



Flk-1/VEGFR2 (phospho Tyr1214) Monoclonal Antibody

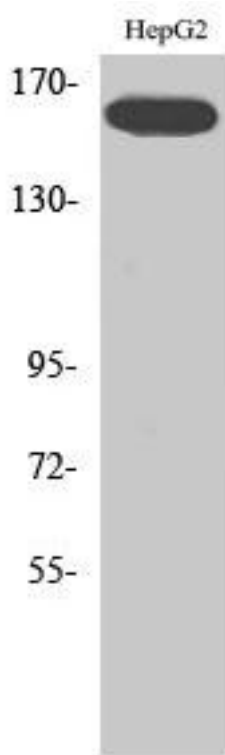
Catalog No	BYmab-12978
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	KDR
Protein Name	Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human VEGFR2 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1214. AA range:1180-1229
Specificity	Phospho-Flk-1 (Y1214) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Flk-1 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1214.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KDR; FLK1; VEGFR2; Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2; VEGFR-2; Fetal liver kinase 1; FLK-1; Kinase insert domain receptor; KDR; Protein-tyrosine kinase receptor flk-1; CD antigen CD309
Observed Band	152kD
Cell Pathway	Cell junction . Endoplasmic reticulum . Cell membrane . Localized with RAP1A at cell-cell junctions (By similarity). Colocalizes with ERN1 and XBP1 in the endoplasmic reticulum in endothelial cells in a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)-dependent manner (PubMed:23529610). . ; [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cytoplasmic vesicle. Early endosome. Detected on caveolae-enriched lipid rafts at the cell surface. Is recycled from the plasma membrane to endosomes and back again. Phosphorylation triggered by VEGFA binding promotes internalization and subsequent degradation. VEGFA binding triggers internalization and translocation to the nucleus.; [Isoform 2]: Secreted .; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.

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Tissue Specificity	Detected in cornea (at protein level). Widely expressed.
Function	catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,function:Receptor for VEGF or VEGFC. Has a tyrosine-protein kinase activity. The VEGF-kinase ligand/receptor signaling system plays a key role in vascular development and regulation of vascular permeability. In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. CSF-1/PDGF receptor subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 7 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Interacts with MYOF (By similarity). Interacts with SHB; upon VEGF activation. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat.,
Background	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, May 2009],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Flk-1/VEGFR2 (phospho Tyr1214) Monoclonal Antibody

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