

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Canine
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects canine VEGF <sub>164</sub> in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, 100% cross-reactivity with recombinant human VEGF is observed and less than 2% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat VEGF and recombinant mouse VEGF is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant canine VEGF <sub>164</sub> Pro28-Arg190 Accession # Q9MYV3.3
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

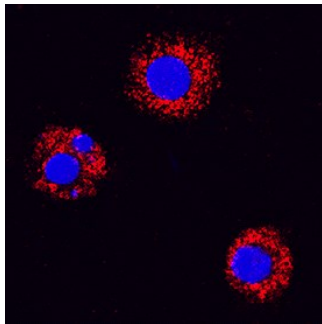
## APPLICATIONS

**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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Canine VEGF (Catalog # 1603-CV)
<b>Immunocytochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Canine VEGF Sandwich Immunoassay</b>		<b>Reagent</b>
<b>ELISA Capture</b>	2-8 µg/mL	Canine VEGF Antibody (Catalog # MAB1603)
<b>ELISA Detection</b>	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Canine VEGF <sub>164</sub> Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF1603)
<b>Standard</b>		Recombinant Canine VEGF (Catalog # 1603-CV)

## DATA

### Immunocytochemistry



**VEGF in Canine PBMCs.** VEGF was detected in immersion fixed canine peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using Goat Anti-Canine VEGF 164 Biotinylated Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # BAF1603) at 15 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Streptavidin (red; Catalog # NL999) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## 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 the presence of eight conserved cysteine residues. In human, at least eight alternately spliced isoforms of VEGF ranging from 206 amino acids (aa) to 121 aa in length are known. Three isoforms, VEGF<sub>188</sub>, VEGF<sub>182</sub>, and VEGF<sub>164</sub>, have been identified in canine. Canine VEGF<sub>164</sub> shares 91%, 90%, and 98% aa sequence identity with the rat, mouse, and feline homologs, respectively. Two type I transmembrane receptor tyrosine kinases, VEGF R1 and VEGF R2, that bind VEGF with high affinity, have been identified. Neuropilin-1, a receptor for semaphorin, also binds VEGF and acts as a co-receptor to enhance the affinity between VEGF and VEGF R2. Neuropilin-1 alone can also mediate VEGF-induced endothelial cell migration. VEGF regulates cell proliferation, migration, and survival of endothelial cells. These functions are partially mediated through the induction of nitric oxide, prostacyclin, and metalloproteinases. Together with angiopoietins or other vascular-specific growth factors, VEGF plays a separate but complementary role in angiogenesis and vasculogenesis (1-7).

## References:

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3. Thurston, G. (2002) *J. Anat.* **200**:575.
4. Zachary, I. and Glick, G. (2001) *Cardiovasc. Res.* **49**:568.
5. Chevalier, S. (2002) *Mol. Cell Endocrinol.* **189**:169.
6. Robinson, C.J. and Stringer, S.E. (2001) *J. Cell. Sci.* **114**:853.
7. Wang, L. *et al.* (2003) *J. Biol. Chem.* **278**:48848.