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Product datasheet for AR26013PU-N

VEGF-A (VEGF120) Mouse Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	VEGF-A (VEGF120) mouse recombinant protein, 5 µg
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	APTTEGEQKS HEVIKFMDVY QRSYCRPIET LVDIFQEYPD EIEYIFKPSC VPLMRCAGCC NDEALECVPT SESNITMQIM RIKPHQSQHI GEMSFLQHSR CECRPKKDRT KPEKCDKPRR
Predicted MW:	28.2 kDa
Purity:	>95% by SDS-PAGE and silver stain
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized protein Buffer System: 50 mM Acetic Acid Stabilizer: None
Bioactivity:	Biological: Determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) using a concentration range of 1-10 ng/ml.
Endotoxin:	< 0.1 ng/µg of VEGF120
Reconstitution Method:	The lyophilized VEGF120 is soluble in water and most aqueous buffers. The lyophilized VEGF120 should be reconstituted in 50mM acetic acid or medium containing at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin to a concentration not lower than 50µg/ml.
Preparation:	Lyophilized protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant Murine Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor120
Note:	Range: 1.0-10.0 ng/ml Protein RefSeq: NP 001020421 mRNA RefSeq: NM 001025250
Storage:	The lyophilized protein is stable at 2-8°C for up to 1 week or at -20°C for longer. Following reconstitution store (in aliquots) at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001020421

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Locus ID:	22339
UniProt ID:	Q00731
Cytogenetics:	17 22.79 cM
Synonyms:	VEGFA, VEGF, VPF, Vascular endothelial growth factor A, Vascular permeability factor
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: