磷酸化内分泌腺衍生血管内皮生长因子抗体

产品货号： mlR3347

英文名称： Phospho-PRK1 (Thr774) + PRK2 (Thr816) + PRK3 (Thr718)

中文名称： 磷酸化内分泌腺衍生血管内皮生长因子抗体

别　　名： PRK3+PRK2+PRK1 (phospho T816 + T718 + T774); PROK1; Prokineticin-1/Endocrine-gland-derived vascular endothelial growth factor; EGVEGF; PK1; EG-VEGF; EG VEGF; PRK1; Prokineticin 1; Black mamba toxin related; Endocrine gland derived vascular endothelial growth factor; Endocrine-gland-derived vascular endothelial growth factor; Mambakine; PROK1_HUMAN; Cardiolipin activated protein kinase Pak2; PAK 2; PAK2; PKN gamma; PKN2; PKN2_HUMAN; PRK2; PRKCL2; PRO2042; Protein kinase C like 2; Protein kinase C related kinase 2; Protein kinase C-like 2; Protein kinase N2; Protein-kinase C-related kinase 2; Serine/threonine-protein kinase N2.

产品类型： 磷酸化抗体

研究领域： 肿瘤　免疫学　血管内皮细胞

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）
not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 103kDa

细胞定位： 细胞核 细胞浆 细胞膜

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human PRK1 around the phosphorylation site of Thr774:TS(p-T)FC

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： The protein encoded by this gene induces proliferation, migration, and fenestration (the formation of membrane discontinuities) in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. It has little or no effect on a variety of other endothelial and non-endothelial cell types. Its expression is restricted to the steroidogenic glands (ovary, testis, adrenal, and placenta), is induced by hypoxia, and often complementary to the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), suggesting that these molecules function in a coordinated manner. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2011]

Function:

Potently contracts gastrointestinal (GI) smooth muscle. Induces proliferation, migration and fenestration (the formation of membrane discontinuities) in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. Has little or no effect on a variety of other endothelial and non-endothelial cell types. Induces proliferation and differentiation, but not migration, of enteric neural crest cells. Directly influences neuroblastoma progression by promoting the proliferation and migration of neuroblastoma cells. Positively regulates PTGS2 expression and prostaglandin synthesis. May play a role in placentation. May play a role in normal and pathological testis angiogenesis.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Localizes to glandular epithelium, stroma and vascular epithelial cells of first trimester decidua (at protein level). Up-regulated in first trimester decidua when compared with non-pregnant endometrium. Expressed in the steroidogenic glands, ovary, testis, adrenal and placenta.

Similarity:

Belongs to the AVIT (prokineticin) family.

SWISS:

P58294

Gene ID:

84432

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

EG-VEGF 是先被发现的组织特异性促血管生成因子,与多种特定组织肿瘤的发生及演进相关，EG-VEGF 多在卵巢、睾丸、肾上腺、胎盘等类固醇合成组织中高表达。