

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Human VEGFR2/Flk/KDR Protein (His &GST Tag)(Active)

RPES2114

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES2114 **Size:** 20μg

Species: Human Expression host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

Uniprot: NP 002244

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 89.3 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 110 kDa

Tag: N-His-GST

Bio-activity: The specific activity was determined to be 10 nmol/min/mg using Poly(Glu,Tyr) 4:1

as substrate.

Purity: > 78 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: $< 1.0 \text{ EU per } \mu \text{g}$ of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue

ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at<-20°C.

Formulation: Supplied as sterile 50mM Tris, 100mM NaCl, pH 8.0, 10% gly, 2mM GSH

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Application:

Synonyms: Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2; KDR; VEGFR-2; Fetal liver kinase 1;

FLK; Kinase insert domain receptor; Protein-tyrosine kinase receptor

flk;CD309;Flk;FLK1;VEGFR;VEGFR2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Asp807-Val1356

Background

VEGFR2, also called as KDR or Flk, 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. VEGFR2 was shown to be the primary signal transducer for angiogenesis and the development of pathological conditions such as cancer and diabetic retinopathy. It has been shown that VEGFR2 is expressed mainly in the endothelial cells, and the expression is upregulated in the tumor vasculature. Thus the inhibition of VEGFR2 activity and its downstream signaling are important targets for the treatment of diseases involving angiogenesis. VEGFR2 transduces the major signals for angiogenesis via its strong tyrosine kinase activity. However, unlike other representative tyrosine kinase receptors, VEGFR2 does not use the Ras pathway as a major downstream signaling but rather uses the phospholipase C-protein kinase C pathway to signal mitogen-activated protein (MAP)-kinase activation and DNA synthesis. VEGFR2 is a direct and major signal transducer for pathological angiogenesis, including cancer and diabetic retinopathy, in cooperation with many other signaling partners; thus, VEGFR2 and its downstream signaling appear to be critical targets for the suppression of these diseases. VEGF and VEGFR2-mediated survival signaling is critical to endothelial cell survival, maintenance of the vasculature and alveolar structure and regeneration of lung tissue. Reduced VEGF and VEGFR2 expression in emphysematous lungs has been linked to increased endothelial cell death and vascular regression.