

DESCRIPTION

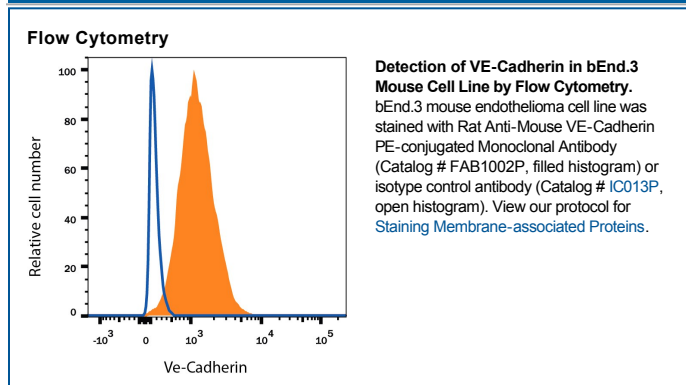
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse VE-Cadherin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Cadherin-8, rhCadherin-17, rhN-Cadherin, recombinant mouse (rm) E-Cadherin, or rmP-Cadherin is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 162709
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse VE-Cadherin Asp46-Gln592 (Gly67 del, Ile69Asp, Lys70Gln) Accession # 2208309A
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

The cadherin (Ca⁺⁺-dependent adherence) superfamily is a large group of membrane-associated glycoproteins that engage in homotypic, calcium-dependent, cell-cell adhesion events. The superfamily can be divided into at least five major subfamilies based on molecule gene structure, and/or extracellular (EC) and intracellular domains (1-4). Subfamilies include classical/type I, atypical/type II, and desmosomal-related cadherins (1-3). VE-Cadherin (vascular endothelial cadherin; also cadherin-5 and CD144) is a 125 kDa atypical/type II subfamily cadherin. Its subfamily classification is based principally on its genomic structure, as its physical structure is notably divergent from other type II subfamily members (2, 3). Mouse VE-Cadherin is synthesized as a 784 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane (TM) preproprotein that contains a 24 aa signal peptide, a 21 aa prosequence, a 554 aa extracellular region (ECR), a 21 aa TM segment, and a 164 aa cytoplasmic domain (5, 6). The ECR contains five Ca⁺⁺-binding cadherin domains that are approximately 105 aa in length. Cadherin domains are comprised of two β -sheets that are oriented like bread in a sandwich. Although complex, the N-terminal cadherin domain mediates *trans* interactions, while the internal domains contribute to *cis* multimerizations (7). Mouse VE-Cadherin ECR is 92%, 77%, and 73% aa identical to rat, human and porcine VE-Cadherin ECR, respectively. VE-Cadherin is involved in the maintenance of endothelial permeability. In this regard, VE-Cadherin does not initiate new blood vessel formation; it maintains it once formed. Thus, when VE-Cadherin is downregulated, cells part and permeability increases (8). Notably, VEGF is known to promote vascular leakage, and apparently does so by inducing a β -arrestin-dependent endocytosis of VE-Cadherin (9). Part of this effect may be mediated by VE-Cadherin itself which is reported to increase the membrane half-life of VEGF R2 (10). VE-Cadherin acts homotypically at sites of zonula adherens. On each expressing cell, it is proposed that VE-Cadherin first forms a trimer, which then dimerizes with a trimeric counterpart *in-trans*. Alternatively, two *cis*-dimers could act *in-trans* to generate homotypic binding (11). In addition to cell adhesion, VE-Cadherin also is reported to mediate TGF- β receptor assembly. When clustered, VE-Cadherin enhances T β R1I/T β R1 assembly into an active receptor complex on endothelial cells (12). VE-Cadherin is expressed on endothelial cells, trophoblast cells, endothelial progenitor cells and embryonic hematopoietic cells (5, 8, 13, 14).

References:

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