Catalog Number: 11066-RP01

**General Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Immunogen:</th>
<th>Recombinant Human VEGF165 protein (Catalog#11066-HNAB)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ig Type:</td>
<td>Rabbit IgG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications:</td>
<td>ELISA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity:</td>
<td>Human VEGF-A / VEGF165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation:</td>
<td>0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage:</td>
<td>&lt; -20°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Preparation**

Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human VEGF165 (rh VEGF 165; Catalog#11066-HNAB; P15692-4; Met 1-Arg 191). Total IgG was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.

**Applications**

Direct ELISA – This antibody can be used at 0.5-1.0 μg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect Human VEGF / VEGFA / VEGF165. The detection limit for Human VEGF / VEGFA / VEGF165 is 0.039 ng/well.

**Specificity**

Human VEGF-A / VEGF165

**Storage**

This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. **Preservative-Free.** Sodium azide is recommended to avoid contamination (final concentration 0.05%-0.1%). It is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**Background**

Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), also known as vascular permeability factor (VPF) and VEGF-A, is a potent mediator of both angiogenesis and vasculogenesis in the fetus and adult. It is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF)/vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family and often exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. VEGF-A protein is a glycosylated mitogen that specifically acts on endothelial cells and has various effects, including mediating increased vascular permeability, inducing angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth, promoting cell migration, inhibiting apoptosis and tumor growth. VEGF-A protein is also a vasodilator that increases microvascular permeability, thus it was originally referred to as vascular permeability factor.

**Reference**


Jia SF, et al. (2008) VEGF165 is necessary to the metastatic potential of Fas(-) osteosarcoma cells but will not rescue the Fas(+) cells. J Exp Ther Oncol. 7(2): 89-97.


