

VEGF Human, His

Description: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain (aa 207-371) containing 185 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21.3 kDa. The VEGF is fused to a 20 a.a His-tag at N-terminus and is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CYP5-503

For research use only.

Synonyms: Vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGF-A, Vascular permeability factor, VPF, VEGF, MGC70609.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH TEESNITMQI MRIKPHQGQH
IGEMSFQHN KCECRPKKDR ARQENPCGPC SERRKHLFVQ DPQTCKCSCK NTDSRCKARQ
LELNERTCRC APMAEGGGQN HHEVVKFMDV YQRSYCHPIE TLVDIFQEYP DEIEYIFKPS
CVPLMRCGGC CNDEGLECV DPKRR.

Purity: Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

VEGF His (0.5mg/ml) is supplied in 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8.5, 50%glycerol, 5mM DTT, 200mM NaCl & 2mM EDTA.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Vascular endothelial growth factor 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/ macrophagemigration, 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.

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