), VEGFR-2 (KDR/Flk-1), VEGFR-3 (Flt-4). Their expression is almost exclusively restricted to endothelial cells, but VEGFR-1 can also be found on monocytes, dendritic cells and on trophoblast cells. The flt-1 gene was first described in 1990. The receptor contains seven immunoglobulin-like extracellular domains, a single transmembrane region and an intracellular splited tyrosine kinase domain. Compared to VEGFR-2 the Flt-1 receptor has a higher affinity for VEGF but a weaker signaling activity. VEGFR-1 thus leads not to proliferation of endothelial cells, but mediates signals for differentiation. Interestingly a naturally occuring soluble variant of VEGFR-1 (sVEGFR-1) was found in HUVE supernatants in 1996, which is generated by alternative splicing of the flt-1 mRNA. The biological functions of sVEGFR-1 still are not clear, but it seems to be an endogenous regulator of angiogenesis, binding VEGF with the same affinity as the full-length receptor.

To place an order, please Click HERE.