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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

VEGFA (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P9309

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human VEGFA recombinant protein expressed in HEK293 cells.

Host: Human

Theoretical MW (kDa): 37

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

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system

Purification: chromatographic

Purity: > 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Activity: ED₅₀ is 3 ng/mL, determined by the dose-dependent stimulation of the proliferation of HUVEC cells.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from 1X PBS, and reconstitute the lyophilized powder in PBS containing 0.1% endotoxin-free recombinant HSA.

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 GeneID: 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]