

Rabbit anti-VEGF antibody, clone SQab30326 (monoclonal)

Clone no. SQab30326

MONOSAN

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Product name	Rabbit anti-VEGF antibody, clone SQab30326 (monoclonal)
Host	Rabbit
Applications	IHC-P
Species reactivity	Human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of Human VEGF
Isotype	-
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	SQab30326
Size	100 ul
Concentration	n/a
Format	Purification with Protein A.
Storage buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA.
Storage until expiry date	-20°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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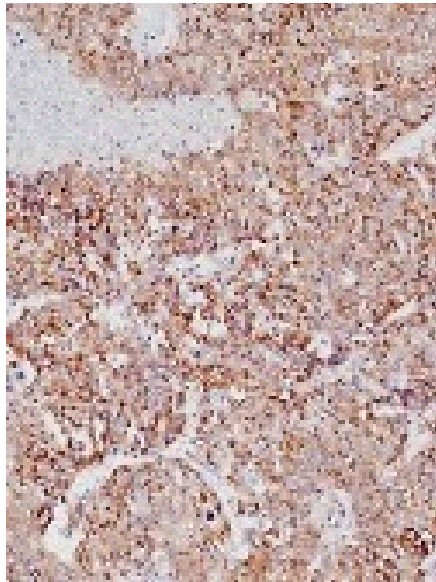
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**Additional info**

Application note: The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist. Storage instruction: For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use. Background: This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. It encodes a heparin-binding protein, which exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. This growth factor induces proliferation and migration of vascular endothelial cells, and is essential for both physiological and pathological angiogenesis. Disruption of this gene in mice resulted in abnormal embryonic blood vessel formation. This gene is upregulated in many known tumors and its expression is correlated with tumor stage and progression. Elevated levels of this protein are found in patients with POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with microvascular complications of diabetes 1 (MVCD1) and atherosclerosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. There is also evidence for alternative translation initiation from upstream non-AUG (CUG) codons resulting in additional isoforms. A recent study showed that a C-terminally extended isoform is produced by use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon via a stop codon readthrough mechanism, and that this isoform is antiangiogenic. Expression of some isoforms derived from the AUG start codon is regulated by a small upstream open reading frame, which is located within an internal ribosome entry site. The levels of VEGF are increased during infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), thus promoting inflammation by facilitating recruitment of inflammatory cells, and by increasing the level of angiotensin II (Ang II), one of two products of the SARS-CoV-2 binding target, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). In turn, Ang II

## Images



Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human liver tissue stained with anti-VEGF antibody [SQab30326]. Antigen Retrieval: Heat mediated was performed using Tris/EDTA buffer pH 9.0.

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## References

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