

ARG53026 anti-VEGFR2 antibody

Package: 500 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes VEGFR2
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	IHC-P
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	VEGFR2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide derived from C-terminus of mouse FLK-1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FLK1; VEGFR; CD antigen CD309; FLK-1; Fetal liver kinase 1; VEGFR2; Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2; VEGFR-2; CD309; Kinase insert domain receptor; EC 2.7.10.1; Protein-tyrosine kinase receptor flk-1; KDR

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50
Application Note	IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. Incubation Time: 30 min at RT. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Angiosarcoma, Placenta	

Properties

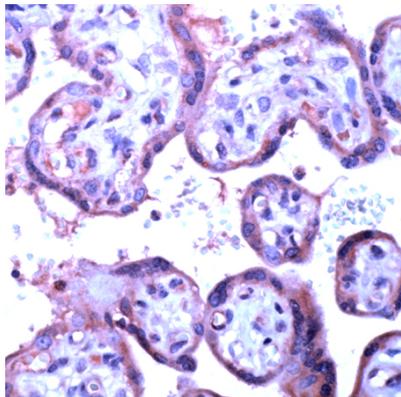
Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.6), 1% BSA and < 0.1% Sodium azide
Preservative	< 0.1% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	1% BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Background	FLK-1/KDR/VEGFR2, a cell membrane receptor kinase, is a high affinity receptor for vascular endothelial growth factor and is putatively involved in the growth of endothelial cells and angiogenesis. It contains seven immunoglobulin-like sequences in the extracellular domain and exhibits sequence similarity to FLT-1 and FLT-4.
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Controls and Markers antibody; Developmental Biology antibody; Metabolism antibody; Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	152 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylated. Ubiquitinated. Tyrosine phosphorylation of the receptor promotes its poly-ubiquitination, leading to its degradation via the proteasome or lysosomal proteases. Autophosphorylated on tyrosine residues upon ligand binding. Autophosphorylation occurs in trans, i.e. one subunit of the dimeric receptor phosphorylates tyrosine residues on the other subunit. Phosphorylation at Tyr-951 is important for interaction with SH2D2A/TSAD and VEGFA-mediated reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1175 is important for interaction with PLCG1 and SHB. Phosphorylation at Tyr-1214 is important for interaction with NCK1 and FYN. Dephosphorylated by PTPRB. Dephosphorylated by PTPRJ at Tyr-951, Tyr-996, Tyr-1054, Tyr-1059, Tyr-1175 and Tyr-1214. The inhibitory disulfide bond between Cys-1024 and Cys-1045 may serve as a specific molecular switch for H(2)S-induced modification that regulates VEGFR2 function.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Membrane

Images



ARG53026 anti-VEGFR2 antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human Placenta stained with ARG53026 anti-VEGFR2 antibody.