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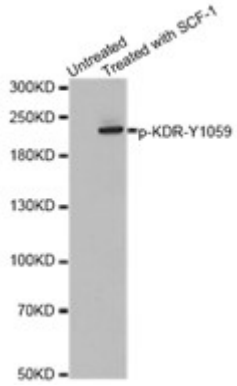
| **Product name:** | Phospho-VEGFR2-Y1059 |
| **Cat number:** | ABP-0283 |
| **Conjugate:** | Unconjugated |
| **Size:** | 100 ug |
| **Clone:** | Poly |
| **Concentration:** | 1mg/ml |
| **Host:** | Rb |
| **Isotype:** | IgG |
| **Reactivity:** | Hu |
| **Applications:** | Western Blotting 1:1000 |
| **Molecular Weight:** | 230 kDa |
| **Purification:** | Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding tyrosine 1059 of human VEGFR 2 protein. |
| **Form:** | liquid |
| **Buffer:** | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,50% glycerol,pH7.3 |
| **Storage:** | Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles |
| **Background:** | Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2 (VEGFR2, KDR, Flk-1) is a major receptor for VEGF-induced signaling in endothelial cells. Upon ligand binding, VEGFR2 undergoes autophosphorylation and becomes activated (1). Major autophosphorylation sites of VEGFR2 are located in the kinase insert domain (Tyr951/996) and in the tyrosine kinase catalytic domain (Tyr1054/1059) (2). Activation of the receptor leads to rapid recruitment of adaptor proteins, including Shc, GRB2, PI3 kinase, NCK, and the protein tyrosine phosphatases SHP-1 and SHP-2 (3). Phosphorylation at Tyr1212 provides a docking site for GRB2 binding and phospho-Tyr1175 binds the p85 subunit of PI3 kinase and PLCγ, as well as Shb (1,4,5). Signaling from VEGFR2 is necessary for the execution of VEGFstimulated proliferation, chemotaxis and sprouting, as well as survival of cultured endothelial cells in vitro and angiogenesis in vivo (6-8). Phospho-VEGF Receptor-2 (Tyr1059) Antibody detects endogenous levels of VEGFR-2 proteins only when phosphorylated at tyrosine 1059. |




Western blot analysis of extracts from HT29 cells untreated or treated with SCF-1 using Phospho-VEGFR 2 (Tyr1059) antibody.