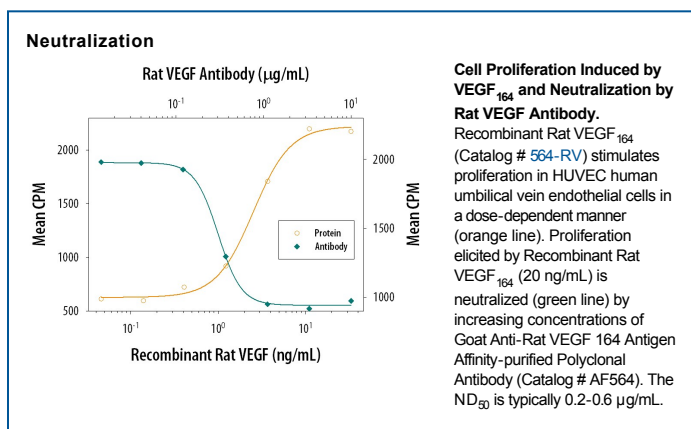
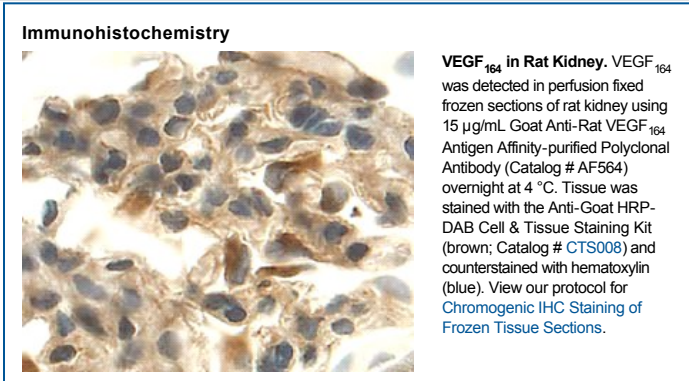
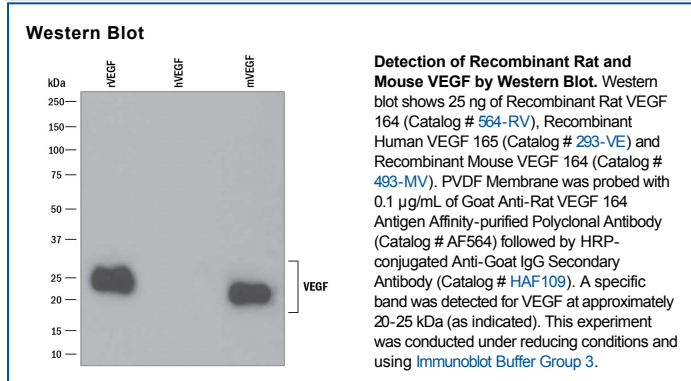


| DESCRIPTION | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Species Reactivity | Rat |
| Specificity | Detects rat VEGF in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 20% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) VEGF ₁₆₅ and rhVEGF ₁₂₁ is observed and less than 2% cross-reactivity with rhVEGF-B, recombinant mouse (rm) VEGF-B, rhVEGF-C, rhVEGF-D, and rmVEGF-D is observed. In Western blots, detection of recombinant mouse VEGF ₁₆₅ is observed. |
| Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified |
| Immunogen | Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant rat VEGF ₁₆₄ Ala27-Arg190 Accession # AAL07526 |
| 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 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 |
| Neutralization | Measured by its ability to neutralize VEGF ₁₆₄ -induced proliferation in HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.2-0.6 µg/mL in the presence of 20 ng/mL Recombinant Rat VEGF ₁₆₄ . | |

DATA



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 | <p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. It is a member of the PDGF family that is characterized by a cysteine-knot structure formed by eight conserved cysteine residues. 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 rat and mouse. Isoforms other than VEGF₁₂₀ and VEGF₁₂₁ contain basic heparin-binding regions and are not freely diffusible. Rat VEGF₁₆₄ shares 97% aa sequence identity with corresponding regions of mouse, 88% with human and bovine, 89% with porcine and canine, and 90% with feline and equine 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. Although affinity is highest for binding to VEGF R1, VEGF R2 appears to be the primary mediator of VEGF angiogenic activity. Human VEGF₁₆₅ binds the semaphorin receptor, neuropilin-1 and promotes complex formation with VEGF R2. VEGF is required during embryogenesis to regulate the proliferation, migration, and survival of endothelial cells. In adults, VEGF functions mainly in wound healing and the female reproductive cycle. Pathologically, it is involved in tumor angiogenesis and vascular leakage. Circulating VEGF levels correlate with disease activity in autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis and systemic lupus erythematosus. VEGF is induced by hypoxia and cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6, IL-8, oncostatin M, and TNF-α.