# VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog Number:E-AB-64001**

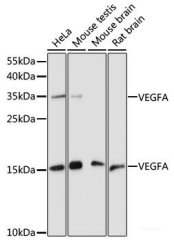
***Note:*** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | Human,Mouse,Rat |
| **Immunogen** | A synthetic peptide of human VEGFA (NP_001165094). |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Purification** | Affinity purification |
| **Conjugation** | Unconjugated |
| **Formulation** | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3. |

| Applications | Recommended Dilution |
|---|---|
| **WB** | 1:500-1:2000 |
| **IF** | 1:50-1:200 |

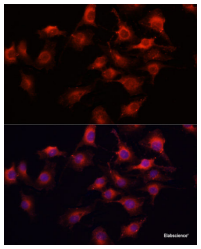
## Data




Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed Mw:16kDa/35kDa**

**Calculated Mw:15-27kDa/34-45kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of HUVEC cells using VEGFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

## Preparation & Storage

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|---|---|
| **Storage** | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |

## 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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