

Recombinant Human EG-VEGF/prokineticin-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032003

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

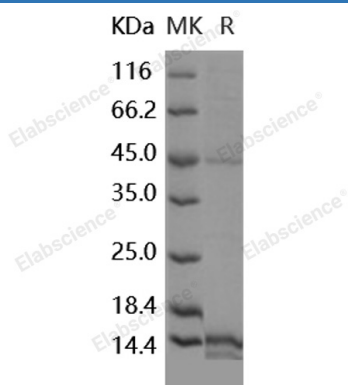
Description

Species	Human
Source	Baculovirus-Insect Cells-derived Human EG-VEGF/prokineticin-1 protein Met 1-Phe105, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	11 kDa
Observed MW	15 kDa
Accession	P58294
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 89 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 0.02% Tween 80, 10% glycerol, 1mM DTT. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 89 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V3.6

EG-VEGF, also known as prokineticin-1, is a member of the AVIT (prokineticin) family. Prokineticins are secreted proteins that can promote angiogenesis and induce strong gastrointestinal smooth muscle contraction. EG-VEGF can be detected in the steroidogenic glands, ovary, testis, adrenal and placenta. EG-VEGF has little or no effect on a variety of other endothelial and non-endothelial cell types. It induces proliferation, migration and fenestration (the formation of membrane discontinuities) in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. It directly influences neuroblastoma progression by promoting the proliferation and migration of neuroblastoma cells. EG-VEGF may play a role in placentation. It may also function in normal and pathological testis angiogenesis. It positively regulates PTGS2 expression and prostaglandin synthesis.