



Recombinant Protein Technical Manual

Recombinant Mouse VEGFR2/Flk/KDR Protein (Fc Tag)(Active)

RPES3318

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES3318

Size: 50µg

Species: Mouse

Expression host: HEK293 Cells

Uniprot: P35918

Protein Information:

Molecular Mass: 110 kDa

AP Molecular Mass: 120 kDa

Tag: C-Fc

Bio-activity: Immobilized mouse VEGF164 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind mouse KDR-Fc, The EC50 of mouse KDR-Fc is 0.11-0.27 µg/ml.

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.

Storage: Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping: This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

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

Application: Functional ELISA

Synonyms: 6130401C07;Flk;Flk1;Krd;Ly73;sVEGFR-2;VEGFR-2;VEGFR2

Immunogen Information:

Sequence: Met1-Glu762

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.