

## **Biotinylated Anti-human VEGFR-3/FLT-4 (Cl. 1)**

**Description:** This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified recombinant human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 3 (rh VEGFR-3/FLT-4) extracellular domain. The IgG<sub>1</sub> fraction of the hybridoma supernatant was purified by Protein G affinity chromatography and then biotinylated using a standard protocol.

VEGFR-3/FLT-4, belongs to the class III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases. VEGFR-3/FLT-4 mediates the angiogenic activity of VEGF-C and VEGF-D on lymphatic endothelial cells.

<b>Host species:</b>	Mouse
<b>Antigen:</b>	Recombinant human soluble FLT-4 protein
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein-G affinity chromatography
<b>Stabilizer:</b>	BSA (50X)
<b>Buffer:</b>	0.1M Tris-Cl, 0.2M NaCl, 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , pH 7.4
<b>Formulation:</b>	lyophilized

**Reconstitution:** The lyophilized IgG is stable at 4°C for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile water to a concentration of >0.5 mg/ml the antibody is stable for at least six weeks at 2-4°C. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

### **Applications**

**ELISA:** To detect human VEGFR-3/FLT-4 by direct ELISA a concentration of 0.5 - 1.5 µg/ml can be used. This purified IgG, in combination with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of 0.25- 0.5 ng/well rhVEGFR-3/FLT-4

**Western Blot:** For Western blot analysis, the antibody can be used at 0.5 - 1 µg/ml with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect human VEGFR-3/FLT-4. Depending on the visualisation method the detection limit for rh VEGFR-3/FLT-4 is approximately 5 ng/lane under reducing conditions.

**Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application**

**Usage:** Anti-human VEGFR-3/FLT-4 is offered for research use. Not for drug use. **Not for human use.**

<b>Catalogue number:</b>	101-MBi36	<b>Size:</b>	50 µg
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Literature: Jussila et al., Cancer Res 58:1599, 1998