

ARG67220 anti-VEGFF antibody

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes VEGFF
Tested Reactivity	Snk
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Target Name	VEGFF
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to Snake VEGFF (a.a. sequence Q24-V146).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-F; sv-VEGF; VEGF-F

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	2-5 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

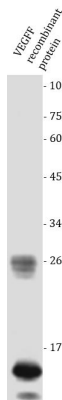
Form	Powder
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS
Reconstitution	Water
Concentration	0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	VEGF-F
Gene Full Name	Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor-F
Background	Here is the text without the line breaks: Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF-A) and its family

proteins are crucial regulators of blood vessel formation and vascular permeability. Snake venom has recently been shown to be an exogenous source of unique VEGF (known as VEGF-F), and two types of VEGF-F with distinct biochemical properties have been reported. VEGF-Fs (venom type VEGFs) are highly variable in structure and function among species, in contrast to endogenous tissue-type VEGFs (VEGF-As) of snakes. Although the structures of tissue-type VEGFs are highly conserved among venomous snake species and even among all vertebrates, including humans, those of venom-type VEGFs are extensively variegated, especially in the regions around receptor-binding loops and C-terminal putative coreceptor-binding regions, indicating that highly frequent variations are located around functionally key regions of the proteins. The svVEGF-F was identified from the Viperidae snake *Bothrops insularis* venom glands. The deduced primary sequence, after complete sequencing of the longest snake venom VEGF (svVEGF) cDNA, displayed similarity with vertebrate VEGFs and with the hypotensive factor from *Vipera aspis* venom. The mature svVEGF appears to be ubiquitously distributed throughout snake venoms. The produced recombinant protein dimerizes after refolding processes and was biologically characterized, showing ability to increase vascular permeability. These results established that svVEGF is a novel and important active toxin during the early stages of bothropic snake bite envenoming and represents a new member of the VEGF family of proteins.

Images



ARG67220 anti-VEGFF antibody WB image

Western blot: VEGFF recombinant protein stained with ARG67220 anti-VEGFF antibody.