

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM225 ]**  
**Catalog # AH12511**

**Specification**

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IHC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P15692</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">7422</a> , <a href="#">73793</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Dog
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	19-22kDa (reducing) and 38kDa-44kDa (non-reducing) KDa

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7422

**Other Names**

Vascular endothelial growth factor A, VEGF-A, Vascular permeability factor, VPF, VEGFA, VEGF

**Application Note**

IHC~~1:100~500  
IF~~1:50~200

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

**Name** VEGFA

**Synonyms** VEGF

**Function**

[N-VEGF]: Participates in the induction of key genes involved in the response to hypoxia and in the induction of angiogenesis such as HIF1A (PubMed:[35455969](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35455969)). Involved in protecting cells from hypoxia- mediated cell death (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

[N-VEGF]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Cytoplasmic in normoxic conditions and localizes to the nucleus under hypoxic conditions [Isoform L-VEGF189]: Endoplasmic reticulum. Golgi apparatus. Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix [Isoform VEGF165]: Secreted

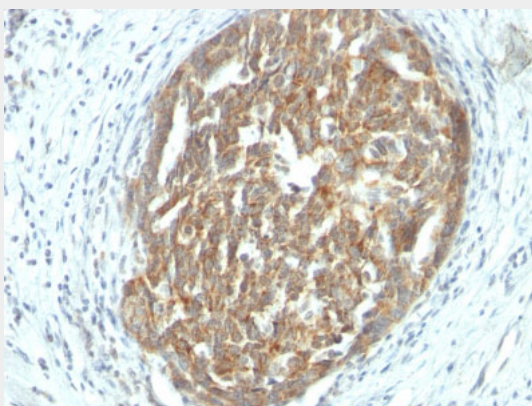
**Tissue Location**

Higher expression in pituitary tumors than the pituitary gland. [Isoform VEGF165]: Widely expressed. [Isoform VEGF206]: Not widely expressed.

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Ovarian Carcinoma stained with VEGF Monoclonal Antibody (SPM225).

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

This MAb recognizes proteins of 19-22kDa (reducing) and 38kDa-44kDa (non-reducing), identified as various isoforms of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor or Vascular Permeability Factor (VEGF/VPF). It is highly specific to VEGF, which is a homodimeric, disulfide-linked glycoprotein with a close homology to platelet derived growth factor (PDGF). There are multiple isoforms of VEGF containing 206-, 189-, 165-, and 121-amino acid residues. The smaller two isoforms, VEGF165 and VEGF121, are secreted proteins and act as diffusible agents, whereas the larger two remain cell associated. VEGF/VPF plays an important role in angiogenesis, which promotes tumor progression and metastasis.

**VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Tischer, E., et al. 1991. The human gene for vascular endothelial growth factor. Multiple protein

forms are encoded through alternative exon splicing. J. Biol. Chem. 266: 11947-11954. | Berse, B., et al. 1992. Vascular permeability factor (vascular endothelial growth factor) gene is expressed differentially in normal tissues, macrophages and tumors. Mol. Biol. Cell 3: 211-220. | Folkman, J., et al. 1989. Induction of angiogenesis during the transition from hyperplasia to neoplasia. Nature 339: 58-61. |