

## Recombinant Mouse VEGF120, Yeast

## Information

Gene ID	
Accession #	
Alternate Names	
Source	Yeast
M.Wt	Theoretically as a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein, the product consists of two 121 amino acid polypeptide chains. As a result of glycosylation, it migrate to at least two bands with molecular weights ranging from 20,7 kDa in SDS- PAGE under reducing conditions.
AA Sequence	MAPTTEGEQK SHEVIKFMDV YQRSYCRPIE TLVDIFQEYP DEIEYIFKPS CVPLMRCAGC CNDEALECVP TSESNITMQI MRIKPHQSQH IGEMSFLQHS RCECRPKKDR TKPEKCDKPR R
Appearance	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
	12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
	1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered concentrated solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute in sterile distilled water or aqueous buffer containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. Stock solutions should be apportioned into working aliquots and stored at $\leq$ -20 °C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Biological Activity	Fully biologically active when compared to standard. Measured in a cell proliferation assay using HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The $ED_{50}$ for this effect is 1-4 ng/mL.
Shipping Condition	Gel pack.
Handling	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening.
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not to be used in humans.

## Components and Storage

Components	10 µg	100 µg	500 µg
Recombinant Mouse VEGF120, Yeast	10 µg	100 µg	500 µg

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Quality Control		
Purity	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and 90% by SEC-HPLC analyses.	
Endotoxin	Less than 0.1 EU/µg of rMuVEGF120, Yeast as determined by LAL method.	

## Description

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF or VEGF-A)/vascular permeability factor (VPF), is an important signaling protein as a potent mediator of both angiogenesis and vasculogenesis. It is a member of the plateletderived growth factor (PDGF) family, and characterized by a cysteine-knot structure and disulfide-linked homodimer. Alternately spliced isoforms of 121, 145, 165, 183, 189, and 206 amino acids (aa) have been identified in humans, with 120, 164 and 188 aa isoforms found in mouse. VEGF binds the type I transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases VEGF R1 (also called Flt-1) and VEGF R2 (Flk-1/KDR) on endothelial cells. VEGF is required during embryogenesis to regulate the proliferation, migration, and survival of endothelial cells. In adults, VEGF functions mainly in wound healing and the female reproductive cycle. Pathologically, it is involved in tumor angiogenesis and vascular leakage. Circulating VEGF levels correlate with disease activity in autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis and systemic lupus erythematosus.

