

PLGF (Placental Growth Factor) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone PLGF/94]

Catalog No	Format	Size
5228-MSM1-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
5228-MSM1-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
5228-MSM1-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

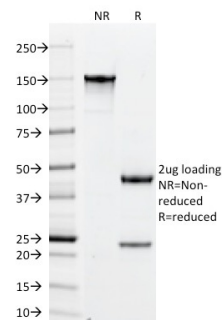
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
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Product Details

Clone	PLGF/94
Gene Name	PGF
Immunogen	Recombinant human PLGF protein
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG1 / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	18kDa
Cellular Localization	Secreted
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	HepG2 or HEK293T cells. Human placental and brain tumors.

*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

Product Images for PLGF (Placental Growth Factor) Antibody



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified PLGF Monoclonal Antibody (PLGF/94). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody

Specificity & Comments

The 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). Placenta growth factor (PLGF) is a secreted protein primarily produced by placental trophoblasts but also expressed in other endothelial cells and tumors. There are three isoforms, PLGF-1, PLGF-2, and PLGF-3. PLGF-2 is expressed up until week 8 in the placenta; the placental tissues continuously express PLGF-1 and PLGF-3 but only PLGF-1 is found in colon and mammary carcinomas. PLGF acts to stimulate angiogenesis, endothelial growth and migration. PLGF is a powerful promoter of tumor growth and is upregulated in some cancers, and PLGF is thought to aid in atherosclerotic lesions and neovascular growth surrounding the lesion. Also, PLGF appears to aid aldosterone mediated atherosclerosis. Serum levels of PLGF in some cases are used as a potential biomarker for disease or genetic defect. Recent research indicates that PLGF levels are lower in mothers with Down syndrome fetuses. 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.

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage and Stability

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. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

AKT Signaling, Cardiovascular, Hypoxia, Nuclear Marker, Signal Transduction
