

VEGF164

Catalog # PVGS1025

Specification

VEGF164 - Product Information

Primary Accession
Species
Mouse

Q00731-2

Sequence

Ala27-Arg190, expressed with an N-terminal Met

Purity

> 97% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level

< 1 EU/ μg of protein by gel clotting method

Biological Activity

ED₅₀ < 6.0 ng/ml, measured by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of HUVEC cells, corresponding to a specific activity of > 1.7×10 ⁵ units/mg.

Expression System

P. pastoris

Formulation

Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against 25 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.0.

Reconstitution

It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O up to $100 \mu g/ml$.

Storage & Stability

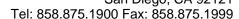
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

VEGF164 - Additional Information

Target Background

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) was initially purified from media conditioned by normal bovine pituitary folliculo-stellate cells and by a variety of transformed cell lines as a mitogen specific for vascular endothelial cells. It was subsequently found to be identical to an independently discovered vascular permeability factor (VPF), which was previously identified in media conditioned by tumor cell lines based on its ability to increase the permeability of capillary blood vessels. Three mouse cDNA clones, which arise through alternative splicing and which encode mature mouse monomeric VEGF having 120, 164, or 188, amino acids, respectively, have been identified. Two receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs), Flt-1 and Flk-1 (the mouse homologue of human KDR), both members of the type III subclass of RTKs containing seven immunoglobulin-like







repeats in their extracellular domains, have been shown to bind VEGF with high affinity. The roles of the homodimers of KDR, Flt, and the heterodimer of KDR/Flt in VEGF signal transduction remain to be elucidated. In vivo, VEGF has been found to be a potent angiogenesis inducer.

VEGF164 - Protein Information

VEGF164 - 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

VEGF164 - Images