

Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody
Catalog # AN2013**Specification****Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P35968
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Rabbit Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	151527

Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	3791
Other Names	
KDR, flk-1, Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2	

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

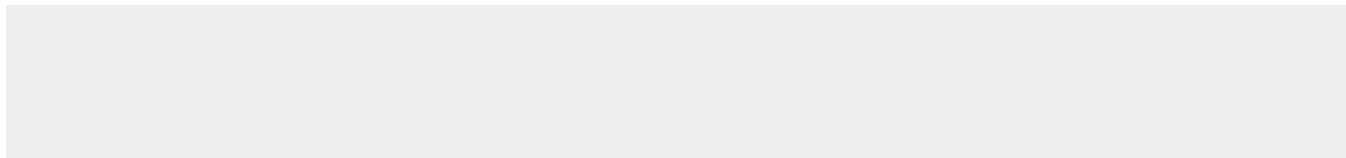
Shipping

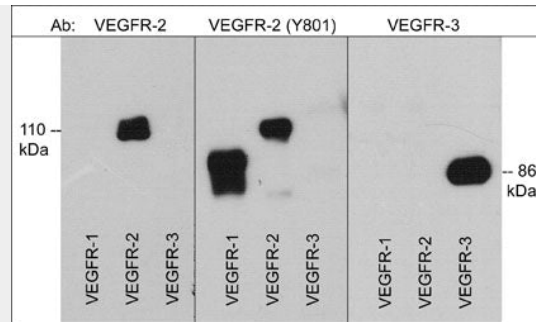
Blue Ice

Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody - Protocols

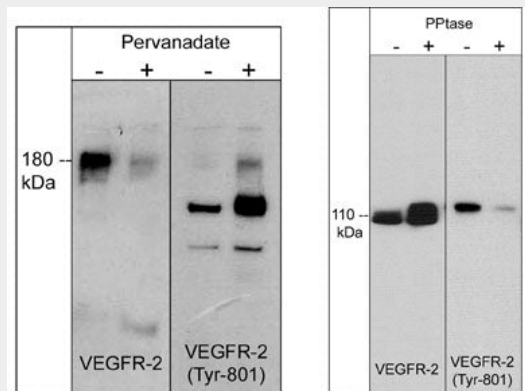
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody - Images



Western blot image of GST-recombinant human VEGFR-1 (89 kDa), VEGFR-2 (110 kDa), and VEGFR-3 (86 kDa) C-terminal regions. The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-VEGFR-2 (a.a. 1304-1317), anti-VEGFR-2 (Tyr-801, conserved site), and anti-VEGFR-3 (a.a. 1285-1298).



Left: Western blot image of HUVEC cells untreated (-) or treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min. (+). Right: Western blot image of GST-recombinant VEGFR-2 kinase without (-) or with (+) alkaline phosphatase treatment. Both sets of blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-VEGFR-2 (a.a. 1304-1317) or anti-VEGFR-2 (Tyr-801).

Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody - Background

Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 (VEGFR-2/Flk-1/KDR) is the primary receptor for VEGF in endothelial cells. Other VEGFR family members, VEGFR-1 (Flt-1) and VEGFR-3 (Flt-4), can also transduce the intracellular signals of VEGF. However, the role of VEGFR-1 is observed mainly during embryonic angiogenesis and VEGFR-3 signaling may be restricted to specific types of endothelial cells. Major autophosphorylation sites of VEGFR-2 are located in the kinase insert domain (Tyr-951/996) and in the tyrosine kinase catalytic domain (Tyr-1054/1059). Other sites, Tyr-1175 and Tyr-1212 provide docking sites for downstream signaling molecules. Activation of VEGFR-2 also phosphorylates Tyr-801, leading to PI3-kinase-Akt activation and increases in endothelial nitric oxide synthase activity. Phosphorylation of multiple sites in VEGFR-2 is required for downstream activation of several signaling pathways that control proliferation, chemotaxis, and sprouting during angiogenesis.