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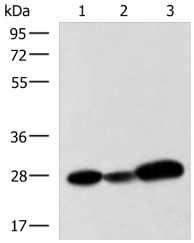
VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody

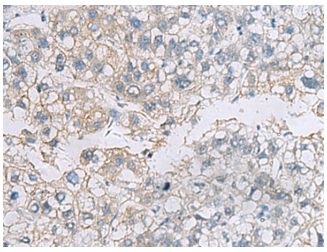
Catalog No.	E-AB-19306	**Reactivity**	H
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	**Host**	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC,ELISA	**Isotype**	IgG

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

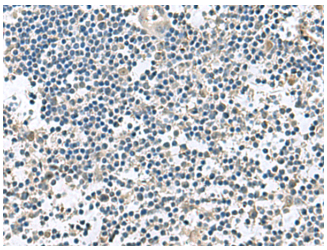
Images



Western blot analysis of 293T K562 and NIH/3T3 cell lysates using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1050



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:45(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human VEGFA
Gene Accession	NP001020537
Swissprot	P15692
Synonyms	VEGF A,Vegf,VEGF-A,VEGF120,Vegfa,VEGFA,VPF

Product Information

Calculated MW	27 kDa
Observed MW	Refer to figures
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% NaN3 and 40% Glycerol,pH7.4
Purify	Antigen affinity purification
Dilution	WB 1:1000-1:5000, IHC 1:25-1:100, ELISA 1:5000-1:10000

Background

This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. It encodes a heparin-binding protein, which exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. This growth factor induces proliferation and migration of vascular endothelial cells, and is essential for both physiological and pathological angiogenesis. Disruption of this gene in mice resulted in abnormal embryonic blood vessel formation. This gene is upregulated in many known tumors and its expression is correlated with tumor stage and progression. Elevated levels of this protein are found in patients with POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with microvascular complications of diabetes 1 (MVCD1) and atherosclerosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. There is also evidence for alternative translation initiation from upstream non-AUG (CUG) codons resulting in additional isoforms. A recent study showed that a C-terminally extended isoform is produced by use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon via a stop codon readthrough mechanism, and that this isoform is antiangiogenic. Expression of some isoforms derived from the AUG start codon is regulated by a small upstream open reading frame, which is located within an internal ribosome entry site.