

VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22)

Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP6293b

Specification

VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22) - Product Information

Primary Accession

[P49765](#)

Other Accession

[Q16528](#)**VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7423**Other Names**

Vascular endothelial growth factor B, VEGF-B, VEGF-related factor, VRF, VEGFB, VRF

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 22-37 of HUMAN VEGFB

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22) - Protein Information**Name** VEGFB**Synonyms** VRF**Function**

Growth factor for endothelial cells. VEGF-B167 binds heparin and neuropilin-1 whereas the binding to neuropilin-1 of VEGF-B186 is regulated by proteolysis.

Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Secreted but remains associated to cells or to the extracellular matrix unless released by heparin

Tissue Location

Expressed in all tissues except liver. Highest levels found in heart, skeletal muscle and pancreas

VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22) - Images

VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22) - Background

Vascular endothelial growth factors (VEGFs) are a family of closely related growth factors having a conserved pattern of eight cysteine residues and sharing common VEGF receptors. VEGFs stimulate endothelial cells, induce angiogenesis, promote cell migration, increase vascular permeability, and inhibit apoptosis. VEGFB has structural similarities to VEGF and PlGF and is frequently co-expressed with VEGF. There are two alternatively spliced isoforms of VEGFB: VEGFB 167 and VEGFB 186. VEGFB 167, a highly basic heparin-binding protein, remains with the cell or extracellular matrix whereas, VEGFB 186 is readily secreted. VEGFB stimulates endothelial cell proliferation. VEGFB binds to the tyrosine kinase receptor VEGFR1 (flt1) and does not bind to VEGFR2. Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor B is widely expressed but is most abundant in heart, skeletal muscle, and pancreas. It has been suggested that VEGFB expression in human primary breast cancers is associated with lymph node metastasis. The genes that encode VEGFB have been mapped to chromosome 11q13.

VEGFB (VEGF2) Blocking Peptide (N-term P22) - References

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