

CHASELECTION

Recombinant Human VEGF-A/VEGF165, Tag Free

货号(Catalog Number): CY086FXXXX(L)

别名(synonym):

MVCD1; VAS; vascular endothelial growth factor A;
Vascular permeability factor; VEGF; VEGFA

来源(Source): Human embryonic kidney cell,
HEK293-derived human VEGF protein

蛋白结构 (Structure):

该蛋白不含标签

基因 ID: NP_001165097

氨基酸序列:

Ala27-Arg191

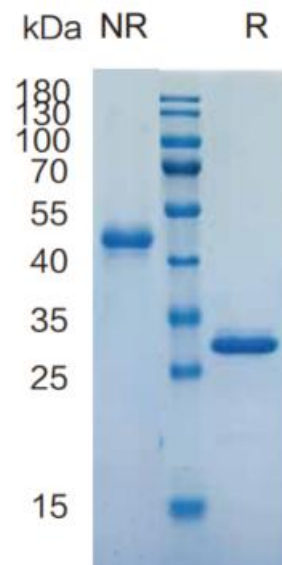
分子量大小(MW):

19.2 kDa[Monomer]

纯度 (Purity):

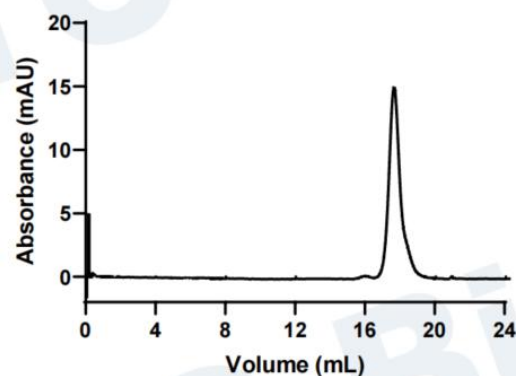
> 95%, determined by SDS-PAGE.

SDS-PAGE



4 ug/lane protein was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) and reducing (R) conditions and visualized by CoomassieBlue staining.

hVEGF165



Size-exclusion chromatography of recombinant human VEGF165 protein (280 nm absorbance)

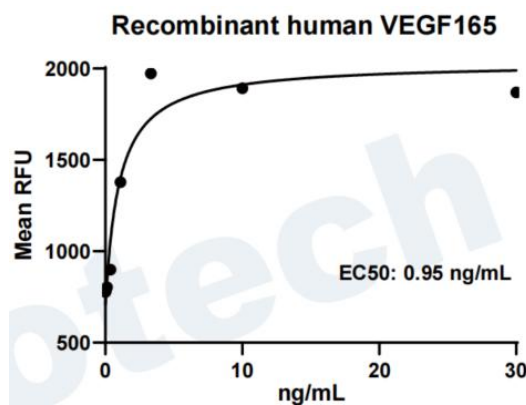
内毒素含量 (Endotoxin):

<0.010 EU per 1 ug of the protein by the LAL method

制剂(Formulation):

Solution protein. Dissolved in sterile PBS buffer. This solution can be diluted into other aqueous buffers. Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.

活性检测 (Biological Activity):



Recombinant human VEGF165 (Catalog # HF-2020) stimulates cell proliferation of the HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells.



储存与运输(Storage):

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage.

36 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 ° C as supplied.

Shipping with dry ice.

165 also binds the semaphorin receptor, Neuropilin-1 and promotes complex formation with VEGF R2 .

产品背景介绍 (Production) :

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor(VEGF) is a potent growth factor that promotes both angiogenesis and vascular permeability . It acts on endothelial cells by signaling primarily through two VEGF receptors, VEGF R1 (also called Flt-1) and VEGF R2 (Flk-1/KDR). VEGF's main responsibility is to induce blood vessel formation during development and following tissue injury, and to bypass blocked blood vessels. During embryogenesis, VEGF is required for proliferation, migration, and survival of endothelial cells . In addition, VEGF also plays a role in several other physiological processes such as hematopoiesis, bone formation, wound healing, and neuronal development. Pathologically, VEGF is involved in tumor angiogenesis and vascular leakage , and it has been implicated as a major player in many different cancers, both solid tumors and hematopoietic malignancies. Circulating VEGF levels correlate with disease activity in autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis and systemic lupus erythematosus. VEGF expression is induced by hypoxia and cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, oncostatin M and TNF-alpha. Human VEGF165 shares 88% aa sequence identity with corresponding regions of mouse and rat, 96% with porcine, 95% with canine, and 93% with feline, equine and bovine VEGF, respectively. VEGF signals by binding to the type I transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases VEGF R1 (also called Flt-1) and VEGF R2 (Flk-1/KDR) on endothelial cells . Although VEGF affinity is highest for binding to VEGF R1, VEGF R2 appears to be the primary mediator of VEGF angiogenic activity. VEGF

