

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-VEGF/VEGFA Antibody (Clone#OTI4G3)	
<b>Gene Name</b>	VEGFA	
<b>Source</b>	Mouse	
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal	
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2b	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human, dog	
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IHC, ICC/IF	
<b>Contents</b>	PBS (pH 7.3) containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide.	
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human recombinant protein fragment corresponding to amino acids 27-233 of human VEGFA (NP_003367) produced in E.coli.	
<b>Concentration</b>	0.46 mg/ml	
<b>Purification</b>	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)	
<b>Observed MW</b>	23.8 kDa	
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB):	1:500-2000
	Immunohistochemistry (IHC):	1:50-400
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:50-400

## Storage

Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. Store at -20°C as received.

## Background Information

Vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A) is a protein that in humans is encoded by the VEGFA gene. It is mapped to 17 C; 17 22.79 cM. This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. It encodes a heparin-binding protein, which exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. This growth factor induces proliferation and migration of vascular endothelial cells, and is essential for both physiological and pathological angiogenesis. Disruption of this gene in mice resulted in abnormal embryonic blood vessel formation. This gene is upregulated in many known tumors and its expression is correlated with tumor stage and progression. Elevated levels of this protein are found in patients with POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with microvascular complications of diabetes 1 (MVCD1) and atherosclerosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. There is also evidence for alternative translation initiation from upstream non-AUG (CUG) codons resulting in additional isoforms. A

recent study showed that a C-terminally extended isoform is produced by use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon via a stop codon readthrough mechanism, and that this isoform is antiangiogenic. Expression of some isoforms derived from the AUG start codon is regulated by a small upstream open reading frame, which is located within an internal ribosome entry site.

## Reference

Anti-VEGF/VEGFA Antibody (Clone#OTI4G3)被引用在3文献中。

## Selected Validation Data

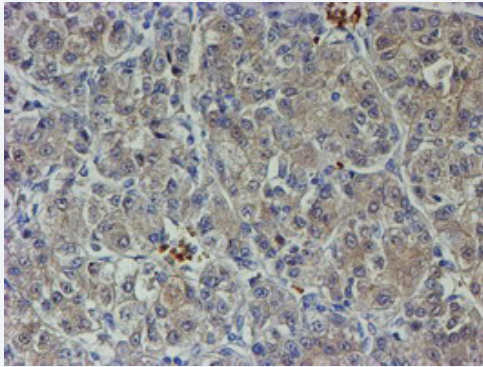


Figure 1. Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin-embedded Carcinoma of Human liver tissue using anti-VEGF mouse monoclonal antibody. (MA00045)