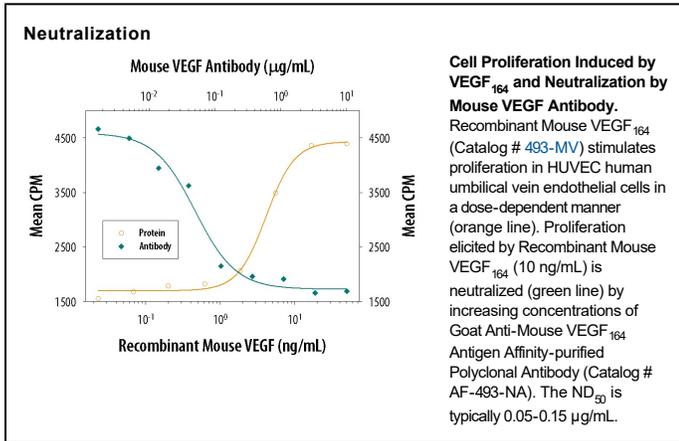


DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse VEGF in ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, detection of recombinant mouse (rm) VEGF ₁₆₄ , rmVEGF ₁₂₀ , rmVEGF ₁₈₈ , and recombinant rat VEGF ₁₆₄ is observed but no cross-reactivity with rmVEGF-B ₁₆₇ , rmVEGF-B ₁₈₆ , or recombinant human (rh) VEGF ₁₆₅ is observed. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 0.04% cross-reactivity with rhVEGF ₁₂₁ , rhVEGF ₁₆₅ , and rhVEGF/PIGF is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant mouse VEGF ₁₆₄ Ala27-Arg190 Accession # AAA40547
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS	
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. <i>General Protocols</i> are available in the <i>Technical Information</i> section on our website.	
	Recommended Concentration Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL See Below
Mouse VEGF Sandwich Immunoassay	Reagent
ELISA Capture	0.2-0.8 µg/mL Mouse VEGF ₁₆₄ Antibody (Catalog # AF-493-NA)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL Mouse VEGF Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF493)
Standard	Recombinant Mouse VEGF ₁₆₄ (Catalog # 493-MV)
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize VEGF ₁₆₄ -induced proliferation in HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. Conn, G. <i>et al.</i> (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 87 :1323. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.05-0.15 µg/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse VEGF ₁₆₄ .

DATA	
<p>Western Blot</p> <p>Detection of Recombinant Human, Mouse, and Rat VEGF by Western Blot. Western blot shows 25 ng of Recombinant Human VEGF₁₆₅ (Catalog # 293-VE), Recombinant Mouse VEGF₁₆₄ (Catalog # 493-MV), Recombinant Mouse VEGF₁₂₀ (Catalog # 494-VE), Recombinant Mouse VEGF-B₁₆₇ (Catalog # 2595-VE), Recombinant Mouse VEGF-B 186 (Catalog # 767-VE), Recombinant Mouse VEGF₁₈₈ (Catalog # 7916-MV), and Recombinant Rat VEGF₁₆₄ (Catalog # 564-RV). PVDF Membrane was probed with 0.1 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Mouse VEGF₁₆₄ Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-493-NA) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). A specific band was detected for VEGF at approximately 18-27 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 3.</p>	<p>Immunohistochemistry</p> <p>VEGF₁₆₄ in Mouse Kidney. Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor 164 (VEGF₁₆₄) was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse kidney using Goat Anti-Mouse VEGF₁₆₄ Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-493-NA) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained (red) and counterstained (green). View our protocol for Fluorescent IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.</p>



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

Stability & Storage Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF or VEGF-A), also known as vascular permeability factor (VPF), is a potent mediator of both angiogenesis and vasculogenesis in the fetus and adult (1-3). It is a member of the PDGF family that is characterized by a cystine knot structure formed by eight conserved cysteine residues (4). Alternately spliced isoforms of 121, 145, 165, 183, 189, and 206 amino acids (aa) have been identified in humans, with 120, 164 and 188 aa isoforms found in mouse (2, 4). Isoforms other than VEGF₁₂₀ and VEGF₁₂₁ contain basic heparin-binding regions and are not freely diffusible (4). Mouse VEGF₁₆₄ shares 97% aa sequence identity with corresponding regions of rat, 89% with human and porcine, 88% with bovine, and 90% with feline, equine and canine VEGF, respectively. VEGF binds the type I transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases VEGF R1 (also called Flt-1) and VEGF R2 (Flk-1/KDR) on endothelial cells (4). Although affinity is highest for binding to VEGF R1, VEGF R2 appears to be the primary mediator of VEGF angiogenic activity (3, 4). Human VEGF₁₆₅ binds the semaphorin receptor, Neuropilin-1 and promotes complex formation with VEGF R2 (5). VEGF is required during embryogenesis to regulate the proliferation, migration, and survival of endothelial cells (3, 4). In adults, VEGF functions mainly in wound healing and the female reproductive cycle (3). Pathologically, it is involved in tumor angiogenesis and vascular leakage (6, 7). Circulating VEGF levels correlate with disease activity in autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis and systemic lupus erythematosus (8). VEGF is induced by hypoxia and cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, oncostatin M and TNF-α (3, 4, 9).

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