PLGF Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C49602

Package Size: #C49602-AF350 100ul #C49602-AF405 100ul #C49602-AF488 100ul #C49602-AF555 100ul #C49602-AF594 100ul #C49602-AF647 100ul #C49602-AF680 100ul #C49602-AF750 100ul #C49602-Biotin 100ul

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Description

Product Name	PLGF Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	D12S1900 antibody Pgf antibody PGFL antibody PIGF antibody Placenta growth factor antibody Placental growth factor antibody Placental growth factor, vascular endothelial growth factor related protein antibody PlGF 2 antibody PlGF antibody PLGF_HUMAN antibody PlGF2 antibody SHGC 10760 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P49763
Uniprot	P49763
GeneID	5228;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	50 kDa
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Background

he onset of angiogenesis is believed to be an early event in tumorigenesis and may facilitate tumor progression and metastasis. Several growth factors with angiogenic activity have been described. These include fibroblast growth factor (FGF), platelet derived growth factor (PDGF), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and placenta growth factor (PlGF). Like VEGF, several PlGF variants have been shown to arise from alternative mRNA splicings. Evidence has suggested VEGF to be an obligatory component in PlGF signaling. While VEGF homodimers and VEGF/PlGF heterodimers function as potent mediators of mitogenic and chemotactic responses in endothelial cells, PlGF homodimers are effectual only at extremely high concentrations. Indeed, many of the physiological effects attributed to VEGF may actually be a result of VEGF/PlGF. VEGF and PlGF share a common receptor, Flt-1, and may also activate Flk-1/KDR.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only