

VEGF Human, CHO

Description: Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Human Recombinant produced in CHO cells is a double, glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 165 amino acids and migrates as 44 kDa in SDS-PAGE under non-reducing conditions. The VEGF is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

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

Source: Chinese Hamster Ovarian Cell.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from a Phosphate- Buffered Saline, pH 7.4.

Stability:

Lyophilized Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Human although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution VEGF Human Recombinant should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent 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.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Human in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

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.

Biological Activity:

Determined by its ability to stimulate 3H-Thymidine incorporation in human umbilical vein endothelial

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cells, the ED50 for this effect was found to be 2-6ng/ml, corresponding to a Specific Activity of 166,667-500,000IU/mg.



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