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Datasheet for ABIN1589843
anti-PDGFC antibody

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	PDGFC
Reactivity:	Parapoxvirus
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Recombinant ov-VEGF-E

Characteristics: Produced from sera of rabbits immunized with highly pure recombinant ov-VEGF-E produced in *E. coli*. A DNA sequence encoding the mature variant of ov-VEGF-E isolate D1701 (Dehio et al., 1999, GenBank accession No. AF106020) was expressed in *E. coli* as a 132 amino acid residue fusion protein with an N-terminal His-tag sequence and a thrombin cleavage site. Based on sequence similarity to VEGF-A, a gene encoding a VEGF homologue has recently been discovered in the genome of Orf virus (OV) (Lyttle et al., 1994). Different isolates of Orf virus show significant amino acid sequence similarity to VEGF-A and described as a viral virulence factor that appears to be derived from captured host genes. All eight Cysteine residues of the central Cysteine knot motif characteristic of members of the VEGF family are conserved among other residues in the VEGF-E proteins (Dehio et al., 1999, Wise et al., 1999). Alignment of all mammalian VEGF sequences indicated that VEGF-E is distinct from the previously described VEGFs but most closely related to VEGF-A. Like VEGF-A, VEGF-E was found to bind with high

Product Details

affinity to VEGF receptor-2 (KDR) resulting in receptor autophosphorylation, whilst in contrast to VEGF-A, VEGF-E cannot bind to VEGF receptor-1 (Flt-1). Furthermore VEGF-E can also not bind to VEGF receptor-3 (FLT-4). Therefore VEGF-E is a potent angiogenic factor selectively binding to VEGF receptor -2/KDR.

Target Details

Target: PDGFC

Alternative Name: VEGF-E ([PDGFC Products](#))

Target Type: Viral Protein

Background: A DNA sequence encoding the mature variant of ov-VEGF-E isolate D1701 was expressed in *E. coli* as a 132 amino acid residue fusion protein with an N-terminal His-tag sequence and a thrombin cleavage site. Recombinant VEGF-E homodimer was dimerized in vitro and has a predicted mass of approximately 35 kDa. Based on sequence similarity to VEGF-A, a gene encoding a VEGF homologue has recently been discovered in the genome of Orf virus (OV). Different isolates of Orf virus show significant amino acid sequence similarity to VEGF-A and described as a viral virulence factor that appears to be derived from captured host genes. All eight Cysteine residues of the central Cysteine knot motif characteristic of members of the VEGF family are conserved among other residues in the VEGF-E proteins. Alignment of all mammalian VEGF sequences indicated that VEGF-E is distinct from the previously described VEGFs but most closely related to VEGF-A. Like VEGF-A, VEGF-E was found to bind with high affinity to VEGF receptor-2 (KDR) resulting in receptor autophosphorylation, whilst in contrast to VEGF-A, VEGF-E cannot bind to VEGF receptor-1 (Flt-1). Furthermore VEGF-E can also not bind to VEGF receptor-3 (FLT-4). Therefore VEGF-E is a potent angiogenic factor selectively binding to VEGF receptor -2/KDR.

Synonyms: VEGF-E

UniProt: [Q9YMF3](#)

Pathways: [RTK Signaling, Platelet-derived growth Factor Receptor Signaling](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Western Blot: use 1-5 µg/mL

Comment: Rabbit IG Polyclonal Antibody

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL.
Buffer:	PBS
Handling Advice:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for up to 1 month. The reconstituted antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for at least 6 months when stored at -20 °C.
Expiry Date:	6 months