



Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti- Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor D, VEGF-D

Catalogue No. PA1332

Lot No. 013101223264

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application Western blot



Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the middle region of human VEGFD (101-115aa), identical to the related rat sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

| | Concen- tration | Tested Species | Concluded Species | Antigen Retrieval |
|-------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| WB | 1µg/ml | Hu | - | - |
| IHC-P | - | - | - | - |
| IHC-F | - | - | - | - |
| ICC | - | - | - | - |

Other applications have not been tested.

To reorder contact us at: Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589 email: Info@antageneinc.com

Antagene, Inc.

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na $_2$ HPO $_4$, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN $_3$.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL USE.

Reconstitution

Storage

0.2ml of distilled water will yield 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

C-fos induced growth factor (FIGF) (or vascular endothelial growth factor D, VEGF-D) is a vascular endothelial growth factor that in humans is encoded by the *FIGF* gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor/vascular endothelial growth factor (PDGF/VEGF) family and is active in angiogenesis, lymphangiogenesis, and endothelial cell growth. Analyzing by Northern blotting, Yamada et al. (1997) symbolized VEGFD, was expressed as a 2.2-kb transcript with highest expression in lung, heart, small intestine, and fetal lung, and lower levels in skeletal muscle, colon, and pancreas. And Achen et al. (1998) concluded that VEGFD was most closely related to VEGFC by virtue of the presence of N- and C-terminal extensions that were not found in other VEGF family members. Stacker et al. (2001) showed that VEGFD can induce tumor angiogenesis through VEGFR3, whereas VEGF, which does not activate VEGFR3, induces only tumor angiogenesis.

REFERENCE

- 1. Yamada, Y., Nezu, J., Shimane, M., Hirata, Y. Molecular cloning of a novel vascular endothelial growth factor, VEGF-D. Genomics 42: 483-488, 1997.
- Achen, M. G., Jeltsch, M., Kukk, E., Makinen, T., Vitali, A., Wilks, A. F., Alitalo, K., Stacker, S. A. Vascular endothelial growth factor D (VEGF-D) is a ligand for the tyrosine kinases VEGF receptor 2 (Flk1) and VEGF receptor 3 (Flt4). Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 95: 548-553, 1998.
- Stacker, S. A., Caesar, C., Baldwin, M. E., Thornton, G. E., Williams, R. A., Prevo, R., Jackson, D. G., Nishikawa, S., Kubo, H., Achen, M. G. VEGF-D promotes the metastatic spread of tumor cells via the lymphatics. Nature Med. 7: 186-191, 2001.