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Datasheet

VEGFA polyclonal antibody (DyLight 488)

Catalog Number: PAB15095

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of VEGFA.

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide corresponding to amino acids 150-250 of human VEGFA.

Host: Rabbit

Reactivity: Bovine,Chicken,Dog,Guinea pig,Human,Mouse,Pig,Rat

Applications: WB

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Specificity: This is specific to VEGFA. This antibody is useful for Western blot analysis, where a band is seen at ~42 KDa with a chimera transfected lysate, representing the homodimer VEGFA. Another faint band is seen at ~21 KDa, representing the monodomer form of VEGFA.

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: DyLight 488

Recommend Usage: Western Blot (1 ug/ml) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In 50 mM sodium borate

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C. Do not freeze.

Entrez GenelD: 7422

Gene Symbol: VEGFA

Gene Alias: MGC70609, VEGF, VEGF-A, VPF

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the

PDGF/VEGF growth factor family and encodes a protein that is often found as a disulfide linked homodimer. This protein is a glycosylated mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells and has various effects, including mediating increased vascular permeability, inducing angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth, promoting cell migration, and inhibiting apoptosis. Elevated levels of this protein is linked to POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Mutations in this gene have been associated proliferative nonproliferative with and diabetic retinopathy. Alternatively spliced transcript variants, encoding either freely secreted or cell-associated isoforms, have been characterized. There is also evidence for the use of non-AUG (CUG) translation initiation sites upstream of, and in-frame with the first AUG, leading to additional isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]