

Anti-VE-Cadherin Antibody-FITC (1J689)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	FITC
Clone:	1J689
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD144 expression on HUVEC cells. Cells were stained with FITC-conjugated anti-Human CD144. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.
Application:	FCM
Recommended	5 µl/Test, 0.1 mg/ml

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 12 months, do not freeze. Keep away from direct sunlight. Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human VE-Cadherin / CD144 / CDH5 Protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	cadherin 5, type 2 (vascular endothelium)
Biology Area:	Hemangioblast Markers, Cardiac Stem Cell Markers

Research Background

Cadherins (Calcium dependent adhesion molecules) are a class of transmembrane proteins. Cadherin-5, also known as VE-cadherin, CDH5 and CD144, an endothelial specific cell-cell adhesion molecule, plays a pivotal role in the formation, maturation and remodeling of the vascular wall. VE-Cadherin is widely considered to be specific for vascular endothelia in which it is either the sole or the predominant cadherin, often co-existing with N-cadherin. This specificity of VE-cadherin for vascular endothelial cells is important not only in blood and lymph vessel biology and medicine, but also for cell-type-based diagnoses, notably those of metastatic tumors. As a classical cadherin, VE-Cadherin links endothelial cells together by homophilic interactions mediated by its extracellular part and associates intracellularly with the actin cytoskeleton via catenins. Mechanisms that regulate VE-cadherin-mediated adhesion are important for the control of vascular permeability and leukocyte extravasation. In addition to its adhesive functions, VE-Cadherin regulates various cellular processes such as cell proliferation and apoptosis and modulates vascular endothelial growth factor receptor functions. Consequently, VE-cadherin is essential during embryonic angiogenesis.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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