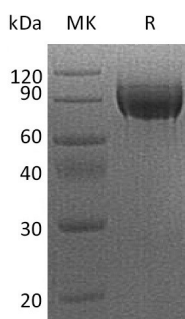


Summary

Name	VEGF R2/KDR/FLK-1/VEGF Receptor 2/CD309/Fetal liver kinase 1
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 2 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala20-Glu764 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	AAI31823.1
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	84.3 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

Product Name: Recombinant Human VEGFR2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1996



Alternative Names

Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2; KDR; VEGFR-2; Fetal liver kinase 1; FLK-1; Kinase insert domain receptor; Protein-tyrosine kinase receptor flk-1

Background

Human Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2(KDR, VEGFR-2) is a member of the class III subfamily of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). KDR is involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as the regulation of angiogenesis, vascular development, vascular permeability, and embryonic hematopoiesis. It also plays an essential role in promoting proliferation, survival, migration and differentiation of endothelial cells, reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton. VEGFR2 is identified as the receptor for VEGF and VEGFC and an early marker for endothelial cell progenitors, whose expression is restricted to endothelial cells in vivo. The adaptor protein SHB has been shown to interact with VEGFR2 in receptor tyrosine kinase signaling. In addition, VEGFR2 is able to interact with HIV-1 extracellular Tat protein upon VEGF activation, and seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi sarcoma lesions. VEGF R2 is thought to be the primary inducer of VEGF-mediated blood vessel growth, while VEGF R3 plays a significant role in VEGF-C and VEGF-D-mediated lymphangiogenesis.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.