

FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7642a**Specification**

FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P17948](#)**FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2321**Other Names**

Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1, VEGFR-1, Fms-like tyrosine kinase 1, FLT-1, Tyrosine-protein kinase FRT, Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor FLT, FLT, Vascular permeability factor receptor, FLT1, FLT, FRT, VEGFR1

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7642a](/product/products/AP7642a) was selected from the N-term region of human FLT1. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** FLT1**Synonyms** FLT, FRT, VEGFR1**Function**

Tyrosine-protein kinase that acts as a cell-surface receptor for VEGFA, VEGFB and PGF, and plays an essential role in the development of embryonic vasculature, the regulation of angiogenesis, cell survival, cell migration, macrophage function, chemotaxis, and cancer cell invasion. Acts as a positive regulator of postnatal retinal hyaloid vessel regression (By similarity). May play an essential role as a negative regulator of embryonic angiogenesis by inhibiting excessive proliferation of endothelial cells. Can promote endothelial cell proliferation, survival and angiogenesis in adulthood. Its function in promoting cell proliferation seems to be cell-type specific. Promotes PGF-mediated proliferation of endothelial cells, proliferation of some types of

cancer cells, but does not promote proliferation of normal fibroblasts (in vitro). Has very high affinity for VEGFA and relatively low protein kinase activity; may function as a negative regulator of VEGFA signaling by limiting the amount of free VEGFA and preventing its binding to KDR. Modulates KDR signaling by forming heterodimers with KDR. Ligand binding leads to the activation of several signaling cascades. Activation of PLCG leads to the production of the cellular signaling molecules diacylglycerol and inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate and the activation of protein kinase C. Mediates phosphorylation of PIK3R1, the regulatory subunit of phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, leading to activation of phosphatidylinositol kinase and the downstream signaling pathway. Mediates activation of MAPK1/ERK2, MAPK3/ERK1 and the MAP kinase signaling pathway, as well as of the AKT1 signaling pathway. Phosphorylates SRC and YES1, and may also phosphorylate CBL. Promotes phosphorylation of AKT1 at 'Ser-473'. Promotes phosphorylation of PTK2/FAK1 (PubMed: 16685275).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Endosome.

Note=Autophosphorylation promotes ubiquitination and endocytosis [Isoform 3]: Secreted.

[Isoform 5]: Cytoplasm. [Isoform 7]: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Detected in normal lung, but also in placenta, liver, kidney, heart and brain tissues. Specifically expressed in most of the vascular endothelial cells, and also expressed in peripheral blood monocytes. Isoform 2 is strongly expressed in placenta. Isoform 3 is expressed in corneal epithelial cells (at protein level). Isoform 3 is expressed in vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMC)

FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

FLT1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Tsatsaris, V., et al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 88(11):5555-5563 (2003). Yamada, Y., et al., Cancer Sci 94(6):536-539 (2003). Koga, K., et al., J. Clin. Endocrinol. Metab. 88(5):2348-2351 (2003). Ohno-Matsui, K., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 303(3):962-967 (2003). Casella, I., et al., Blood 101(4):1316-1323 (2003).