

Recombinant Human VEGF165 protein(His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH034126

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

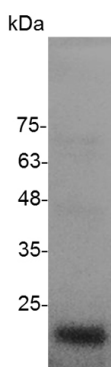
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human VEGF165 protein Ala 27-Arg 191, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	20.1 kDa
Observed MW	21 kDa
Accession	NP_001165097
Bio-activity	Measure by its ability to induce HUVEC cells proliferation. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is < 5 ng/mL. The specific activity of recombinant human VEGF165 is approximately > 1.4 x 10 ⁶ IU/mg.

Properties

Purity	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 0.1 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 PBS, pH 8.0. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF); also known as vascular permeability factor (VPF) and VEGF-A; is a potent mediator of both angiogenesis and vasculogenesis in the fetus and adult. It is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)/vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family and often exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. VEGF-A protein is a glycosylated mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells and has various effects; including mediating increased vascular permeability; inducing angiogenesis; vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth; promoting cell migration; inhibiting apoptosis and tumor growth. VEGF-A protein is also a vasodilator that increases microvascular permeability; thus it was originally referred to as vascular permeability factor.