



# Recombinant Human VEGF165

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| <b>Catalog #</b>       | EPT029  |
| <b>Expression Host</b> | Human Cells   |
| <b>DESCRIPTION</b>     | Recombinant Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Ala27-Arg191 is expressed. |
| <b>Accession</b>       | P15692-4  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>        | Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Isoform 165;<br>VEGF165  |
| <b>Mol Mass</b>        | 19.1 KDa  |
| <b>AP Mol Mass</b>     | 18-22 KDa, reducing conditions  |
| <b>Purity</b>          | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>       | Less than 0.001 ng/μg (0.01 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.   |
| <b>FORMULATION</b>     | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.   |
| <b>RECONSTITUTION</b>  | 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.

## SHIPPING

The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

## STORAGE

Lyophilized protein should be stored at  $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at  $4-7^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 2-7 days.

Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at  $< -20^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 3 months.

## 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.

## **SDS-PAGE**

