

**Catalog No.: RP01483** **Recombinant**

Species	Gene ID	Swiss Prot
Mouse	16542	P35918

## C-hFc

orv;Flk1;Ly73;Flk-1;Krd-1;VEGFR2;VEGFR-2;sVEGFR-2;KDR;orv;Flk1;Ly73;Flk-1;Krd-1;VEGFR2;VEGFR-2;sVEGFR-2;KDR

<b>Source</b>	<b>Purification</b>
HEK293 cells	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Calculated MW	Observed MW
108.97 kDa	150-180

< 0.1 EU/μg of the protein by LAL method.

Lyophilized from a 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

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Kinase insert domain receptor (KDR) is also known as CD309, FLK1, VEGFR1, VEGFR2, and is one of the subtypes of VEGFR. VEGF receptors are receptors for vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). 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 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 are 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.

Recombinant Mouse VEGFR-2/KDR/CD309 Protein is produced by HEK293 cells expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Ala20-Glu762) of mouse VEGFR2/KDR (Accession #NP\_034742.2) fused with a hFc tag at the C-terminus.

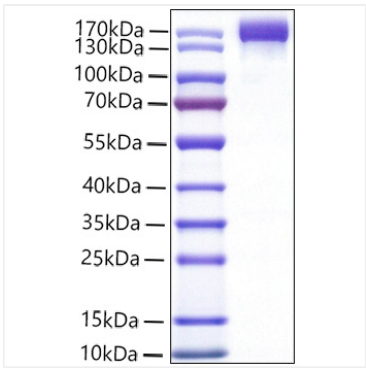
Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized Rat VEGF164 at 1  $\mu\text{g/mL}$  (100  $\mu\text{L/well}$ ) can bind Mouse KDR with a linear range of 0.03-4.7  $\text{ng/mL}$ .

The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

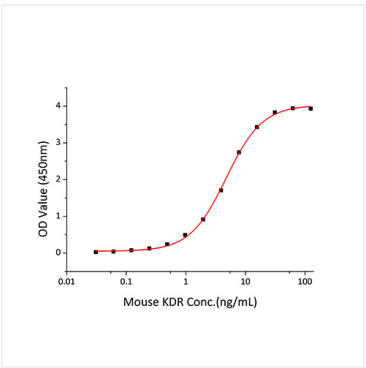
Store at -20°C. Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C up to 1 year from the date of receipt.  
After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20°C for 3 months, at 2-8°C for up to 1 week.  
Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

For your safety and health, please wear a lab coat and disposable gloves for handling.

Validation Data



Recombinant Mouse VEGFR-2/KDR/CD309 Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.



Immobilized Recombinant Rat VEGF164 at 1 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Mouse KDR with a linear range of 0.03-4.7 ng/mL.