

Produktinformation



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Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0 F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7 <u>mail@szabo-scandic.com</u> www.szabo-scandic.com



www.abnova.com

9F, No. 108, Jhouzih St.,Taipei, Taiwan Tel: + 886-2-8751-1888 Fax: + 886-2-6602-1218 E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

VEGFA (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P9302

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human VEGFA recombinant protein expressed in?CHO cells.

Host: Mammals

Theoretical MW (kDa): 44

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

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: _x005F_x000D_x000D_ Mammalian cell (CHO) expression system_x005F_x000D_x000D_

Purification: chromatographic

Purity: > 97% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Activity: ED₅₀ is 2-6 ng/mL, measured by HUVEC cells.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from 1X PBS, pH 7.4. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in ddH_2O to 100 ug/mL.

Storage Instruction: Lyophilized protein at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored at -20°C. Protein aliquots at 4°C for 2-7 days and should be stored at -20°C to -80°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Entrez GenelD: 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]