

KDR

Recombinant Human VEGFR2 / KDR (Domain 1&2&3 Fc Tag)

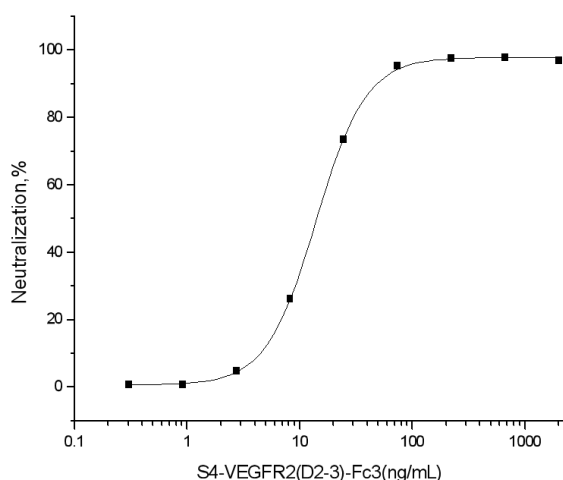
Catalog No.	CRH375A-Fc CRH375B-Fc	Quantity:	50 µg 200 µg
Alternate Names:	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2, VEGFR-2, Fetal liver kinase 1, FLK-1, Kinase insert domain receptor, KDR, Protein-tyrosine kinase receptor flk-1, CD309		
Description:	VEGFR2, also called as KDR or Flk-1, is identified 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.		
UniProt ID:	P35968		
Accession Number:	NP_002244.1		
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human KDR (NP_002244.1) (Met1-Lys327) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.		
Source:	HEK293 Cells		
Molecular Weight:	The recombinant human KDR consists of 549 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 61.5 kDa.		
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.		
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE		
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method		
Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to inhibit VEGF-dependent proliferation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) in the presence of 10 ng/mL rhVEGF165. The ED50 for this effect is 40-120ng/mL.		

Predicted N-terminal: Ala 20

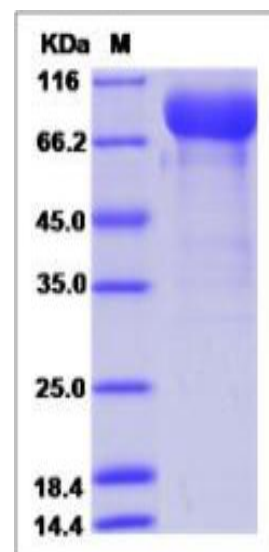
Reconstitution: **Centrifuge vial prior to opening.** Add sterile distilled water to a concentration of 0.1 mg/mL and gently pipette the solution up and down the sides of the vial. **DO NOT VORTEX.** Allow several minutes for complete reconstitution.

Storage & Stability: Stable for up to 1 year from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C. After reconstitution, store working aliquots at -20°C to -80°C. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

Measured by its ability to inhibit VEGF-dependent proliferation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) in the presence of 10 ng/mL rhVEGF165. The ED50 for this effect is 20-80 ng/mL.



SDS-PAGE



NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.



Cell Sciences®
65 Parker Street
Unit 11
Newburyport, MA 01950

Toll Free: 888-769-1246
Phone: 978-572-1070
Fax: 978-992-0298

E-mail: info@cellsciences.com
Website: www.cellsciences.com