**Product datasheet**

**Anti-VEGF Receptor 3 antibody ab27278**

★★★★☆ 6 Abreviews  25 References  3 Images

**Overview**

**Product name**  
Anti-VEGF Receptor 3 antibody

**Description**  
Rabbit polyclonal to VEGF Receptor 3

**Host species**  
Rabbit

**Tested applications**  
Suitable for: IHC - Wholemount, ICC/IF, WB, IHC-P

**Species reactivity**  
Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human

**Immunogen**  
Synthetic peptide within Human VEGF Receptor 3 aa 1250-1350. The exact sequence is proprietary.  
Database link: P35916

**Positive control**  
Human placenta or breast carcinoma for Immunohistochemistry.

**Properties**

**Form**  
Liquid

**Storage instructions**  
Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Storage buffer**  
pH: 7.6  
Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide  
 Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA

**Purity**  
Immunogen affinity purified

**Clonality**  
Polyclonal

**Isotype**  
IgG

**Applications**

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab27278 in the following tested applications.  
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IHC - Wholemount</td>
<td>★★★★☆</td>
<td>1/200.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC/IF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Function
Receptor for VEGFC. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity.

## Tissue specificity
Placenta, lung, heart, and kidney, does not seem to be expressed in pancreas and brain.

## Involvement in disease
Defects in FLT4 are the cause of lymphedema hereditary type 1A (LMPH1A) [MIM:153100]; also known as Nonne-Milroy lymphedema or Milroy disease. Hereditary lymphedema is a chronic disabling condition which results in swelling of the extremities due to altered lymphatic flow. Patients with lymphedema suffer from recurrent local infections and physical impairment. Note=Defects in FLT4 are found in juvenile hemangioma. Juvenile hemangiomas are the most common tumors of infancy, occurring as many as 10% of all births. These benign vascular lesions enlarge rapidly during the first year of life by hyperplasia of endothelial cells and attendant pericytes, and then spontaneously involute over a period of years, leaving loose fibrofatty tissue.

## Sequence similarities
Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily. Contains 7 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains. Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

## Cellular localization
Membrane.

### Imaging

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 146 kDa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>🌟🌟🌟🌟🌟</td>
<td>1/100. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-VEGF Receptor 3 antibody (ab27278)**

Ab27278 at a dilution of 1/100, staining formalin fixed paraffin embedded Flt4 in human placenta by Immunohistochemistry.
ICC/IF image of ab27278 stained HeLa cells. The cells were 4% PFA fixed (10 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab27278, 1µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM.

Western blot - Anti-VEGF Receptor 3 antibody (ab27278)

Anti-VEGF Receptor 3 antibody (ab27278) at 1/50 dilution

**Predicted band size**: 146 kDa

**Observed band size**: 170,200 kDa

*why is the actual band size different from the predicted?*

Hey cell lysate (50µg/lane) was used. The antibody was diluted at 1:50 for 2 hours at room temperature. Hey cell lysate (50µg/lane) was used. The antibody was diluted at 1:50 for 2 hours at room temperature. The protein is heavily glycosylated and this might explain the increase in MW above the predicted MW as well as the multiple bands.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN Diagnostic PROCEDURES"

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