

EG VEGF Human

Description:EG-VEGF Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 86 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 9605 Dalton.The EG-VEGF is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:CYP5-345

Synonyms:PK1, PRK1, Prokineticin 1, EG-VEGF.

For research use only.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

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

Amino Acid Sequence:The sequence of the first five N-terminal amino acids was determined and was found to be Ala-Val-Ile-Thr-Gly.

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 concentrated (1mg/ml) solution with no additives.

Stability:

Lyophilized EG-VEGF Human Recombinant although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution EG-VEGF should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

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

Solubility:

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

Introduction:

Endocrine gland-derived vascular endothelial growth factor (EG-VEGF) induces proliferation, migration, and fenestration in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. Its expression is induced by hypoxia and is restricted to the steroidogenic glands (ovary, testis, adrenal, and placenta). Its expression is often complementary to the expression of VEGF (MIM 192240), suggesting that these molecules function in a coordinated manner. EG-VEGF potently contracts gastrointestinal (gi) smooth muscle. Induces proliferation, migration and fenestration (the formation of membrane discontinuities) in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. Has little or no effect on a variety of other endothelial and non-endothelial cell types.

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