



Rabbit Anti-Human VEGFR2/KDR monoclonal antibody, clone S112 (CABT-ZB794)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human VEGFR2/KDR
Target	KDR
Immunogen	Recombinant Human VEGFR2/KDR/Flik-1/CD309 Protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	S112
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap), FC This antibody will detect VEGFR2/KDR in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB374]
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Human VEGFR2/KDR/Flik-1/CD309.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS

Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	VEGFR2 also called KDR or Flk-1, is identified as the receptor for VEGF and VEGFC and an early marker for endothelial cell progenitors, whose expression is restricted to endothelial cells <i>in vivo</i> . 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.
Keywords	KDR; kinase insert domain receptor; FLK1; CD309

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	KDR; kinase insert domain receptor; FLK1; CD309; VEGFR; VEGFR2; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2; soluble VEGFR2; fetal liver kinase 1; fetal liver kinase-1; protein-tyrosine kinase receptor Flk-1; tyrosine kinase growth factor receptor; kinase insert domain receptor (a type III receptor tyrosine kinase)
Entrez Gene ID	3791
UniProt ID	P35968