Recombinant Human KDR(C-6His)

Catalog No: CB26

Description	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.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	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
Accession No.	P35968
Predicted Molecular Weight	84.3 kDa
AP Molecular Weight	84-95 kDa, reducing conditions
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS,pH7.4.
Quality Control	Purity Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg)
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
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's 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.

SDS-PAGE