PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	VEGFR2
Description	Monoclonal Cell Line Derived from K562 Cells, Engineered for Stable Expression of Human VEGFR2 Using Lentiviral Technology
Host Cells	K562
Uniprot ID	P35968
Applications	FACS Data
Growth media	RPMI-1640+10% FBS+1% P.S+1% Gln+2 ug/mL Puromycin
Package	5E6 Cells/mL
Host Species	Human
Suggested Control	SKU: BME100060
Warranty and Disclaimer	1. Please inspect cells upon receipt and report any issues promptly. 2. We offer one-time replacements for issues reported within a week of receipt. 3. User-induced issues are not eligible for free replacements. 4. We do not accept liability for damages resulting from cell use, storage, or loss. 5. Feedback received more than one month after receipt will not be processed.
Storage&Shipping	Cells are shipped using dry ice and require liquid nitrogen storage for long term preservation.
Synonyms	CD309; FLK1; VEGFR; VEGFR2
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.
Usage	For research use only.

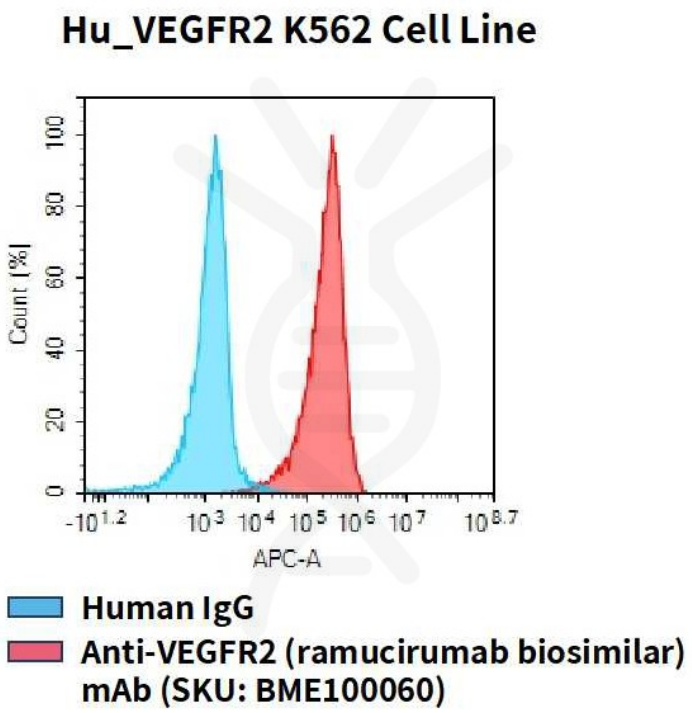

Figure 1. Flow cytometry analysis of human VEGFR2 overexpression using Hu_VEGFR2 K562 Cell Line (Cat. No. CEL100074) and Anti-VEGFR2 (ramucirumab biosimilar)mAb (Cat. No. BME100060)