Human VEGF165, Tag Free Protein HA210784



| Product name: | Human VEGF165, Tag Free |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Species reactivity: | Human |
| Bio-Activity: | Testing in progress. |
| Protein construction description: | A DNA sequence encoding the human VEGF165 protein (P15692-4) (Ala 27-Arg 191) was expressed with tag free. |
| Background: | 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. Elevated levels of this protein are found in patients with POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with microvascular complications of diabetes 1 (MVCD1) and atherosclerosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. 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. The levels of VEGF are increased during infection with severe acute respiratory cells, and by increasing the level of angiopoietin II (Ang II), one of two products of the SARS-CoV-2 binding target, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). In turn, Ang II facilitates the elevation of VEGF, thus forming a vicious cycle in the release of inflarmatory cytokines. |
| Purity: | >95% as determined by SDS-PAGE. |
| Endotoxin: | Less than 1.0 EU per μ g by the LAL method. |
| Fragment region: | VEGF165 (27-191) |
| Source: | HEK293 |
| Accession: | P15692-4 |
| Predicted molecular mass: | 19.5 kD |
| Formulation: | Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4, 5% Trehalose, 5% mannitol. |
| | |
| Reconstitution: | Reconstitute at 250 μg/ml in sterile water. |

Hangzhou Huaan Biotechnology Co., Ltd.

Orders:0086-571-88062880

Technical:0086-571-89986345

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Applications:WB=Western blot IHC-P=Immunohistochemistry (paraffin) IF-Cell=Immunofluorescence (Cell) IF-Tissue=Immunofluorescence (Tissue) FC=Flow cytometry IP=Immunoprecipitation

Images

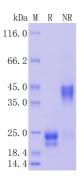


Fig1: Protein on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) condition.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

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