

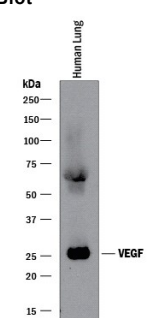
DESCRIPTION	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Primate
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human VEGF <sub>165</sub> and human VEGF <sub>121</sub> in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In ELISAs, this antibody shows approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse (rm) VEGF and rrVEGF and no cross-reactivity with rhVEGF-D.
<b>Source</b>	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 26503R
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human VEGF <sub>165</sub> Ala27-Arg191 Accession # NP_001165097
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a solution in PBS. 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. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	2 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	8-25 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Human/Primate VEGF Sandwich Immunoassay</b>		<b>Reagent</b>
<b>ELISA Capture</b>	2-8 µg/mL	Human/Primate VEGF Antibody (Catalog # MAB293R)
<b>ELISA Detection Standard</b>	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Human/Primate VEGF <sub>165</sub> Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF293) Recombinant Human VEGF <sub>165</sub> (Catalog # 293-VE)
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize VEGF <sub>165</sub> -induced proliferation in HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells. The Neutralization Dose (ND <sub>50</sub> ) is typically 10-60 ng/mL in the presence of 10 ng/mL Recombinant Human VEGF <sub>165</sub> .	

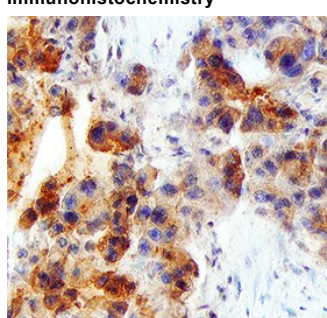
**DATA**

**Western Blot**



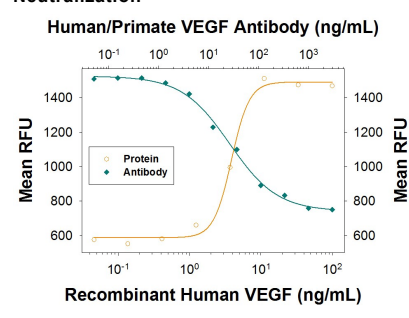
**Detection of Human VEGF by Western Blot.** Western blot shows lysates of human lung tissue. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Recombinant Mouse Anti-Human/Primate VEGF Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB293R) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF018). A specific band was detected for VEGF at approximately 25 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

**Immunohistochemistry**



**VEGF in Human Liver.** VEGF was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human liver using Recombinant Mouse Anti-Human/Primate VEGF Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB293R) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS002) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm in hepatocytes. View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections.

**Neutralization**



**Cell Proliferation Induced by VEGF<sub>165</sub> and Neutralization by Human VEGF Antibody.** Recombinant Human VEGF<sub>165</sub> (Catalog # 293-VE) stimulates proliferation in HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells in a dose-dependent manner (orange line), as measured by Resazurin (Catalog # AR002). Proliferation elicited by Recombinant Human VEGF<sub>165</sub> (10 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Recombinant Mouse Anti-Human/Primate VEGF Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB293R). The ND<sub>50</sub> is typically 10-60 ng/mL.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. 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 opening.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after opening.

## BACKGROUND

VEGF is a soluble protein secreted by a wide variety of cell types. It binds to the receptor tyrosine kinases VEGF R1 (Flt-1) and VEGF R2 (Flk-1). VEGF stimulates vascular endothelial cell proliferation and is a potent inducer of angiogenesis. Several VEGF isoforms occur resulting from alternative mRNA splicing.