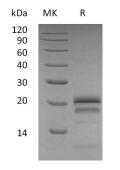


Summary

Name	VEGF165/VEGFA/Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Isoform 165
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<0.01 EU/ μ g as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala27-Arg191 is expressed.
Accession #	P15692-4
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	19.1 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Citrate, 8% Sucrose, 4% Mannitol, 0.05% Tween 80, pH4.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at \leq 70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at \leq 70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background



Alternative Names Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Isoform 165; VEGF165

Background Human Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), also known as VEGF-A and vascular permeability factor (VPF), belongs to the platelet-derived growth factor family of cysteine-knot growth factors. It is a potent activator in vasculogenesis and angiogenesis both physiologically and pathologically. VEGF-A has 8 differently spliced isoforms, of which VEGF165 is the most abundant one. VEGF165 is a disulfide-linked homodimer consisting of two glycosylated 165 amino acid polypeptide chains. VEGF stimulates the cellular response through binding to tyrosine kinase receptors VEGFR1 and VEGFR2 on the cell surface. It is widely accepted that VEGFR2 mediate almost all of the known cellular responses to VEGF while the function of VEGFR1 is less defined and is thought to modulate the VEGFR2 signaling.

Note

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