



Recombinant Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor₁₂₁

20170301BB



FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no:	300-071
Size:	5 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label
Country of origin:	Germany

Scientific Background

Gene:	<i>vegf</i>
Synonyms:	VEGF-A, VPF

Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor₁₂₁ (VEGF₁₂₁), a 18kDa protein consisting of 121 amino acid residues is produced as a homodimer. VEGF is a polypeptide growth factor and a member of the platelet-derived growth factor family. It is a specific mitogen for vascular endothelial cells and a strong angiogenic factor in vivo. Two high-affinity tyrosine kinase receptors for VEGF₁₆₅ have been identified, VEGFR-1 (FLT-1), and VEGFR-2 (KDR). Consistent with the endothelial cell-specific action of VEGF₁₆₅, expression of both receptor genes has been found predominantly but not exclusively on endothelial cells. Expression of VEGFR-1 was also found on human monocytes, neutrophils (PMNs), bovine brain pericytes and villous and extra villous trophoblast. In addition to its action as a mitogen it is a potent vascular permeability factor (VPF) in vivo. VEGF₁₆₅ is also a chemo attractant molecule for monocytes and endothelial cells. 5 different proteins are generated by differential splicing: VEGF₁₂₁, VEGF₁₄₅, VEGF₁₆₅, VEGF₁₈₉ and VEGF₂₀₆. The most abundant form is VEGF₁₆₅. Whereas VEGF₁₂₁ and VEGF₁₆₅ are secreted proteins, VEGF₁₄₅, VEGF₁₈₉ and VEGF₂₀₆ are strongly cell-associated. The isoforms VEGF₁₄₅, VEGF₁₆₅ and VEGF₁₈₉ bind to heparin with high affinity. VEGF₁₆₅ is apparently a homo-dimer, but preparations of VEGF₁₆₅ show some heterogeneity on SDS gels, depending on the secretion of different glycosylation patterns. All dimeric forms have similar biological activities but their bioavailability is very different. There is good evidence that different cells and tissues express different VEGF isoforms. The other members of this increasing growth factor family are VEGF-B, -C, -D and -E. Another member is the Placenta growth factor PlGF.

References

1. Breier et al., Dev 114:521, 1992
2. Fiebig et al., Eur J Biochem 211:19, 1993
3. Flamme et al., Dev Biol 162:699, 1995
4. Kremer et al., Cancer Res 57:3852, 1997

Sequence

APMAEGGGQNHHEVVKFMDVYQRSYCHPIETLVDIFQEYYPDEIEYIFKPSCV
PLMRCGGCCNDEGLECVPTESNITMQIMRIKPHGQHQHIGEMSFLOHNCCEC
RPKKDRARQEKCKDPRR

Database References

Protein RefSeq:	NP_001165099
Uniprot ID:	P15692-4
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_001171626

Product Specifications

Expressed in	E.coli
Purity	> 98% by SDS-PAGE & silver stain
Endotoxin level	< 0.1ng per µg of human VEGF ₁₂₁
Buffer	50 mM acetic acid
Stabilizer	None
Formulation	lyophilized
Length (aa):	121
MW:	28,4 kDa
Result by N-terminal sequencing	APMAEGG

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for greater than six months at -20°C to -70°C. Reconstituted VEGF₁₂₁ should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C.

Reconstitution: The lyophilized VEGF₁₂₁ should be reconstituted in **PBS** to a concentration not lower than 50 µg/ml. For long term storage we recommend to add at least 0.1% human or bovine serum albumin.



AVOID REPEATED FREEZE AND THAW CYCLES!

Biological Activity: Measured in a cell proliferation assay using primary human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) and primary human dermal lymphatic endothelial cells (HDLEC). The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 2 - 10ng/mL



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Handling/Application

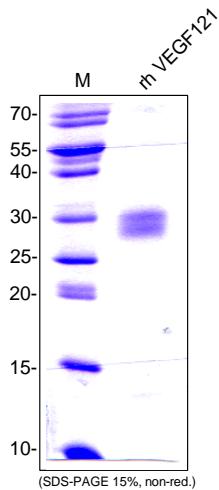


Fig. 1: SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant human VEGF₁₂₁. Sample was loaded in 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel under non-reducing condition and stained with Coomassie blue.

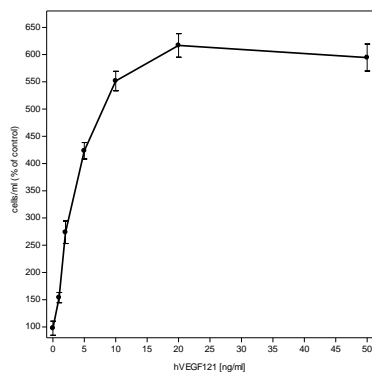


Figure 2. VEGF₁₂₁-induced proliferation of primary human dermal lymphatic endothelial cells (HDLEC). HDLECs were stimulated with increasing amounts of recombinant human VEGF₁₂₁.