



Polyclonal Anti-Vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1080-S

Lot No. 03A01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation (IP))

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence near the N-terminal end of VEGF of human origin, identical to the related rat sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN₃ preservative.

Storage

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

VEGF, a homodimeric glycoprotein of relative molecular mass 45,000, is the only mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells. It may be a major regulator of tumor angiogenesis in vivo. Vascular endothelial growth factor is a mitogen primarily for vascular endothelial cells. It is, however, structurally related to platelet-derived growth factor. VEGF shares homology with the PDGF A chain and B chain, including conservation of all 8 cysteines found in PDGFA and PDGFB. VEGF gene contains 8 exons. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) induces remodeling and enhances TH2-mediated sensitization and inflammation in the lung. VEGF regulates haematopoietic stem cell survival by an internal autocrine loop mechanism. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) stimulates neurogenesis in vitro and in vivo.

REFERENCE

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2. Gerber, H.-P.; Malik, A. K.; Solar, G. P.; Sherman, D.; Liang, X. H.; Meng, G.; Hong, K.; Marsters, J. C.; Ferrara, N. : VEGF regulates haematopoietic stem cell survival by an internal autocrine loop mechanism. *Nature* 417: 954-958, 2002.
3. Jin, K.; Zhu, Y.; Sun, Y.; Mao, X. O.; Xie, L.; Greenberg, D. A. : Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) stimulates neurogenesis in vitro and in vivo. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 99: 11946-11950, 2002.

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