

Recombinant Murine Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor₁₆₅ (rMuVEGF₁₆₅)

ScienCell Product Sheet

Catalog Number:	125-07
Source:	<i>Escherichia coli</i> .
Molecular Weight:	Recombinant murine VEGF ₁₆₅ is a 39.0 kDa disulfide-linked homodimeric protein consisting of two 165 amino acid polypeptide chains.
Quantity:	2ug/10ug/1000μg
Purity:	>95% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to stimulate 3H-thymidine incorporation in HUVE cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 2 - 4 ng/mL.
Physical Appearance:	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2μm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
AA Sequence:	MAPTTEGEQKSHEVIKFMDEVYQRSYCRPIETLVDIFQEYPDEIEYIFKPSCVPLMRCAGCCND EALCVPTSESNTMQIMRIKPHQSQHIGEMSFLQHSRCECRPKKDRTKPEKHCEPCSESRKH LFVQDPQTCKCSCKNTDSRCKARQLELNERTCRCDKPRR
Endotoxin:	Less than 1EU/μg of rmVEGF ₁₆₅ as determined by LAL method.
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 ≤-20°C. Further dilutions should be made in appropriate buffered solutions.
Storage:	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8°C, but should be kept at -20°C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8°C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20°C to -70°C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Usage:	This material is offered by Shanghai PrimeGene Bio-Tech for research, laboratory or further evaluation purposes. NOT FOR HUMAN USE.

Murine Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor

VEGF was initially purified from media conditioned by normal bovine pituitary folliculo-stellate cells and by a variety of transformed cell lines as a mitogen specific for vascular endothelial cells. It was subsequently found to be identical to an independently discovered vascular permeability factor (VPF), which was previously identified in media conditioned by tumor cell lines based on its ability to increase the permeability of capillary blood vessels. Three mouse cDNA clones, which arise through alternative splicing and which encode mature mouse monomeric VEGF having 120, 164, or 188, amino acids, respectively, have been identified. Two receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs), Flt-1 and Flk-1 (the mouse homologue of human KDR), both members of the type III subclass of RTKs containing seven immunoglobulin-like repeats in their extracellular domains, have been shown to bind VEGF with high affinity. The roles of the homodimers of KDR, Flt, and the heterodimer of KDR/Flt in VEGF signal transduction remain to be elucidated. In vivo, VEGF has been found to be a potent angiogenesis inducer.

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