

Human EG-VEGF / prokineticin-1 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10183-H08B



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

EG-VEGF, PROK1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human EG-VEGF (Met 1-Phe105) (P58294) was expressed, with a C-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Baculovirus-Insect Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 89 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Ala 20

Molecular Mass:

The secreted recombinant human EG-VEGF consists of 96 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 11 KDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 15 Kda in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 20mM Tris, 500mM NaCl, pH 7.4, 0.02% Tween-80, 10% gly, 1mM DTT

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

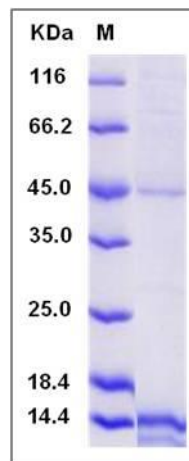
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

EG-VEGF belongs to the AVIT (prokineticin) family which is comprised by secreted proteins that can promote angiogenesis and induce strong gastrointestinal smooth muscle contraction. EG-VEGF positively regulates PTGS2 expression and prostaglandin synthesis. It may play a role in placentation. It may also functions in normal and pathological testis angiogenesis. EG-VEGF can be detected in the steroidogenic glands, ovary, testis, adrenal and placenta. It has little or no effect on a variety of other endothelial and non-endothelial cell types. It potently contracts gastrointestinal (GI) smooth muscle. It also induces proliferation, migration and fenestration (the formation of membrane discontinuities) in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands, but not migration, of enteric neural crest cells. EG-VEGF directly influences neuroblastoma progression by promoting the proliferation and migration of neuroblastoma cells.

References

1. Masuda Y. et al., 2002, Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 293 (1): 396-402.
2. Pasquali D. et al., 2006, Endocrinology. 147 (9): 4245-51.
3. Ngan ES. et al., 2008, Biochim Biophys Acta. 1783 (3): 467-78.
4. Ngan ES. et al., 2007, Biochim Biophys Acta. 1773 (4): 536-45.

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