



Recombinant Mouse Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor₁₂₀

20200723DS



FOR RESEARCH ONLY! NOT FOR HUMAN USE!

Cat.-no:	M30-031
Size:	5 µg
Lot. No.:	According to product label
Country of origin:	Germany

Scientific Background

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

Mouse Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor₁₂₀ (VEGF₁₂₀), a 14.1 kD protein consisting of 120 amino acid residues, is produced as homodimer. VEGF₁₂₀ 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 VEGF₁₂₀ have been identified, VEGFR (FLT-1), and VEGFR-2 (Flk-1). Consistent with the endothelial cell-specific action of VEGF₁₂₀, 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 (PMN), bovine brain pericytes and villous and extravillous trophoblasts.

In addition to its action as a mitogen it is a potent vascular permeability factor (VPF) *in vivo* and is also a chemoattractant for monocytes at endothelial cells. At least four different proteins are generated by differential splicing of the mouse VEGF gene: VEGF₁₂₀, VEGF₁, VEGF₁₆₄ and VEGF₁₈₈. The most abundant form is VEGF₁₆₄. Where VEGF₁₂₀, VEGF₁₄₄ and VEGF₁₆₄ are secreted proteins, VEGF₁₈₈ is strongly cell-associated. In addition, the isoforms VEGF₁₆₄ and VEGF₁₈₈ bind to heparin with high affinity.

VEGF is apparently a homodimer, but preparations of VEGF show some heterogeneity on SDS gels depending on the secretion of different forms and the varying degrees of glycosylation. All dimeric forms possess similar biological activities. There is evidence that heterodimeric molecules between the different isoforms exist and that different cells and tissues express different VEGF isoforms. A related protein of VEGF is placenta growth factor (PlGF) with about 53% homology and VEGF with similar biological activities.

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

APTTEGEQKSHSEVIKFMVDVYQRSYCRPIETLVDIFQEYDPDEIEYIFKPSVCP
LMRCAGCCNDEALECVPTSESNTMQIMRIKPHQSQHIGEMSFLOHRSRCECR
PKKDRTKPEKCDKPRR

Database References

Protein RefSeq:	NP_001020421
Uniprot ID:	Q00731
mRNA RefSeq:	NM_001025250

Product Specifications

Expressed in	E.coli
Purity	> 95% by SDS-PAGE & silver stain
Endotoxin level	< 0.1ng per µg of mouse VEGF ₁₂₀
Buffer	50 mM acetic acid
Stabilizer	None
Formulation	lyophilized
Length (aa):	120
MW:	28,2 kDa
Result by N-terminal sequencing	APTTEGE

Stability: Lyophilized samples are stable for greater than six months at -20°C to -70°C. Reconstituted VEGF₁₂₀ should be stored in working aliquots at -20°C.

Reconstitution: The lyophilized VEGF₁₂₀ should be reconstituted in 50 mM acetic acid 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 by cell proliferation of human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) in the range of 2-20 ng/ml.



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Handling/Application

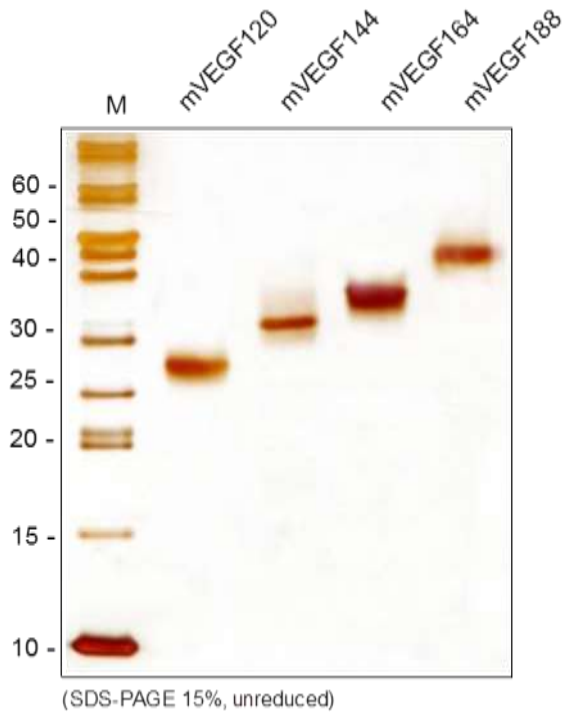


Figure 1: SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant mouse VEGF-A isoforms produced in *E. coli*. Samples were loaded under non-reducing conditions in 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel and stained with Silver stain.

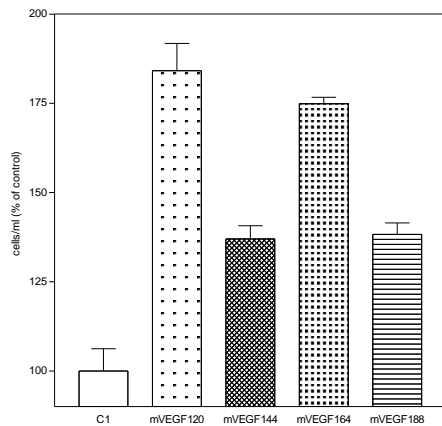


Fig. 2: Stimulation of cell proliferation in primary human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) by recombinant mouse VEGF-A isoforms. Values are the means (\pm SD) of triplicate determinations and expressed as percentage of control.