

VEGFR2 Fc Human

Description: Soluble VEGFR-2 Fc Human Recombinant fused with the Fc part of human IgG1 produced in baculovirus is a disulfide-linked homodimeric, glycosylated, polypeptide containing 757 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 160 kDa. The soluble receptor protein contains only the first 7 extracellular domains, which contain all the information necessary for ligand binding. The sKDR Fc Chimera is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: KDR D1-7, sKDR D1-7, Kinase insert domain receptor, Protein-tyrosine kinase receptor Flk-1, CD309, type III receptor tyrosine kinase, FLK1, VEGFR-2.

Source: Insect Cells.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

KDR fusion protein was lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) sterile solution containing 1x PBS pH-7.2.

Stability:

Lyophilized VEGFR-2 Fc/Chimera protein although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FLK1 should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized VEGFR2 in sterile water not less than 100

Introduction:

Endothelial cells express three different vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) receptors, belonging to the family of receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs). They are named VEGFR-1 (Flt-1), VEGFR-2 (KDR/Flk-1), VEGFR-3 (Flt-4). Their expression is almost exclusively restricted to endothelial cells, but VEGFR-1 can also be found on monocytes. All VEGF-receptors have seven immunoglobulin-like extracellular domains, a single transmembrane region and an intracellular split tyrosine kinase domain. VEGFR-2 has a lower affinity for VEGF than the Flt-1 receptor, but a higher signaling activity. Mitogenic activity in endothelial cells is mainly mediated by VEGFR-2 leading to their proliferation. Differential splicing of the flt-1 gene leads to the formation of a secreted, soluble variant of VEGFR-1 (sVEGFR-1). No naturally occurring, secreted forms of VEGFR-2 have so far been reported. The binding of VEGF165 to VEGFR-2 is dependent on heparin.

Biological Activity:

The activity of sVEGFR-2/Fc was determined by its ability to inhibit the VEGF-dependent proliferation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 10-30

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ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of 33,333.33-100,000 units/mg.



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