

Synonym

KDR,CD309,FLK1,VEGFR,VEGFR2

Source

Rhesus macaque VEGF R2, His Tag(VE2-C52H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ala 20 - Glu 764 (Accession # <u>F7E313</u>). Predicted N-terminus: Ala 20

Molecular Characterization

VEGF R2(Ala 20 - Glu 764) F7E313

Poly-his

This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 85.2 kDa. The protein migrates as 116-130 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>97% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

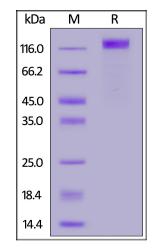
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

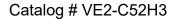


Rhesus macaque VEGF R2, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 97%.

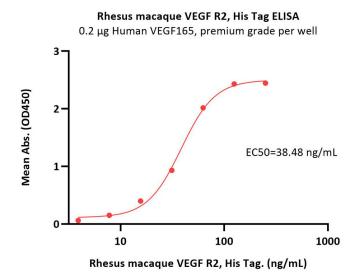
Bioactivity-ELISA



Rhesus macaque VEGF R2 / KDR Protein, His Tag







Immobilized Human VEGF165, premium grade (Cat. No. VE5-H4210) at 2 μ g/mL (100 μ L/well) can bind Rhesus macaque VEGF R2, His Tag (Cat. No. VE2-C52H3) with a linear range of 4-60 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Kinase insert domain receptor (KDR) is also known as CD309, FLK1, VEGFR, VEGFR2, and is one of the subtypes of VEGFR. VEGF receptors are receptors for vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). There are three main subtypes of VEGFR, numbered 1, 2 and 3. The VEGF receptors have an extracellular portion consisting of 7 immunoglobulin-like domains, a single transmembrane spanning region and an intracellular portion containing a split tyrosine-kinase domain. VEGFA binds to VEGFR-1 (Flt-1) and VEGFR-2 (KDR/Flk-1). VEGFR-2 appears to mediate almost all of the known cellular responses to VEGF. The function of VEGFR-1 is less well defined, although it is thought to modulate VEGFR-2 signaling. Another function of VEGFR-1 may be to act as a dummy/decoy receptor, sequestering VEGF from VEGFR-2 binding (this appears to be particularly important during vasculogenesis in the embryo). In addition, VEGFR2 is able to interact with HIV-1 extracellular Tat protein upon VEGF activation, and seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions.

