

VEGF (121 a.a.) Human, Sf9

Description: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-121 Human Recombinant produced in insect cells as an 18kDa homodimer, is a glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 121 amino acids and having a molecular mass of approximately 36kDa. VEGF121 circulates more freely than other VEGF forms, which bind more tightly with vascular heparin sulfates. The VEGF-121 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

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

Source: Sf9, Insect Cells.

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

Amino Acid Sequence:

APMAEGGGQNHHEVVKFMDVYQRSYCHPIETLVDIFQEYPDEIEYIFKPSCVPLMRCGGCCNDE
GLECVPTESNITMQIMRIKPHQGQHIGEMSFLQHNKCECRPKKDRARQEKCCKPR.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from a solution containing 50mM acetic acid.

Stability:

Lyophilized Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor 121 although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution VEGF-121 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:

NeoBiolab's 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:

The lyophilized VEGF121 should be reconstituted in 50mM acetic acid to a concentration not lower than 50

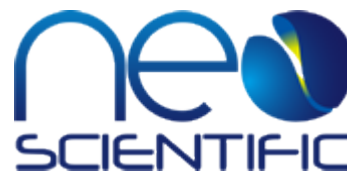
Introduction:

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.

www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

Biological Activity:

The ED50 for stimulation of 3H-thymidine incorporation and cell proliferation by human umbilical vein endothelial cells for VEGF121 has been determined to be in the range of 1-4 ng/ml.



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