Product Name: Recombinant Human PLGF-2 (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH2178

Summary

Name	Placenta Growth Factor/PlGF/PGF/PLGF-2
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Placenta Growth Factor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu19-Arg170 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P49763-3
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	18.2 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.2.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at ≤ -20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at ≤ -20°C for 3 months.
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

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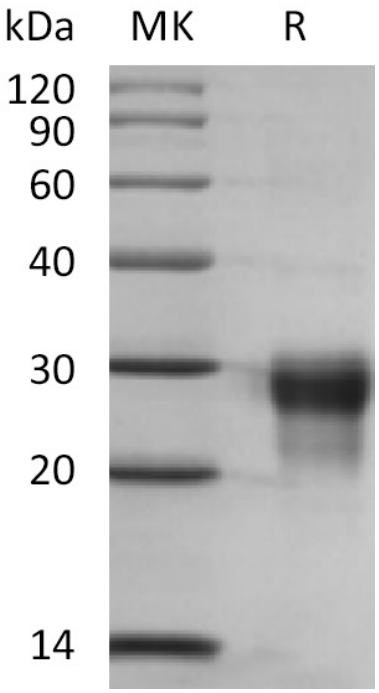

Alternative Names

PlGF2; PlGF-2; PGF; PLGF; PlGF2; PlGF; PGFL

Background

Placental growth factor is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PGF gene. It is a secreted protein and belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. Alternate splicing results in at least three human mature PlGF forms containing 131 (PlGF-1), 152 (PlGF-2), and 203 (PlGF-3) amino acids (aa) respectively. PlGF is mainly found as a variably glycosylated, secreted, 55 - 60 kDa disulfide linked homodimer.The protein is a member of the VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) sub-family-a key molecule in angiogenesis and vasculogenesis, in particular during embryogenesis. The main source of PGF during pregnancy is the placental trophoblast. PGF is also expressed in many other tissues, including the villous trophoblast. PlGF (especially PlGF-1) and some forms of VEGF can form dimers that decrease the angiogenic effect of VEGF on VEGF R2. PlGF-2, like VEGF164/165, shows heparin-dependent binding of neuropilin (Npn)-1 and Npn-2, and can inhibit nerve growth cone collapse. Circulating PlGF often correlates with tumor stage and aggressiveness, and therapeutic PlGF-2 antibodies are being investigated for their ability to inhibit tumor growth and angiogenesis.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.