

## 12-1256: Anti-TNFSF15 / VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Inhibitor) Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:VEGF/2052R)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	VEGF/2052R
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	TNFSF15
<b>Gene ID :</b>	9966
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	O95150
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	TNF ligand-related molecule 1 (TL1A); Tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily member 15 (TNFSF15); Vascular endothelial growth inhibitor 192a; Vascular endothelial growth inhibitor (VEGF); VEGF192A
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant full-length human VEGF protein

### Description

VEGF is an anti-angiogenic cytokine that belongs to tumor necrosis factor superfamily, member 15 (TNFSF15). This protein is abundantly expressed in endothelial cells, but is not expressed in either B or T cells. The expression of this protein is inducible by TNF and IL-1 alpha. This cytokine is a ligand for receptor TNFRSF25 and decoy receptor TNFRSF21/DR6. It can activate NF-kappaB and MAP kinases, and acts as an autocrine factor to induce apoptosis in endothelial cells. This cytokine is also found to inhibit endothelial cell proliferation, and thus may function as an angiogenesis inhibitor. Reduced expression of VEGF has been reported as a marker of poor prognosis in breast cancer.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein A/G
<b>Content :</b>	200µg/ml of recombinant MAb purified by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2µg/ml for 30 minutes at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

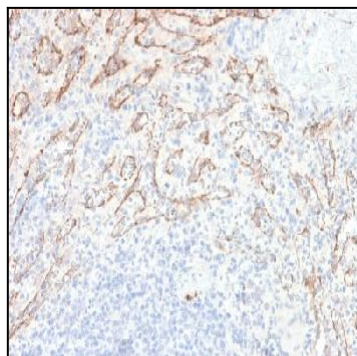


Figure 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Spleen stained with VEGI Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (VEGI /2052R).

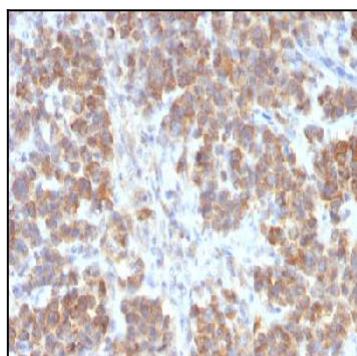


Figure 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Parathyroid Mass stained with VEGI Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (VEGI /2052R).

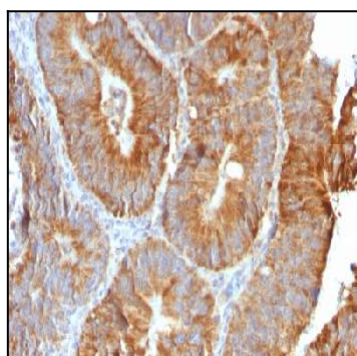


Figure 3: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with VEGI Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (VEGI /2052R).

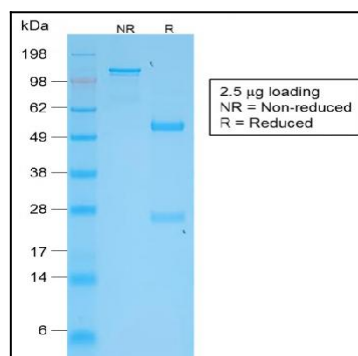


Figure 4: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified VEGI Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (VEGI /2052R).

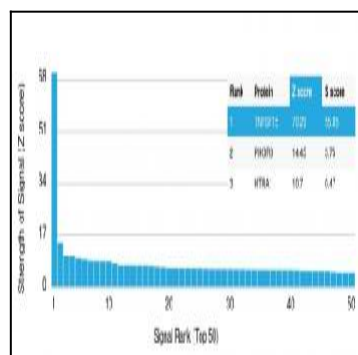


Figure 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using VEG1 Rabbit Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody (VEG1/2052R). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.