

Code No. 10053

**Anti-Human
VEGF (16F1) Mouse IgG MoAb**Volume : 500 µg

Introduction : Vascular Endothelial Cell Growth Factor (VEGF) is a homodimeric protein initially purified from media conditioned by normal bovine pituitary folliculo-stellate cells and secreted by a variety of vascularized tissues. It was subsequently found to be identical to a vascular permeability factor (VPF), which was previously identified in media conditioned by tumor cell lines based upon its ability to increase the permeability of capillary blood vessels. The reported activities of VEGF include stimulation of endothelial cell growth, angiogenesis and capillary permeability. Human VEGF is a 38.2kDa homodimeric protein consisting of two 165 amino acid polypeptide chains. VEGF is expressed in many human tumor cells, including human adenocarcinoma, human pancreatic carcinoma, human hepatocellular carcinoma, renal cell carcinoma, fibrosarcoma, HL60 promyelocytic leukemia, GS-9L glioma and U937 lymphoma cells. In normal tissues, VEGF expression has been observed in activated macrophages, keratinocytes, hepatocytes, smooth muscle cells Leydig cells, embryonic fibroblasts and bronchial and choroids plexus epithelium, renal glomerular visceral epithelium and mesangial cells.

Antigen : recombinant Human VEGF (*E. coli*)

Source : Mouse-Mouse hybridoma, supernatant
(X63 – Ag 8.653 × BALB/c mouse spleen cells)

Clone : 16F1

Subclass : IgG2_a

Purification : Affinity purified with Protein A

Form : Lyophilized product in PBS

How to use : 1 mL deionized water will be added to the product

Stability : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

Application : This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 2 - 5 µg/mL.
: This antibody can be used for neutralization test in concentration of 3 µg/mL (inhibit VEGF activity at 50 ng/mL).

Specificity : Reacts with Human VEGF (only homo dimer)

Reference : Suzuki H, Seto K, Shinoda Y, Mori M, Ishimura Y, Suematsu M, Ishii H. Paracrine upregulation of VEGF receptor mRNA in endothelial cells by hypoxia-exposed hep G2 cells. *Am J Physiol.* 1999 Jan;276(1 Pt 1):G92-7.

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