

VEGF-A Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73053**Specification**

VEGF-A Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IF |
| Primary Accession | P15692 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |

VEGF-A Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7422**Other Names**

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

Dilution

IF~IF: 1:50-200 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

VEGF-A Polyclonal Antibody - 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

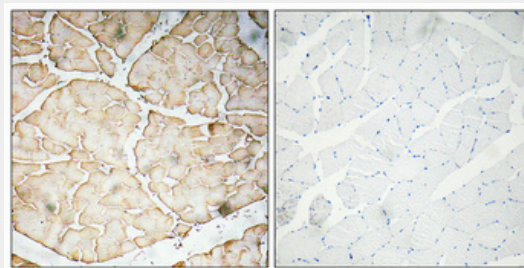
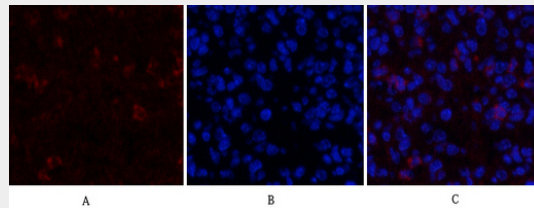
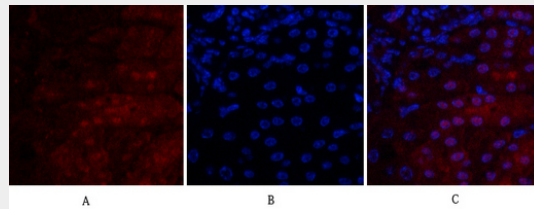
Higher expression in pituitary tumors than the pituitary gland. [Isoform VEGF165]: Widely expressed. [Isoform VEGF206]: Not widely expressed.

VEGF-A Polyclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

VEGF-A Polyclonal Antibody - Images



VEGF-A Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Growth factor active in angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth. Induces endothelial cell proliferation, promotes cell migration, inhibits apoptosis and induces permeabilization of blood vessels. Binds to the FLT1/VEGFR1 and KDR/VEGFR2 receptors, heparan sulfate and heparin. NRP1/Neuropilin-1 binds isoforms VEGF-165 and VEGF-145. Isoform VEGF165B binds to KDR but does not activate downstream signaling pathways, does not activate angiogenesis and inhibits tumor growth. Binding to NRP1 receptor initiates a signaling pathway needed for motor neuron axon guidance and cell body migration, including for the caudal migration of facial motor neurons from rhombomere 4 to rhombomere 6 during embryonic development (By similarity).