

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Zebrafish
Specificity	Detects zebrafish VEGF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant human VEGF ₁₆₅ , recombinant mouse VEGF ₁₆₄ , and recombinant rat VEGF ₁₆₄ (under non-reducing)
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant zebrafish VEGF ₁₆₅ Ala24-Arg188 Accession # O73682
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), also known as vascular permeability factor (VPF) and VEGF-A, is a potent mediator of both angiogenesis and vasculogenesis in the fetus and adult. It is a member of the PDGF family that is characterized by the presence of eight conserved cysteine residues. In human, at least eight alternate splice isoforms of VEGF-A, ranging from 206 amino acids (aa) to 121 aa in length, are known. In zebrafish, two VEGF isoforms, a 165 aa and a 121 aa isoform, have been reported. Mature zebrafish VEGF₁₆₅ shares 64%, 62% and 62% aa sequence identity with frog, human, and mouse VEGF₁₆₅, respectively. There are two tyrosine kinase receptors for VEGF reported in mammals termed VEGF R1 and VEGF R2/FLK-1. One receptor has been identified in zebrafish (FLK-1), and this may actually represent the orthologue to the early common ancestor for mammalian VEGF R1 and R2. All receptors are type I transmembrane proteins that show seven immunoglobulin-like domains extracellularly and a split kinase domain intracellularly. In addition to the tyrosine kinase receptors, neuropilin-1 (NRP-1) has been reported to be a coreceptor for VEGF binding. It is proposed that the presence of NRP-1 lowers the concentration of VEGF necessary for activation of VEGF R2. NRP-1 has been reported in both zebrafish and human. VEGF regulates multiple biological functions in endothelial cells, including cell proliferation, migration and survival. These functions of VEGF are mediated partly through the induction of nitric oxide and prostacyclin, as well as up-regulation of metalloproteinases. Together with other vascular-specific growth factors such as the Angiopoietins, VEGF have separate but complementary roles in angiogenesis and vasculogenesis (1-7).

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