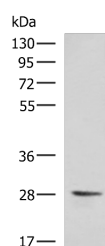


VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody

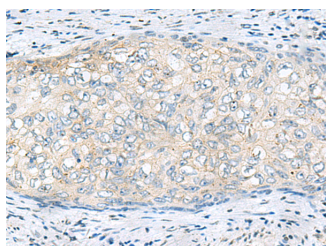
Catalog No.	E-AB-53277	Reactivity	H
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.	Host	Rabbit
Applications	WB,IHC,ELISA	Isotype	IgG

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

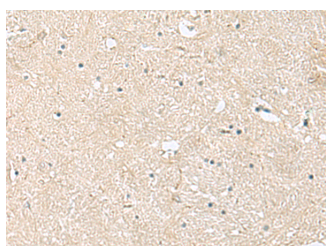
Images



Western blot analysis of 293T cell lysate using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1450



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cervical cancer tissue using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human brain tissue using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60(×200)

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of human VEGFA
Gene Accession	NP001020537
Swissprot	P15692
Synonyms	MVCD1, Vascular endothelial growth factor A, Vascular permeability factor, 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% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4
Purify	Antigen affinity purification
Dilution	WB 1:1000-1:5000, IHC 1:30-1:150, 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.

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Applications: WB-Western Blot IHC-Immunohistochemistry IF-Immunofluorescence IP-Immunoprecipitation FC-Flow cytometry ChIP-Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Reactivity: H-Human R-Rat M-Mouse Mk-Monkey Dg-Dog Ch-Chicken Hm-Hamster Rb-Rabbit Sh-Sheep Pg-Pig Z-Zebrafish X-Xenopus C-Cow.