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Product Datasheet

Recombinant Mouse VEGF 164 EBT-EPT170

Artikelname	Recombinant Mouse VEGF 164
Artikelnummer	EBT-EPT170
Hersteller Artikelnummer	EPT170
Alternativnummer	EBT-EPT170-10
Hersteller	ELK Biotechnology
Kategorie	Proteine/Peptide
Produktbeschreibung	Recombinant Mouse Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A is produced by our Yeast expression system and the target gene encoding Ala27-Arg190 is expressed....
Molekulargewicht	Molecular weight: 19.27 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 18-22 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	Q00731
Reinheit	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Anwendungsbeschreibung	Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Loaded Mouse VEGFR2-Fc(CatC01A) on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Mouse VEGF 164(CatCX73) with an affinity constant of 0.44 nM as determined in BLI assay. Background: Mouse Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF or VEGFA), is a potent mediator of both angiogenesis and vasculogenesis in the fetus and adult. It is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family that is characterized by a cystine knot structure formed by eight conserved cysteine residues. Alternately spliced isoforms of 120, 164 and 188 aa found in mouse. VEGF binds the type I transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases VEGF R1 (also called Flt1) and VEGF R2 (Flk/KDR) on endothelial cells. Although affinity is highest for binding to VEGF R1, VEGF R2 appears to be the primary mediator of VEGF angiogenic activity. VEGF is required during embryogenesis to regulate the proliferation, migration, and survival of endothelial cells. It may play a role in increasing vascular permeability during lactation, when increased transport of molecules from the blood is required for efficient milk protein synthesis
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