

Bioactive

KDR (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog # P6509

Size 5 ug

Applications

Result of activity analysis

Result of activity analysis

Specification

Product Description	Human KDR (NP_002244.1, 790 a.a. - 1356 a.a.) partial recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal using baculovirus expression system.
Host	Viruses
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Baculovirus expression system.
Purification	Glutathione sepharose chromatography.
Purity	0.68
Activity	The activity was measured by off-chip mobility shift assay. The enzyme was incubated with fluorescently-labeled substrate and Mg (or Mn)/ATP. Substrate: CSKtide, ATP: 100 uM.
Quality Control Testing	The purity was assessed by SDS-PAGE/CBB staining.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 0.05% Brij35, 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, pH7.5
Storage Instruction	Stored at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note

Result of activity analysis
Result of activity analysis

Applications

- Functional Study

Gene Info — KDR

Entrez GeneID [3791](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_002244.1](#)

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

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](#)