

Code No. 11084

**Anti-Human
VEGF (R11) Mouse IgG MoAb**Volume : 100 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

Clone : R11 **Subclass** : IgG₁

Purification : Affinity purified with protein A

Form : Lyophilized product from 1 % BSA in PBS containing 0.05 % NaN₃

How to use : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product, then its concentration comes to 100 µg/mL

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

Application : This antibody can be used for immunohistochemistry with formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissues by several techniques such as Avidin Biotin Complex (ABC) Method. The optimal concentration is 1 µg/mL, however, the concentration should be optimized by each laboratory.

Reference : 1. Ogura Y. *et al.* [Immunohistochemical analysis of expression of angiogenic factors and tumor angiogenesis in superficial bladder cancer] in Japanese, Nippon Hinyokika Gakkai Zasshi 1998; 89(5), 529-37.
2. Koide N, Watanabe H, Yazawa K, Adachi W, Amano J. Immunohistochemical expression of thymidine phosphorylase/platelet-derived endothelial cell growth factor in squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus. Hepatogastroenterology. 1999 Mar-Apr; 46(26): 944-51.

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Immuno-Biological Laboratories, Inc. Toll-Free: 888-523-1246

8201 Central Ave NE, Suite P

Minneapolis, MN 55432

Email: info@IBL-America.com

Web: www.IBL-America.com