

Product datasheet for **AR09272PU-L**

VEGF-A (His-tag) Mouse Protein

Product data:

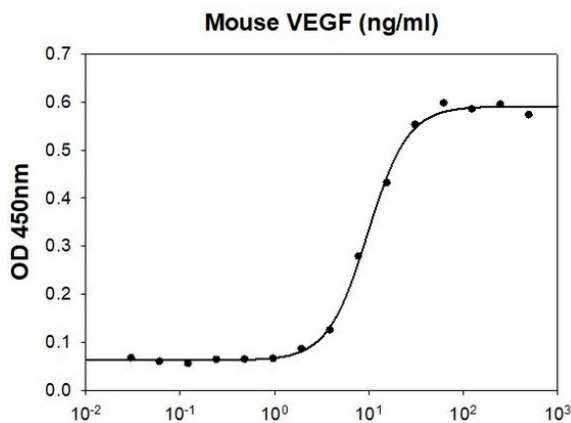
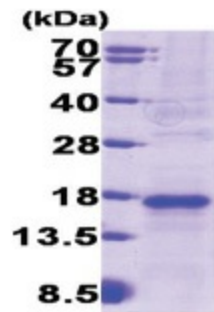
Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	VEGF-A (His-tag) mouse recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	<u>MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH</u> MAPTTEGEQK SHEVIKFM DV YQRSYCRPIE TLVDIFQEYP DEIEYIFKPS CVPLMRCAGC CNDEALECVP TSESNITMQI MRIKPHQSQH IGEMSFLQHS RCECRPKKDR TKPEKCDKPR R
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	16.3 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>90% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% glycerol
Bioactivity:	Measured in a cell proliferation assay using HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The ED50 range \leq 15ng/ml.
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant mouse VEGF-A protein, fused to His-tag, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography techniques.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for up to two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C or -70°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<u>NP_001020421</u>
Locus ID:	22339
UniProt ID:	<u>Q00731</u> , <u>A0A1L1SVG2</u>
Cytogenetics:	17 22.79 cM
Synonyms:	V; Veg; Vegf; VEGF12; VEGF16; VEGF18; Vpf



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Summary:

This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. It encodes a heparin-binding protein, which exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. This growth factor induces proliferation and migration of vascular endothelial cells, and is essential for both physiological and pathological angiogenesis. Disruption of this gene in mice resulted in abnormal embryonic blood vessel formation. This gene is upregulated in many known tumors and its expression is correlated with tumor stage and progression. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. There is also evidence for alternative translation initiation from upstream non-AUG (CUG) codons resulting in additional isoforms. A recent study showed that a C-terminally extended isoform is produced by use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon via a stop codon readthrough mechanism, and that this isoform is antiangiogenic. Expression of some isoforms derived from the AUG start codon is regulated by a small upstream open reading frame, which is located within an internal ribosome entry site.[provided by RefSeq, Nov 2015]

Product images:


Mouse VEGF in a cell proliferation assay using HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The ED50 range \leq 15ng/ml.