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# Anti-VEGFD Antibody
**Catalog # ABO10658**

## Specification

### Anti-VEGFD Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB, IHC-P** |
| Primary Accession | O43915 |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Reactivity | **Human, Mouse, Rat** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Format | **Lyophilized** |

**Description**
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Vascular endothelial growth factor D(FIGF) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

### Anti-VEGFD Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 2277

**Other Names**
Vascular endothelial growth factor D {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3708}, VEGF-D, c-Fos-induced growth factor, FIGF, VEGFD (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=3708" target="_blank">HGNC:3708</a>), FIGF

**Calculated MW**
40444 MW KDa

**Application Details**
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse, By Heat<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse<br>

**Subcellular Localization**
Secreted.

**Tissue Specificity**
Highly expressed in lung, heart, small intestine and fetal lung, and at lower levels in skeletal muscle, colon, and pancreas.

**Protein Name**
Vascular endothelial growth factor D

**Contents**
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human VEGFD(101-115aa VIDEEWQRTQCSPRE), identical to the related rat and mouse sequences.

**Purification**
Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**
No cross reactivity with other proteins

| | |
|---|---|
| Storage | **At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.** |

**Sequence Similarities**
Belongs to the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family.

## Anti-VEGFD Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** VEGFD (HGNC:3708)

**Synonyms** FIGF

**Function**
Growth factor active in angiogenesis, lymphangiogenesis and endothelial cell growth, stimulating their proliferation and migration and also has effects on the permeability of blood vessels. May function in the formation of the venous and lymphatic vascular systems during embryogenesis, and also in the maintenance of differentiated lymphatic endothelium in adults. Binds and activates VEGFR-2 (KDR/FLK1) and VEGFR-3 (FLT4) receptors.

**Cellular Location**
Secreted.

**Tissue Location**
Highly expressed in lung, heart, small intestine and fetal lung, and at lower levels in skeletal muscle, colon, and pancreas

## Anti-VEGFD Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## Anti-VEGFD Antibody - Images

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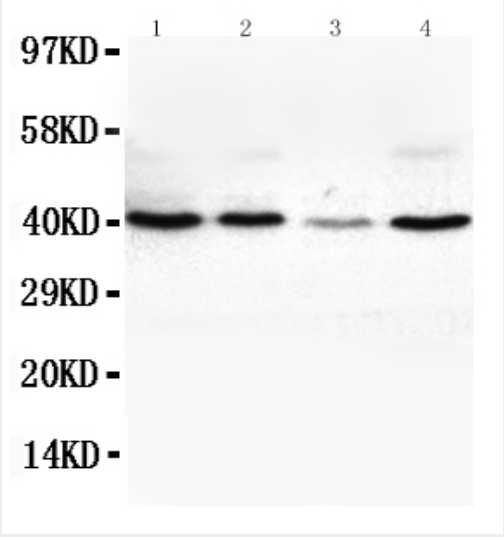


Anti-VEGFD antibody, ABO10658, Western blottingLane 1: SW620 Cell LysateLane 2: COLO320 Cell LysateLane 3: 6T-CEM Cell LysateLane 4: HT1080 Cell Lysate

**Anti-VEGFD Antibody - Background**

C-fos induced growth factor(FIGF)(or vascular endothelial growth factor D, VEGF-D) is a vascular endothelial growth factor that in humans is encoded by the FIGF gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the platelet-derived growth factor/vascular endothelial growth factor(PDGF/VEGF) family and is active in angiogenesis, lymphangiogenesis, and endothelial cell growth. Analyzing by Northern blotting, Yamada et al.(1997) symbolized VEGFD, was expressed as a 2.2-kb transcript with highest expression in lung, heart, small intestine, and fetal lung, and lower levels in skeletal muscle, colon, and pancreas. And Achen et al.(1998) concluded that VEGFD was most closely related to VEGFC by virtue of the presence of N- and C-terminal extensions that were not found in other VEGF family members. Stacker et al.(2001) showed that VEGFD can induce tumor angiogenesis through VEGFR2 and tumor lymphangiogenesis through VEGFR3, whereas VEGF, which does not activate VEGFR3, induces only tumor angiogenesis.