

**Purified anti-mouse CD309 (VEGFR2, Flk-1)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 1282010 / 500 µg  
1282005 / 50 µg

**Clone:** Avas12

**Isotype:** Rat IgG2a, κ

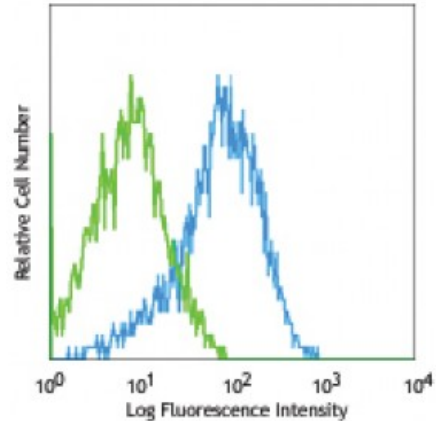
**Immunogen:** Murine Flk1 fused to hIgG Fc

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Concentration:** 0.5



Endothelial bEnd.3 cells stained with Avas 12 PE

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Other

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** Avas12 recognizes a different epitope than clone 89B3A5. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting<sup>1</sup> and immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed frozen sections<sup>2</sup>.

**Application References:** 1. Kataoka H, *et al.* 1997. *Dev. Growth Differ.* 39:729. (WB)  
2. Ishitobi H, *et al.* 2010. *Exp. Anim.* 59:615. (IHC)

**Description:** CD309 is also known as vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2) and fetal liver kinase-1 (Flk-1). CD309 is a member of the tyrosine protein kinase family that contains a single pass transmembrane receptor with a protein kinase domain and seven immunoglobulin-like domains in the extracellular region. CD309 is expressed at high levels in adult heart, lung, kidney, brain, and skeletal muscle. It's a receptor for VEGF or VEGFC, and plays an important role in the development of vascular endothelial cells, hematopoietic cells, and vascular permeability.

**Antigen References:** 1. Kaburn N, *et al.* 1997. *Development.* 124:2039  
2. Patterson C, *et al.* 1995. *J. Bio. Chem.* 270:23111  
3. Nishikawa SI, *et al.* 1998. *Immunity* 8 (6):761  
4. Shalaby F, *et al.* 1999