

# Recombinant murine Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor 165 (rmVEGF165)

Catalog No: #72507

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

## Description

Product Name	Recombinant murine Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor 165 (rmVEGF165)
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	E.coli
Purification	> 95 % by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Species Reactivity	Ms
Target Name	rm VEGF165
Other Names	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Isoform 164
Accession No.	accession:Q00731 GeneID:Mm.282184.
Uniprot	Q00731
GeneID	22339;
Calculated MW	Approximately 38.8 kDa, a disu
SDS-PAGE MW	Sterile Filtered White lyophil
Target Sequence	MAPTTEGEQK SHEVIKFM DV YQRSYCRPIE TLVDIFQEYP DEIEYIFKPS CVPLMRCAGC CNDEALECVP TSASNITMQI MRIKPHQSQH IGEMSFLQHS RCECRPKKDR TKPEKHCEPC SERRKHLFVQ DPQTCKCSCK NTDSRCKARQ LELNERTCRC DKPRR
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage	This lyophilized preparation is stable at 2-8 °C, but should be kept at -20 °C for long term storage, preferably desiccated. Upon reconstitution, the preparation is stable for up to one week at 2-8 °C. For maximal stability, apportion the reconstituted preparation into working aliquots and store at -20 °C to -70 °C. Avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles.

## Background

Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor is a sub-family of growth factors produced by cells, which stimulates vasculogenesis and angiogenesis. VEGF's normal function is to create new blood vessels during embryonic development, new blood vessels after injury, muscle following exercise, and new vessels (collateral circulation) to bypass blocked vessels. Mouse and rat express alternately spliced isoforms of 120, 164, and 188 amino acids (a.a.) in length. Recombinant mouse VEGF165 contains 165 amino acids residues (with a met at N-terminal) and it is a disulfide-linked homodimer. In addition, it shares 97 % a.a. sequence identity with corresponding regions of rat, 89 % with human and porcine, 88 % with bovine, and 90 % with feline, equine and canine VEGF, respectively.

## References

1. Leung DW, Cachianes G, Kuang WJ, et al. 1989. Science. 246:1306-9.
2. Byrne AM, Bouchier-Hayes DJ, Harmey JH. 2005. J Cell Mol Med. 9:777-94.
3. Robinson CJ, Stringer SE. 2001. J Cell Sci. 114:853-65.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only