

Human CellExp VEGF 165, Human recombinant protein

Human Cellexp Human Recombinant VEGF 165
Catalog # PBV10717r

Specification

Human CellExp VEGF 165, Human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession P15692

Calculated MW 45 kDa, homodimer, glycosylated KDa

Human CellExp VEGF 165, Human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID 7422 Gene Symbol VEGFA

Other Names

Vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGF-A, Vascular permeability factor, VPF, Folliculostellate cell-derived growth factor, Glioma-derived endothelial cell mitogen, VEGF, MGC70609.

Gene Source Human

Source Human 293 cell expressed

Assay&Purity SDS-PAGE; > 95%

Assay2&Purity2 N/A; Recombinant Yes

Results 2 to 10 ng/ml

Application Notes

Reconstitute in sterile PBS containing 0.1% endotoxin-free recombinant human serum albumin.

Format Lyophilized

Storage

-80°C; Lyophilized in PBS.

Human CellExp VEGF 165, Human recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Human CellExp VEGF 165, Human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp VEGF 165, Human recombinant protein - Background





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VEGF 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.

Human CellExp VEGF 165, Human recombinant protein - References

Leung D.W., et al. Science 246:1306-1309(1989). Keck P.J., et al. Science 246:1309-1312(1989). Tischer E., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 266:11947-11954(1991). Houck K.A., et al. Mol. Endocrinol. 5:1806-1814(1991). Weindel K., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 183:1167-1174(1992).