

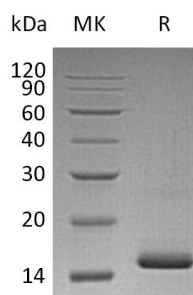
**Product Name: Recombinant Human VEGF 121**  
**Catalog #: PEH1806**



## Summary

<b>Name</b>	VEGF121/VEGFA/Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Isoform 121
<b>Purity</b>	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
<b>Endotoxin level</b>	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
<b>Construction</b>	Recombinant Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor A is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Ala27-Arg147 is expressed.
<b>Accession #</b>	P15692-9
<b>Host</b>	E.coli
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	14.2 KDa
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
<b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

## SDS-PAGE image



## Background

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**Alternative Names**

Vascular endothelial growth factor A; VEGFA; VEGF-A; Vascular permeability factor; VPF; VEGF; VEGF121

**Background**

Human VEGF121, also known as Vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGFA, Vascular permeability factor, VPF and VEGF, is a homodimeric, heparin-binding glycoprotein which belongs to the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)/vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family. VEGF-A is a glycosylated mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells and has various effects, including mediating increased vascular permeability, inducing angiogenesis, vasculogenesis, permeabilization of blood vessels and endothelial cell growth, increasing microvascular permeability, promoting cell migration and inhibiting apoptosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants of VEGF-A encode either secreted or cell-associated isoforms. The lymphangiogenesis may be promoted by upregulation of VEGF121, which may in turn act in part via induction of VEGF-C. It binds to the FLT1/VEGFR1 and KDR/VEGFR2 receptors, heparan sulfate and heparin. NRP1/Neuropilin-1 binds isoforms VEGF-165 and VEGF-145. Isoform VEGF165B binds to KDR but does not activate downstream signaling pathways, does not activate angiogenesis and inhibits tumor growth.

**Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.