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Product datasheet for DP3505

VEGFA (pan) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**ELISA:** To detect Human VEGF by Direct ELISA a concentration of at least 0.5–2 µg/ml is required. This purified IgG, in combination with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of 1.0- 2.5 ng/well of recombinant Human $VEGF_{165}$ or other VEGF splice forms. **Western Blot:** 5-10 µg/ml. It will detect 25 ng/lane of recombinant Human and Murine VEGF-A under reducing conditions, dimers are detected at higher protein concentrations. **Immunoprecipitation:** 1-5 µg/ml. **Neutralization:** 2-5 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly purified N-terminal 20 amino acid peptide of native Human VEGF165 [Ala27 – Tyr47] produced in insect cells.
Specificity:	The antibody is against the N-terminus and will recognize all VEGF-A isoforms.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 containing no preservative State: Azide Free State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography with immobilized Protein A
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:	vascular endothelial growth factor A
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 7422 Human P15692

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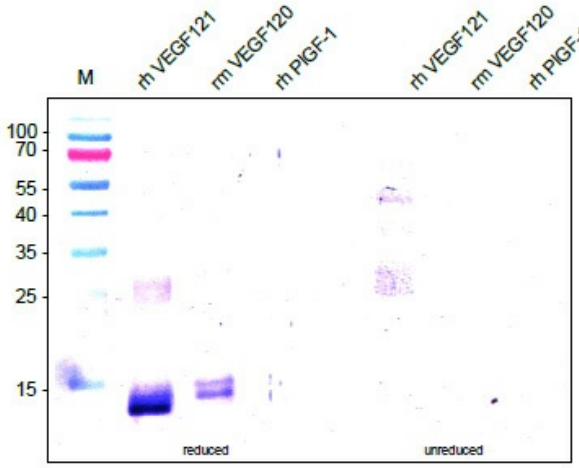
Background: VEGF is a polypeptide growth factor and a member of the platelet-derived growth factor family. It is a specific mitogen for vascular endothelial cells and a strong angiogenic factor in vivo. Two high-affinity tyrosine kinase receptors for VEGF165 have been identified, VEGFR-1 (FLT-1), and VEGFR-2 (KDR). In addition to its action as a mitogen it is a potent vascular permeability factor (VPF) in vivo. VEGF165 is also a chemo attractant molecule for monocytes and endothelial cells. 5 different proteins are generated by differential splicing: VEGF121, VEGF145, VEGF165, VEGF189 and VEGF206. The most abundant form is VEGF165. Whereas VEGF121 and VEGF165 are secreted proteins, VEGF145, VEGF189 and VEGF206 are strongly cell-associated. The isoforms VEGF145, VEGF165 and VEGF189 bind to heparin with high affinity. VEGF165 is apparently a homo-dimer, but preparations of VEGF165 show some heterogeneity on SDS gels, depending on the secretion of different glycosylation patterns. All dimeric forms have similar biological activities but their bioavailability is very different. There is good evidence that different cells and tissues express different VEGF isoforms. The other members of this increasing growth factor family are VEGF-B, -C, -D and -E. Another member is the Placenta growth factor PlGF.

Synonyms: VEGFA, VEGF, VPF, Vascular endothelial growth factor A, Vascular permeability factor

Product images:



Western analysis of recombinant Human / Mouse VEGF-A and PlGF-1 using a polyclonal antibody directed against a highly pure N-terminal peptide of native Human VEGF165 [Ala27 - Tyr47]. The antibody recognizes the unreduced Human form very weak. There is no signal for the unreduced Mouse VEGF-A. There is a clear cross reactivity with the reduced Mouse VEGF-A visible.