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Datasheet

VEGFA (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P5816

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human VEGFA (165 a.a.) full-length recombinant protein with His tag expressed in Barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*).

Host: Plants

Theoretical MW (kDa): 30

Applications: Func, SDS-PAGE, WB-Re
(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*) expression system

Purification: Chromatography

Concentration: 100 ug/mL

Purity: > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level: Endotoxin level is less than 0.005ng per ug protein (0.05EU/ug) as measured by turbidimetric kinetic assay

Activity: The ED50 is determined by Cell Proliferation Assay for the dose-dependent effects of serial dilutions of recombinant human VEGFA on HUVEC cells. The ED50 value was determined to be 0.58 ng/mL.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.2

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C on dry atmosphere. After reconstitution with sterile water to a concentration of no less than 100 ug/mL, store at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 7422

Gene Symbol: VEGFA

Gene Alias: MGC70609, VEGF, VEGF-A, VPF

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family and encodes a protein that is often found as a disulfide linked homodimer. This protein is a glycosylated mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells and has various effects, including mediating increased vascular permeability, inducing angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth, promoting cell migration, and inhibiting apoptosis. Elevated levels of this protein is linked to POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Mutations in this gene have been associated with proliferative and nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy. Alternatively spliced transcript variants, encoding either freely secreted or cell-associated isoforms, have been characterized. There is also evidence for the use of non-AUG (CUG) translation initiation sites upstream of, and in-frame with the first AUG, leading to additional isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]