

## Pgf

### Recombinant Rat Placenta Growth Factor

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CS418A	<b>Quantity:</b>	2 µg
	CS418B		5 µg

**Alternate Names:** PIGF

**Description:** Placenta growth factor (PlGF) is a member of the PDGF/VEGF family of growth factors that share a conserved pattern of eight cysteines. 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. Only PlGF-2 contains a highly basic heparin-binding 21 aa insert at the C-terminus. In rat only one PlGF that is the equivalent of human PlGF-2 has been identified. Rat PlGF shares 60%, 92%, 62% and 59% aa identity with the appropriate isoform of human, mouse, canine and equine PlGF. PlGF is mainly found as variably glycosylated, secreted, 55 - 60 kDa disulfide linked homodimers. Mammalian cells expressing PlGF include villous trophoblasts, decidual cells, erythroblasts, keratinocytes and some endothelial cells. Circulating PlGF increases during human pregnancy, reaching a peak in mid-gestation; this increase is attenuated in preeclampsia. However, deletion of PlGF in the mouse does not affect development or reproduction. Postnatally, mice lacking PlGF show impaired angiogenesis in response to ischemia. PlGF binds and signals through VEGF R1/Flt-1, but not VEGF R2/Flk-1/KDR, while VEGF binds both but signals only through the angiogenic receptor, VEGF R2. PlGF and VEGF therefore compete for binding to VEGF R1, allowing high PlGF to discourage VEGF/VEGF R1 binding and promote VEGF/VEGF R2-mediated angiogenesis. However, PlGF (especially human 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. PlGF induces monocyte activation, migration, and production of inflammatory cytokines and VEGF. These activities facilitate wound and bone fracture healing, but also contribute to inflammation in active sickle cell disease and atherosclerosis. Circulating PlGF often correlates with tumor stage and aggressiveness, and therapeutic PlGF antibodies are being investigated to inhibit tumor growth and angiogenesis.

**UniProt ID:** Q63434

**Gene ID:** 94203

**Source:** Insect cells

**Molecular Weight:** 15.14 kDa (135 aa)

**Formulation:** Lyophilized from 25 mM Tris, pH 8.5

**Purity:** > 95% by SDS-PAGE, visualized by silver stain

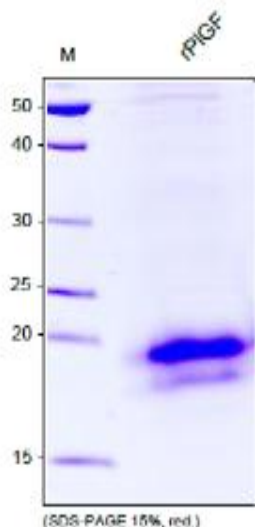
**Biological Activity:** Measured by its ability to bind to immobilized rh-sFlt-1 in a functional ELISA. Recombinant rat PIGF can bind to immobilized rh-sFlt-1 (100 ng/well) with a linear range at 0.1 - 5 ng/mL.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** ALSAGNNSTE MEVVPFNEVW GRSYCRPMEK LVYIADEHPN EVSHIFSPSC  
VLLSRCSGCC GDEGLHCVAL KTANITMQIL KIPPNRDPHS YVENTFSQDV  
LCECRPILET TKAERRKTKG KRKQSKTPQT EEPHL

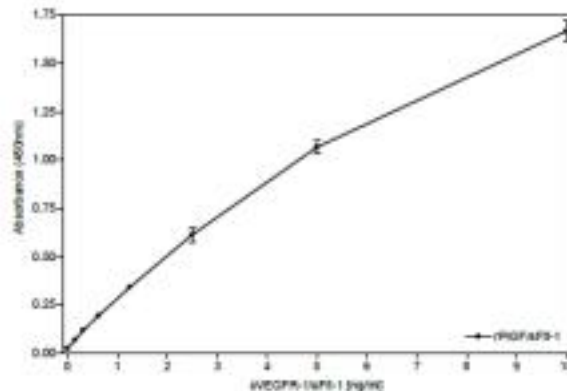
**Reconstitution:** **Centrifuge vial prior to opening.** Add sterile water to the vial to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/mL. **Do not vortex.** After complete solubilization of the protein, it may be further diluted with other solutions containing a carrier protein such as 0.1 % BSA.

**Storage & Stability:** The lyophilized protein is stable at -20°C to -80° for up to 1 year. Reconstituted working aliquots are stable for 1 week at 2-8°C and for 3 months at -20°C to -80°C.  
**Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.**

SDS-PAGE analysis of recombinant rat PIGF. Sample was loaded in 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel under reducing conditions and stained with Coomassie stain.



Functional ELISA for recombinant rat PIGF produced in insect cells. A 96-well ELISA plate was coated with recombinant rat PIGF [100 µl/well; 0.5 µg/ml]. Increasing concentrations of recombinant human soluble sFlt-1 were added. Detection was performed using a biotinylated monoclonal anti-human VEGFR-1 antibody. As a control recombinant sKDR was used. There was no binding signal detectable.



**NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.**

