Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPS-00142)

TargetMol

VEGF164 Protein, Rat, Recombinant (CHO)

General Information

Synonyms:	Glioma-derived endothelial cell mitogen;Folliculostellate cell-derived growth factor;VEGF-164;Vascular Permeability Factor;VPF
Protein Construction:	Ala27-Arg190
Species:	Rat
Expression Host:	CHO Cells
Accession:	P16612-2
Molecular Weight:	35~48 kDa (Non-reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	ED 50 < 4.0 ng/ml, measured in a cell proliferation assay using HUVEC cells, corresponding to a specific activity of >2.5 × 10 5 units/mg
Purity:	> 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 0.2 EU/μg of protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in sterile deionized water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A164 (VEGF-A164), a member of the cysteine knot growth factor, is one of major isoforms of VEGF-As. VEGF-As are endothelial cell-specific mitogens with angiogenic and vascular permeability-inducing properties. During maturation, rat VEGF-A is alternatively spliced to generate rVEGF-A120, rVEGF-A164 and rVEGF-A188 which correspond to hVEGF-A121, hVEGF-A165 and hVEGF-A189 in human, respectively (the numbers designate the amino acid residues). The active form of rVEGF-A164 is either a homodimeric or heterodimeric polypeptides which bind to the transmembrane tyrosine kinases receptors FLT1,

FLK1 or KDR or to the non-tyrosine kinase neuropilin receptors NRP1/2.

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