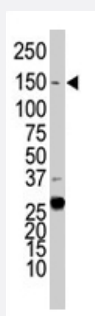


KDR polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB2089

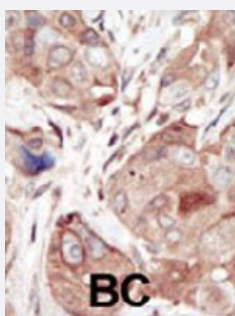
Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of KDR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2089) in HeLa cell lysate. KDR (arrow) was detected using purified Polyclonal antibody. Secondary HRP-anti-rabbit was used for signal visualization with chemiluminescence.



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

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with KDR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB2089), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining.

This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of KDR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus 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

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

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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 α V β 3, 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

- [p38 MAPK inhibition is critically involved in VEGFR-2-mediated endothelial cell survival.](#)

Yilmaz A, Kliche S, Mayr-Beyrle U, Fellbrich G, Waltenberger J.

Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 2003 Jul; 306(3):730.

- [Heterotrimeric G alpha q/G alpha 11 proteins function upstream of vascular endothelial growth factor \(VEGF\) receptor-2 \(KDR\) phosphorylation in vascular permeability factor/VEGF signaling.](#)

Zeng H, Zhao D, Yang S, Datta K, Mukhopadhyay D.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2003 Jun; 278(23):20738.

Application: WB, Human, HUVECs

- [A set of loop-1 and -3 structures in the novel vascular endothelial growth factor \(VEGF\) family member, VEGF-ENZ-7, is essential for the activation of VEGFR-2 signaling.](#)

Kiba A, Yabana N, Shibuya M.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2003 Jan; 278(15):13453.

Application: IP-WB, Mouse, NIH/3T3 cells

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](#)