BIOZOL
Diagnostica Vertrieb GmbH, Oehleckerring 11-13
22419 Hamburg, Germany
Telephone: +49 (0)89 3799666-6 | **Fax:** +49 (0)89 3799666-99
E-Mail: info@biozol.de

Product Datasheet

Human VEGF Receptor 2 protein, His tag (active), Unconjugated GTX00259-PRO

Artikelname	Human VEGF Receptor 2 protein, His tag (active), Unconjugated
Artikelnummer	GTX00259-PRO
Hersteller Artikelnummer	GTX00259-pro
Alternativnummer	GTX00259-PRO-10
Hersteller	GeneTex
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Applikation	FA
Spezies Reaktivität	Human
Konjugation	Unconjugated
NCBI	3791
UniProt	P35968
Puffer	Reconstitute with 10mM PBS (pH7.4) to 0.1-1.0mg/ml. Do not vortex. Lyophilized from PBS (pH7.4), 0.01% SKL, 1mM DTT, 5% Trehalose, ProClin 300.
Expression System	HEK293 cells
Formulierung	Lyophilized powder
Sequenz	N-terminal His-Tag, Ala20~Glu764 (NP_002244.1)

Anwendungsbeschreibung	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor 2 (VEGFR2) also known as kinase insert domain receptor acts as a cell-surface receptor for VEGFA, VEGFC and VEGFD. VEGFR2 functions as the primary mediator of vascular endothelial growth factor activation in endothelial cells. regulation of VEGFR-2 expression appears critical in mitogenesis, differentiation, and angiogenesis. To test the effect on inhibit the VEGF-dependent proliferation of endothelium cells, ECV-304 cells were seeded into triplicate wells of 96-well plates at a density of 5000 cells/well and allowed to attach, replaced with serum-free overnight, then the medium was replaced with 2% serum standard DMEM including 1μg/ml Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor C (VEGFC) and various concentrations of recombinant human VEGFR2. After incubated for 96h, cells were observed by inverted microscope and cell proliferation was measured by Cell Counting Kit-8 (CCK-8). Briefly, 10 μl of CCK-8 solution was added to each well of the plate, then the absorbance at 450nm was measured using a microplate reader after incubating the plate for 1-4 hours at 37C. Proliferation of ECV-304 cells after incubation with VEGFR2 for 96h observed by inverted microscope.