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VEGFA Recombinant Human VEGF-121

CRV001B 10 µg Alternate Names: Vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGF-A, Vascular permeability factor, VPF Description: Vascular endothelial growth factor is an important signaling protein involved in both vasculagenesis and angiogenesis. As its name implies, VEGF activity has been mostly studied on cells of the vascular endothelial m, although it does have effects on a number of other cell types (e.g. stimulation of monocyter macrophage migration, neurons, cance cells, kidney epithelial cells). VEGF mediates increased vascular permeability, induces angiogenesis and endothelial cell growth, promotes cell migration, and inhibits apoptosis. <i>In vitro</i> , VEGF has been shown to stimulate endothelial cell mitogenesis and cell migration. VEGF is also a vasodilator and increases microvascular permeability factor. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described VEGF121 is acidic and freely secreted. VEGF165 is more basic, has heparin-inding properties and, although a signicant proportion remains cell-associated, most is freely secreted. VEGF149 is very basic, it is cell-associated after secretion and is bound avidly by heparin and the extracellular matrix, although it may be released as a soluble form by heparin. Recombinant Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor 121 is a homodimer containing two non-glycosylated, polypeptide chains of 121 amino acids each. Gene ID: 7422 Protein Accession No: P15692-9 Source: <i>E. coli</i> Molecular Mass: 28.4 kDa Formulation: Lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) solution with no additives.	Catalog No.	CRV001A	Quantity:	2 µg
CRV01C 1.0 mg Alternate Names: Vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGF-A, Vascular permeability factor, VPF Description: Vascular endothelial growth factor is an important signaling protein involved in both vasculogenesis and angiogenesis. As its name implies, VEGF activity has been mostly studied on cells of the vascular endothelial cell growth, nacrophage migration, neurons, cance cells, kidney epithelial cells). VEGF mediates increased vascular permeability, induces angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth, promotes cell migration, and inhibits apoptosis. In virro, VEGF has been shown to stimulate endothelial cell mitogenesis and cell migration. VEGF is also a vascular permeability factor. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described VEGF121 is acidic and freely secreted. VEGF166 is more basic, has heparin-binding properties and, although a signicant proportion remains cell-associated, most is freely secreted. VEGF189 is very basic, it is cell-associated after secretion and is bound avidly by heparin and the extracellular matrix, although it may be released as a soluble form by heparin, heparinase or plasmin. Gene ID: 7422 Protein Accession No: P16502-9 Source: E. coli Molecular Mass: 28.4 kDa Formulation: Lyophilized from a concentrated (1 mg/ml) solution with no additives. Purity: > 98.0% as determined by RP-HPLC and SDS-PAGE. Biological Activity: > 88.0% as determined by RP-HPLC and SDS-PAGE.		CRV001B		10 µg
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