

Datasheet for ABIN2192063
anti-PLVAP antibody (FITC)[Go to Product page](#)

2 Publications

Overview

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Quantity: | 100 µg |
| Target: | PLVAP |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Mouse |
| Clonality: | Monoclonal |
| Conjugate: | This PLVAP antibody is conjugated to FITC |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunofluorescence (IF) |

Product Details

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Clone: | 174-2 |
| Sterility: | 0.2 µm filtered |

Target Details

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Target: | PLVAP |
| Alternative Name: | Plasmalemma Vesicle Associated Protein (PLVAP Products) |
| Background: | The monoclonal antibody 174/2 reacts with human plasmalemma vesicle associated protein (PLVAP), also known as PV1, PAL-E and FELS. PLVAP is a 60 kDa type II transmembrane glycoprotein which tends to form homodimers. PLVAP is widely expressed in the vasculature of normal tissues. The vascular staining pattern of PLVAP is quite unique among the endothelial cell antigens, since expression of other antigens (like ICAM-1, P-selectin, E-selectin or VCAM-1) |

Target Details

is not limited to vascular endothelial cells. PLVAP expression in the vascular endothelial cells of the CNS is lost in association with formation of an intact blood-brain barrier. However, in the endothelium of human brain tumors expression of PLVAP is specifically up-regulated, making it a suitable antiangiogenic target for brain tumor therapy and cerebral edema. Furthermore, PLVAP is expressed in the vasculature of most other human tumors and as such useful as marker for tumor angiogenesis.

Application Details

Application Notes: For immunohistology, flow cytometry, immunofluorescence and Western blotting, dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer: PBS, containing 1 % bovine serum albumin and 0.02 % sodium azide.

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C

Storage Comment: Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.

Expiry Date: 12 months

Publications

Product cited in: Pelletier, Okawara, Vitale, Anderson: "Differential distribution of the tight-junction-associated protein ZO-1 isoforms alpha+ and alpha- in guinea pig Sertoli cells: a possible association with F-actin and G-actin." in: **Biology of reproduction**, Vol. 57, Issue 2, pp. 367-76, (1997) ([PubMed](#)).

Van Itallie, Balda, Anderson: "Epidermal growth factor induces tyrosine phosphorylation and reorganization of the tight junction protein ZO-1 in A431 cells." in: **Journal of cell science**, Vol. 108 (Pt 4), pp. 1735-42, (1995) ([PubMed](#)).

Balda, Anderson: "Two classes of tight junctions are revealed by ZO-1 isoforms." in: **The American journal of physiology**, Vol. 264, Issue 4 Pt 1, pp. C918-24, (1993) ([PubMed](#)).

Willott, Balda, Heintzelman, Jameson, Anderson: "Localization and differential expression of two isoforms of the tight junction protein ZO-1." in: **The American journal of physiology**, Vol. 262, Issue 5 Pt 1, pp. C1119-24, (1992) ([PubMed](#)).

Kurihara, Anderson, Farquhar: "Diversity among tight junctions in rat kidney: glomerular slit diaphragms and endothelial junctions express only one isoform of the tight junction protein ZO-1." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 89, Issue 15, pp. 7075-9, (1992) ([PubMed](#)).