

## **Anti-EG-VEGF Picoband Antibody**

**Catalog # ABO12567** 

### **Specification**

# **Anti-EG-VEGF Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, E
Primary Accession P58294
Host Reactivity Human
Clonality Polyclonal
Format Lyophilized

**Description** 

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Prokineticin-1(PROK1) detection. Tested with WB, ELISA in Human.

#### Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

## **Anti-EG-VEGF Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 84432** 

### **Other Names**

Prokineticin-1, Endocrine-gland-derived vascular endothelial growth factor, EG-VEGF, Mambakine, PROK1

# **Calculated MW**

11715 MW KDa

## **Application Details**

ELISA, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human, -<br/>br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μg/ml, Human<br/>br>

## **Subcellular Localization**

Secreted.

# **Tissue Specificity**

Localizes to glandular epithelium, stroma and vascular epithelial cells of first trimester decidua (at protein level). Up-regulated in first trimester decidua when compared with non-pregnant endometrium. Expressed in the steroidogenic glands, ovary, testis, adrenal and placenta. .

## **Protein Name**

Prokineticin-1

#### Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

## **Immunogen**

E. coli-derived human Prokineticin 1 recombinant protein (Position: A20-F105). Human Prokineticin 1 shares 88.4% and 91.9% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat Prokineticin 1,



respectively.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity** 

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

# **Anti-EG-VEGF Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**

## Name PROK1

#### **Function**

Potently contracts gastrointestinal (GI) smooth muscle. Induces proliferation, migration and fenestration (the formation of membrane discontinuities) in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. Has little or no effect on a variety of other endothelial and non-endothelial cell types. Induces proliferation and differentiation, but not migration, of enteric neural crest cells. Directly influences neuroblastoma progression by promoting the proliferation and migration of neuroblastoma cells. Positively regulates PTGS2 expression and prostaglandin synthesis. May play a role in placentation. May play a role in normal and pathological testis angiogenesis.

**Cellular Location** Secreted.

# **Tissue Location**

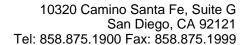
Localizes to glandular epithelium, stroma and vascular epithelial cells of first trimester decidua (at protein level). Up-regulated in first trimester decidua when compared with non- pregnant endometrium. Expressed in the steroidogenic glands, ovary, testis, adrenal and placenta.

## **Anti-EG-VEGF Picoband Antibody - Protocols**

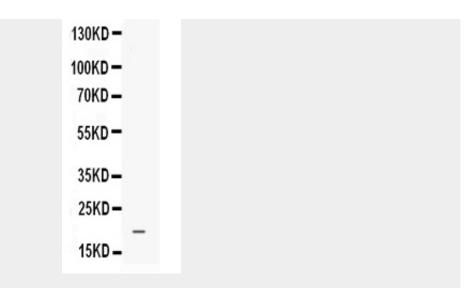
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# **Anti-EG-VEGF Picoband Antibody - Images**







Western blot analysis of Prokineticin 1 expression in MCF-7 whole cell lysates (lane 1). Prokineticin 1 at 20KD was detected using rabbit anti- Prokineticin 1 Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12567) at0.5 ??g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

# **Anti-EG-VEGF Picoband Antibody - Background**

Prokineticin-1 is also known as EG-VEGF. The International Radiation Hybrid Mapping Consortium mapped the PROK1 gene to chromosome 1. The protein encoded by this gene induces proliferation, migration, and fenestration (the formation of membrane discontinuities) in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. It has little or no effect on a variety of other endothelial and non-endothelial cell types. Its expression is restricted to the steroidogenic glands (ovary, testis, adrenal, and placenta), is induced by hypoxia, and often complementary to the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), suggesting that these molecules function in a coordinated manner.