Biotinylated Anti-VEGFA antibody(DMC276); IgG1 Chimeric mAb

Cat. No. DMC100276B

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Clone ID	**Warning**: Undefined variable $hasAttributeValueDescription in **/www/wwwroot/tech.dimabio.cn/wp-content/plugins/woocommerce-print-products/public/class-woocommerce-print-products-public.php** on line **2806** DMC276
Target	VEGFA
Synonyms	MVCD1; VEGF; VPF
Host Species	Rabbit
Description	Biotinylated Anti-VEGFA antibody(DMC276); IgG1 Chimeric mAb
Delivery	2-3 weeks
Uniprot ID	P15692
IgG type	Rabbit/Human Fc chimeric IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Reactivity	Human
Applications	Flow Cyt
Recommended Dilutions	Flow Cyt 1:100
Purification	Purified from cell culture supernatant by affinity chromatography
Formulation & Reconstitution	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % – 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.
Storage&Shipping	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
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.
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Biotinylated
DIMA Disclaimer	All DIMA recombinant antibodies are genuinely generated by DIMA Biotech. They are all under patent application. Any protein sequencing or reverse engineering attempt is prohibited. We are actively scr

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