## Alexa Fluor® 488 anti-human CD309 (VEGFR2)

Catalog # / Size: 2399565 / 25 tests

2399570 / 100 tests

**Clone:** 7D4-6

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: Human KDR recombinant protein

Reactivity: Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography and conjugated with

Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimal

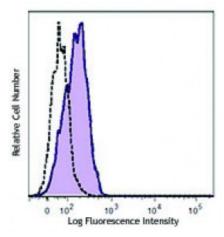
conditions.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide and

0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

Concentration: Lot-specific



HUVEC human endothelial cells were stained with CD309 (clone 7D4-6) Alexa Fluor® 488 (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ Alexa Fluor® 488 isotype control (open histogram).

## **Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

Recommended

**Usage:** 

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is 5 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

\* Alexa Fluor® 488 has a maximum emission of 519 nm when it is excited at 488  $\,$ 

**Description:** CD309, also known as VEGF-R2, KDR, and Flk-1 (mouse), is a type I

transmembrane glycoprotein. It is a member of the CSF-1/PDGF receptor family of type III tyrosine kinase receptors. Human VEGF-R2 is mainly expressed by endothelial cells, embryonic tissues, and megakaryocytes. It plays an important role in the regulation of angiogenesis, vasculogenesis, and vascular permeability. The ligands of VEGF-R2 include VEGF-A, VEGF-C, and VEGF-D splice isoforms.

Activation of VEGF-R2 with its ligands results in the receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, stimulating endothelial cell proliferation and migration.

Antigen References:

1. Zola H, *et al.* 2007. Leukocyte and Stromal Cell Molecules: The CD Markers Wiley-Liss A John Wiley & Sons Inc, Publication.

2. Ferrara N and Gerber HP. 2002. Acta. Haematol. 106:148.

3. Murohara T. et al.