

VEGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide

Catalog # BP6290a

Specification

VEGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

<u>P15692</u>

VEGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7422

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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP6290a was selected from the N-term region of human VEGF. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

VEGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - 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). 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.

VEGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

Blocking Peptides

VEGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images

VEGF1 Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background

VEGF is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family and and is often found as a disulfide linked homodimer. This protein is a glycosylated mitogen thatspecifically 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 are linked to POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Mutations in VEGF have been associated with proliferative and nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy.