SONY

Product Data Sheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-mouse CD309 (VEGFR2, Flk-1)

Catalog # / Size: 1282040 / 100 µg
1282035 / 25 µg

Clone: Avas12

Isotype: Rat IgG2a, κ

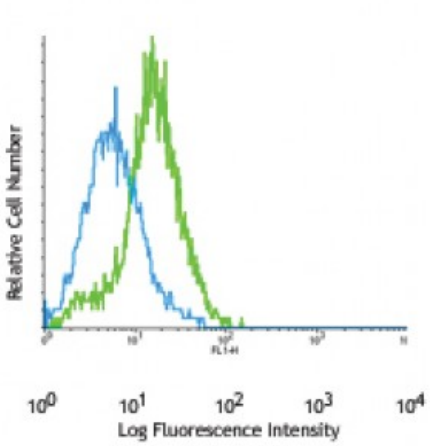
Immunogen: Murine Flk1 fused to hIgG Fc

Reactivity: Mouse

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal conditions.

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

Concentration: 0.5



bEnd.3 endothelial cells stained with Avas12a1 Alexa Fluor® 488

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry

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 ≤2.0 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488 nm.

Application Notes: Avas12 recognizes a different epitope than clone 89B3A5. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: Western blotting1 and immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed frozen sections2.

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)
3. Albiero M, *et al.* 2014. *Diabetes.* 63:1353. PubMed

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.* 199