

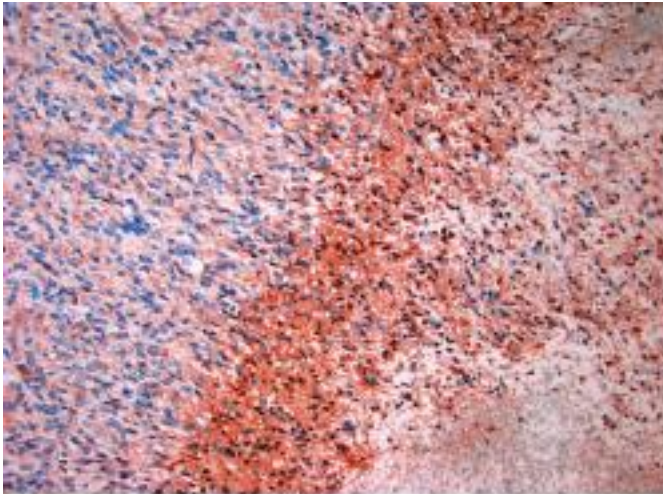
## VEGFA

### Mouse Anti-Human VEGF-A (Clone 7G7) mAb

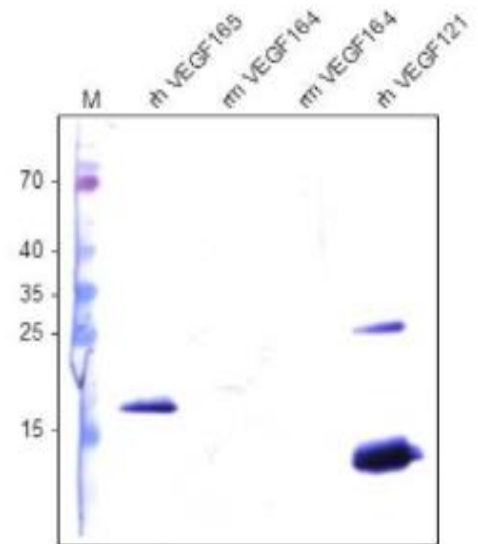
<b>Catalog No.</b>	CMV014	<b>Quantity:</b>	100 µg
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor, GD-VEGF, VAS, Vasculotropin, VEGF-A, VPF		
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF or VEGF-A), also known as vascular permeability factor (VPF) or vasculotropin, is a homodimeric 34 - 42 kDa, heparin-binding glycoprotein with potent angiogenic, mitogenic and vascular permeability-enhancing activities specific for endothelial cells. Different isoforms can be generated by differential splicing (e.g. VEGF165). All eight cysteine residues involved in intra- and inter-chain disulfide bonds are conserved among these growth factors. A cDNA encoding a protein having a 53% amino acid sequence homology in the PDGF-like region of VEGF has been isolated from a human placental cDNA library. This protein, named placenta growth factor (PIGF), is now recognized to be a member of the VEGF family of growth factors. Two receptor tyrosine kinases have been described as putative VEGF receptors. Flt-1 (fms-like tyrosine kinase), and KDR (kinase-insert-domain-containing receptor) proteins have been shown to bind VEGF-A with high affinity. In vitro, VEGF is a potent endothelial cell mitogen. In cultured endothelial cells, VEGF can activate phospholipase C and induce rapid increases of free cytosolic Ca<sup>2+</sup>. VEGF has also been shown to be chemotactic for monocytes and osteoblasts. In vivo, VEGF can induce angiogenesis as well as increase microvascular permeability. As a vascular permeability factor, VEGF acts directly on the endothelium and does not degranulate mast cells. Based on its in vitro and in vivo properties, VEGF is expected to play important roles in inflammation and during normal and pathological angiogenesis, a process that is associated with wound healing, embryonic development, and growth and metastasis of solid tumors.</p>		
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	P15692		
<b>Specificity:</b>	Human VEGF		
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Recombinant human VEGF <sub>165</sub> protein (45 kDa) derived from insect cells		
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1		
<b>Clone:</b>	7G7		
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.4. No preservatives and carrier-free.		
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein G chromatography		
<b>Reconstitution:</b>	<b>Centrifuge vial prior to opening.</b> Add sterile distilled water to the vial to fully solubilize the antibody to a concentration of 1.0 mg/ml.		
<b>Cross-Reactivity:</b>	No reactivity mouse VEGF164		
<b>Applications:</b>	<p><b>ELISA:</b> working dilution of 1-2 µg/ml.  <b>Western blot:</b> working dilution of 1-5 µg/ml  <b>IHC:</b> working dilution of 1-10 µg/ml</p>		
<b>Storage &amp; Stability:</b>	Store lyophilized antibody at -20°C to -80°C for 1 year. Reconstituted antibody is stable at 2-8°C for 1 month or in working aliquots at -20°C for >6 months. <b>Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b>		



Immunohistochemistry with paraffin-bedded section of human Glioblastoma tissue.



Western blot, 15% reduced SDS-PAGE



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