

Product datasheet for **AP60008PU-N**

EGFL7 (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blot: 2-5 µg/ml. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen sections. Immunocytochemistry: 10 µg/ml. Immunoprecipitation: 1 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>95%) recombinant Human EGFL7 (Pro187-Ser273) C-terminus derived from <i>E. coli</i> .
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Human VE-Statin / EGFL7 at C-term. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water/PBS to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Protein A chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	EGF like domain multiple 7
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 51162 Human Q9UHF1



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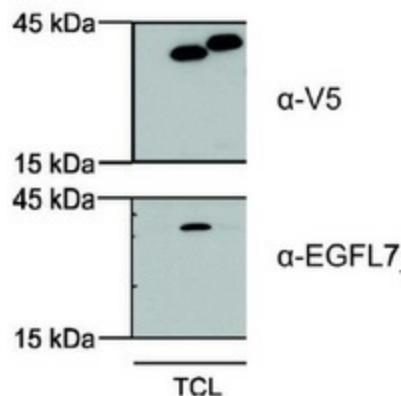
Background:

EGFL7 (epidermal growth factor-like domain 7) is a secreted angiogenic factor that is highly conserved in vertebrates. Most secreted angiogenic signaling molecules, including VEGF and FGF-2, are mainly expressed by non-endothelial cell types such as fibroblasts. In contrast, EGFL7 is unique because it is almost exclusively expressed by and acts on endothelial cells. EGFL7 expression is highest when the endothelium is in an active, proliferating state. This factor acts as a chemo-attractant for endothelial cells and binds to components of the extracellular matrix. In vivo, EGFL7 is important for regulating tubulogenesis in Zebrafish and for controlling vascular patterning and integrity in mice. Its function in blood vessel development is mediated, at least in part, through modulation of Notch signaling. There is evidence that support a role for EGFL7 in developmental and postnatal angiogenesis as well as a potential role for EGFL7 in vascular repair.

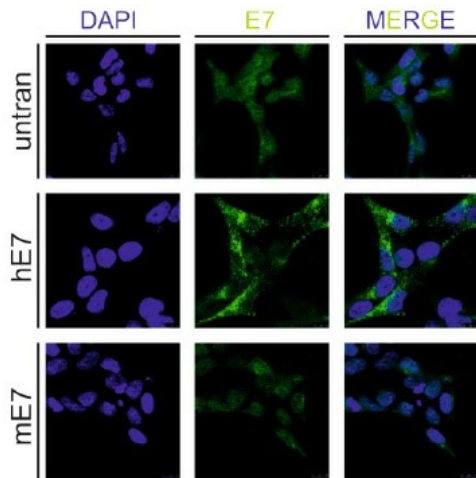
EGFL7, also known as VE-Statin (Vascular endothelial Statin), is a endothelial-specific protein that is a marker for progenitor, embryonic and adult endothelial cells. Mature soluble EGFL7/VE-Statin is a 41 kDa protein containing an N-terminal cysteine rich EMI domain, followed by two EGF-like domains and a coiled-coil region. EGFL7/VE-Statin inhibits PDGF-BB-induced smooth muscle cell migration. The amino acid sequence of human EGFL7/VE-Statin is 80% identical to that of mouse EGFL7/VE-Statin.

Synonyms:

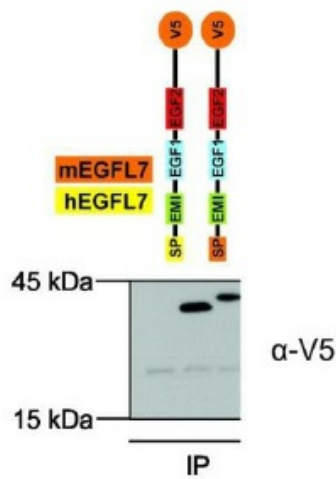
EGF-like protein 7, EGF like protein 7, VE-statin, NOTCH4-like protein, Zneu1, MEGF7, UNQ187, PRO1449

Product images:


Western analysis of recombinant human and mouse EGFL7 using anti-human EGFL7 antibody. There is no cross reactivity with the mouse EGFL7. Performed by Dr. Frank Bicker, Rresearch group ??Molecular Signal Transduction?? (Prof. Dr. Mirko HH Schmidt), Institute of Microscopic Anatomy and Neurobiology, University Mainz, Germany.



Immunocytochemical staining (ICC) of human and mouse EGFL7: Left column: DAPI; Middle column: Staining with antihuman EGFL7 antibody. ; Right column: Merge. Performed by Dr. Frank Bicker, Research group ??Molecular Signal Transduction?? (Prof. Dr. Mirko HH Schmidt), Institute of Microscopic Anatomy and Neurobiology, University Mainz, Germany.



Immunoprecipitation of human and mouse EGFL7 constructs with anti-human EGFL7 antibody. and subsequent Western analysis with anti-V5 antibodies. Samples were loaded in 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel under reducing conditions. Performed by Dr. Frank Bicker, Rresearch group ??Molecular Signal Transduction?? (Prof. Dr. Mirko HH Schmidt), Institute of Microscopic Anatomy and Neurobiology, University Mainz, Germany.