

VEGF (121a.a.) Human, HEK

Description: Recombinant Human VEGF 121 amino acids, produced in HEK cells is a glycosylated 37kDa homodimer and 50kDa homotrimer. The VEGF is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: CYPs-123

For research use only.

Synonyms: Vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGF-A, Vascular permeability factor, VPF, VEGF, MGC70609.

Source: HEK.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 95% as observed by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The VEGF was lyophilized from 1mg/ml in 1xPBS.

Stability:

Lyophilized VEGF although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution VEGF should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolabs products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized VEGF in sterile water not less than 100

Introduction:

Vascular endothelial growth factor is an important signaling protein involved in both vasculogenesis and angiogenesis. As its name implies, VEGF activity has been mostly studied on cells of the vascular endothelium, although it does have effects on a number of other cell types (e.g. stimulation monocyte/macrophage migration, neurons, cancer cells, kidney epithelial cells). VEGF mediates increased vascular permeability, induces angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth, promotes cell migration, and inhibits apoptosis. In vitro, VEGF has been shown to stimulate endothelial cell mitogenesis and cell migration. VEGF is also a vasodilator and increases microvascular permeability and was originally referred to as vascular permeability factor. Elevated levels of this protein are linked to POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Mutations in this gene have been associated with proliferative and nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy.

Biological Activity:

The specific activity was determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of HUVEC cells (Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells) and is typically 2-8ng/ml.

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