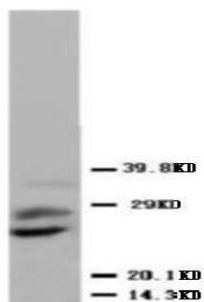
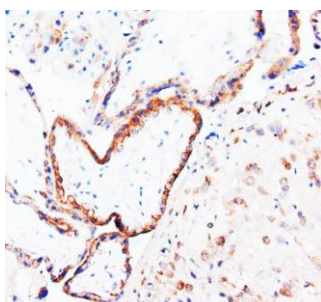




Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-Placental growth factor, *PGF (PLGF)*



Catalogue No. PA1066

Lot No. 03A01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot

Immunohistochemistry(P)

Immunohistochemistry(F)

Immunocytochemistry

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence mapping near the N-terminal of human PLGF, different from the related rat sequence by two different amino acids.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

Western blot

At 1-2µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect PLGF in cells and tissues.

Immunohistochemistry(P)

At 1-2µg/ml to detect PLGF in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues.

Immunohistochemistry(F)

At 2µg/ml to detect PLGF in formalin or acetone fixed tissues.

Immunocytochemistry

Suitable

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄.

Reconstitution

1.2% sodium acetate or neutral PBS. If 0.5ml of PBS is used, the antibody concentration will be 100µg/ml.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time

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BACKGROUND

Placental growth factor (PGF, also known as PLGF) codes for an angiogenic factor expressed in placental tissue that is similar to vascular permeability factor/vascular endothelial growth factor (VPF/VEGF). It is a glycosylated dimeric secreted protein able to stimulate endothelial cell growth in vitro. PGF is located on chromosome 14 and has been conserved in evolution. It belongs to the family of vascular endothelial growth factors (VEGFs) and binds to the flt-1 VEGF receptor. PLGF-2, which is a PLGF isoform, binds neuropilin-1 and 2 in a heparin-dependent manner. PGF regulates inter- and intra molecular cross talk between the VEGF RTKs Flt1 and Flk1 and stimulates the phosphorylation of specific Flt1 tyrosine residues and the expression of distinct downstream target genes. Moreover, it plays an important role in pathological angiogenic events and with exerting its biological activities through binding to VEGFR1.

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