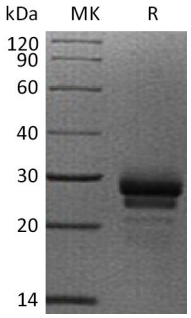
Product Name: Recombinant Human VEGF-C (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1809

Summary

Name	VEGFC/Flt4 ligand/Flt4-L/vascular endothelial growth factor C
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor C is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Phe32-Arg227 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P49767
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	23.27 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, 0.05% Tween80, pH8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	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.
Reconstitution	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.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 C; VEGF-C; Flt4 Ligand; Flt4-L; Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-Related Protein; VRP; VEGFC
Background	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF)-C is a member of the VEGF family, a group of polypeptide growth factors which play key roles in the physiology and pathology of many aspects of the cardiovascular system, including vasculogenesis, hematopoiesis, angiogenesis and vascular permeability. While VEGFC is homologous to other members of the VEGF/PDGF family, it contains the C-terminal propeptide which has an unusual structure with tandemly repeated cysteine-rich motifs. Upon biosynthesis, VEGFC is secreted as a non-covalent momodimer in an anti-parellel fashion. VEGF signalling in endothelial cells occurs through three tyrosine kinase receptors (VEGFRs) expressed by endothelial cells and hematopoietic precursors, and VEGF-C is a ligand for two receptors, VEGFR-3 (Flt4), and VEGFR-2. It is indicated that VEGFC undergoes a complex proteolytic maturation generating a variety of processed secreted forms with increased activity toward VEGFR-3, but only the fully processed form could activate VEGFR-2. VEGFC may function in angiogenesis of the venous and lymphatic vascular systems during embryogenesis, and also in the maintenance of differentiated lymphatic endothelium in adults. Knockout of the VEGF-C gene is embryonic lethal late in development, and although cells differentiate into the lymphatic lineage, they fail to sprout and form lymphatic vessels. Inactivation of a single VEGF-C allele results in the development of cutaneous lymphatic hypoplasia and lymphedema.

Note

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