

VEGF120

Catalog # PVGS1044

Specification

VEGF120 - Product Information

Primary Accession
Species
Mouse

Q00731-3

Sequence

Ala27-Arg146, expressed with an N-terminal Met

Purity

> 96% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE
br>> 96% as analyzed by HPLC

Endotoxin Level

< 1 EU/ µg of protein by LAL method

Biological Activity

Fully biologically active when compared to standard. The ED₅₀ as determined by a cell proliferation assay using human umbilical vein endothelial cells(HUVEC) is less than 5.0 ng/ml, corresponding to a specific activity of $> 2.0 \times 10$ ⁵ IU/mg.

Expression System

E. coli

Theoretical Molecular Weight

28.4 kDa

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.

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 sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.

Storage & Stability

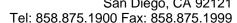
Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at -70 $^{\circ}$ C or -20 $^{\circ}$ C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4 $^{\circ}$ C or up to 3 months at -20 $^{\circ}$ C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

VEGF120 - Additional Information

Target Background

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 ofKDR/Flt in VEGF signal transduction remain to be elucidated. In vivo, VEGF has been found to be a potent angiogenesis inducer.

VEGF120 - Protein Information

VEGF120 - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

VEGF120 - Images