

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

VEGFA recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone A.4.6.1

Catalog Number: RAB03961

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant human VEGF.

Clone Name: A.4.6.1

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to recombinant human VEGF.

Antibody Species: Mouse

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Liquid

Isotype: IgG1 kappa

Recommend Usage: Blocking ELISA Flow cytometry Immunohistochemistry Immunoprecipitation Western Blot The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.02% Proclin 300)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C for 3 months. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GenelD: 7422

Gene Symbol: VEGFA

Gene Alias: MGC70609, VEGF, VEGF-A, VPF

Gene Summary: This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family and encodes a protein that is often found as a disulfide linked homodimer. This

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, and inhibiting apoptosis. Elevated levels of this protein is linked to POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Mutations in this gene have been associated with proliferative and nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy. Alternatively spliced transcript variants, encoding either freely secreted or cell-associated isoforms, have been characterized. There is also evidence for the use of non-AUG (CUG) translation initiation sites upstream of, and in-frame with the first AUG, leading to additional isoforms. [provided by RefSeq]