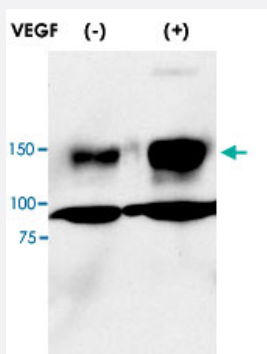


KDR (phospho Y996) polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB0505

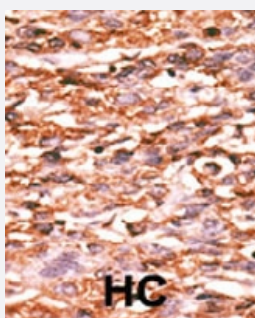
Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

KDR (phospho Y996) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0505) is used in Western blot to detect Phospho-KDR-Y996 in HMVEC cell lysate. Endothelial cells were stimulated with 50 ug/mL VEGF for 5min; 20 ug lysate from HMVEC was loaded onto an 8% gel; for Western blot, membranes were incubated O/N with KDR (phospho Y996) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0505) diluted in 1% Milk/TBST. Data and Protocol kindly provided by Dr. Weis from Cheresch Lab, UCSD.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue reacted with KDR (phospho Y996) polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB0505) which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic phosphopeptide of KDR.
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to residues surrounding Y996 of human KDR.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid

Purification	Protein G purification
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-100) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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Gene Info — KDR

Entrez GeneID	3791
Protein Accession#	NP_002244:P35968
Gene Name	KDR
Gene Alias	CD309, FLK1, VEGFR, VEGFR2
Gene Description	kinase insert domain receptor (a type III receptor tyrosine kinase)
Omim ID	191306 602089
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) is a major growth factor for endothelial cells. This gene encodes one of the two receptors of the VEGF. This receptor, known as kinase insert domain receptor, is a type III receptor tyrosine kinase. It functions as the main mediator of VEGF-induced endothelial proliferation, survival, migration, tubular morphogenesis and sprouting. The signalling and trafficking of this receptor are regulated by multiple factors, including Rab GTPase, P2Y purine nucleotide receptor, integrin alphaVbeta3, T-cell protein tyrosine phosphatase, etc.. Mutations of this gene are implicated in infantile capillary hemangiomas. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

soluble VEGFR2|vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2

Publication Reference

- [Platelet factor 4 disrupts the intracellular signalling cascade induced by vascular endothelial growth factor by both KDR dependent and independent mechanisms.](#)
Sulpice E, Contreres JO, Lacour J, Bryckaert M, Tobelem G.
European Journal of Biochemistry 2004 Aug; 271(16):3310.
- [Regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2-mediated phosphorylation of focal adhesion kinase by heat shock protein 90 and Src kinase activities.](#)
Le Boeuf F, Houle F, Huot J.
The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2004 Sep; 279(37):39175.
- [VEGF receptor phosphorylation status and apoptosis is modulated by a green tea component, epigallocatechin-3-gallate \(EGCG\), in B-cell chronic lymphocytic leukemia.](#)
Lee YK, Bone ND, Strege AK, Shanafelt TD, Jelinek DF, Kay NE.
Blood 2004 Aug; 104(3):788.

Pathway

- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [Endocytosis](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [VEGF signaling pathway](#)

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Angina Pectoris](#)
- [Anoxia](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cerebral Hemorrhage](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Coronary Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Femur Head Necrosis](#)
- [Foot Dermatoses](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Gilbert Disease](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Hot Flashes](#)
- [Hyperbilirubinemia](#)

- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
- [Hypersensitivity](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphedema](#)
- [Macular Degeneration](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Mucocutaneous Lymph Node Syndrome](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neovascularization](#)
- [Osteonecrosis](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Psychomotor Performance](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Stroke](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)