

## VEGFR-2 (a.a.1304-1317)

## Rabbit Polyclonal

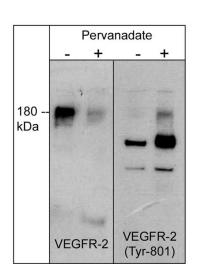
**Cat. #** VP2871 **Size** 100 μl

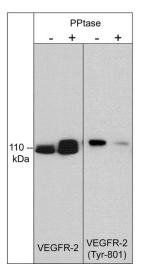
### **Background**

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

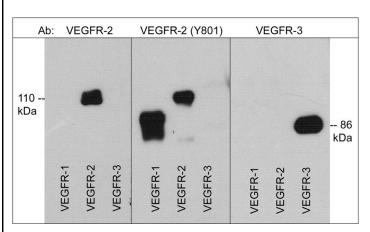
#### **Background References**

Dougher-Vermazen, M. et al. (1994) Bioch Biophys Res Com. Meyer, M. et al. (1999) EMBO J. 18:363. Robinson, C.J. & Stringer, S.E. (2001) J. Cell Sci.114:853. Garcia Blanes, M. et al. (2007) J Biol. Chem. 282(14):10660.





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).



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).

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Rev10/14/2019

Immunogen Uniprot ID: P35968

A synthetic peptide (coupled to carrier protein) corresponding to amino acids 1304 to 1317 in human VEGFR-2. This sequence has high homology to rat and mouse VEGFR-2, and no significant homology to other VEGFR family members.

## **Buffer and Storage**

Rabbit polyclonal, affinity-purified antibody is supplied in  $100\mu$ l phosphate-buffered saline, 50% glycerol, 1 mg/ml BSA, and 0.05% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Stable for 1 year.

### **Applications**

**Species Reactivity** 

WB 1:1000

ELISA 1:2000 ICC 1:200 Hu, Rt, Ms

End user should determine optimal dilution for their particular applications and experiments. Western blot membranes were incubated with diluted antibody in 5% non-fat milk, Tris buffer, 0.04% Tween20 for 1 hour at room temperature. Abbreviations: E = ELISA, ICC = immunocytochemistry, IHC = immunobiscochemistry, IP = immunoprecipitation, MS = mass spectrometry, WB = western blot Hu = Human, Ms = Mouse, Rt = Rat, Ck = Chicken, F = Frog, B = Bovine

### Specificity

This antibody was affinity purified with VEGFR-2 (a.a. 1304-1317) peptide. The purified antibody detects a 180 kDa\* band corresponding to VEGFR-2 in western blots of human endothelial cells, and shows strong reactivity toward recombinant human VEGFR-2, but not VEGFR-1 or VEGFR-3. The antibody also works for immunofluorescent staining of VEGFR-2 in HUVEC cells.

#### **Related Products**

VP2921 VEGFR-2 (Tyr-801)[conserved site], phospho-specific Rabbit Polyclonal

VP2941 VEGFR-3 (a.a.1285-1298) Rabbit Polyclonal

EM1991 EGFR (Tyr-1101), phospho-specific Mouse Monoclonal

EP1911 EGFR (Ser-967), phospho-specific Rabbit Polyclonal

EP1931 EGFR (Ser-1142), phospho-specific Rabbit Polyclonal

EP1871 EGFR (a.a. 961-972) Rabbit Polyclonal

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<sup>\*</sup>All molecular weights (MW) are confirmed by comparison to MW standards and to western blot mobilities of known proteins with similar MW.

All indictual weights (involved committed by Comparison to liver standards and to western blot mountees or known proteins with similar liver.

"Native" western blot utilizes non-reducing sample buffer (no mercaptoethanol or SDS), normal SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis, and no methanol in transfer buffers.