



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-Vascular endothelial growth factor, *VEGF*

Catalogue No. PA1080

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)

Immunogen

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

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

Western blot

At 0.5-1µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect VEGF in cells and tissues.

Immunohistochemistry(P)

At 1-2µg/ml to detect VEGF in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues. Boiling the sections is required.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

To reorder contact us at:

Antagene, Inc.

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

email: Info@antageneinc.com

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.

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

1. Lee, C. G.; Link, H.; Baluk, P.; Homer, R. J.; Chapoval, S.; Bhandari, V.; Kang, M. J.; Cohn, L.; Kim, Y. K.; McDonald, D. M.; Elias, J. A. : Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) induces remodeling and enhances TH2-mediated sensitization and inflammation in the lung. *Nature Med.* 10: 1095-1103, 2004.
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.