10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-VEGFR-2 Antibody - Images

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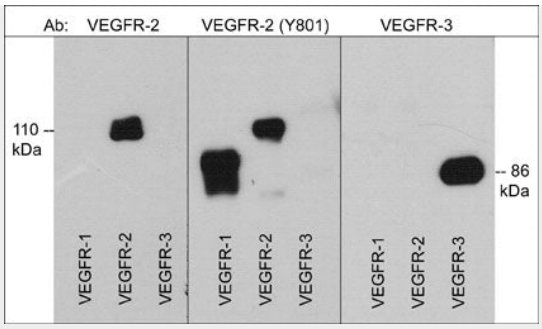
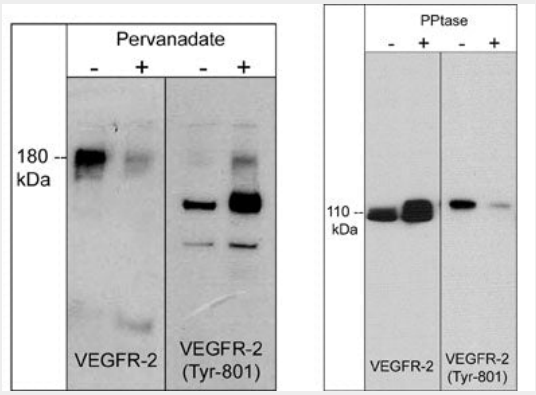


Western blot image of GST-recombinant human VEGFR-1 (89 kDa), VEGFR-2 (110 kDa), and VEGFR-3 (86 kDa) C-terminal regions. The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-VEGFR-2 (a.a. 1304-1317), anti-VEGFR-2 (Tyr-801, conserved site), and anti-VEGFR-3 (a.a. 1285-1298).



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 (+) akaline 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 mutliple sites in VEGFR-2 is required for downstream activation of several signaling pathways that control proliferation, chemotaxis, and sprouting during angiogenesis.