# Anti-VEGFA antibody [VG-1] **ab1316**

**Overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Anti-VEGFA antibody [VG-1]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Mouse monoclonal [VG-1] to VEGFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host species</td>
<td>Mouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity</td>
<td>Detects the 121, 165 and 189 VEGF isoforms in routinely fixed specimens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tested applications</td>
<td>Suitable for: ICC/IF, IHC-FoFr, IP, WB, ELISA, ICC, IHC-P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species reactivity</td>
<td>Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Dog, Human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not react with</td>
<td>Cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunogen</td>
<td>corresponding to VEGFA.</td>
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</table>

**Positive control**

- Purchase matching WB positive control: [Recombinant Human VEGFA protein](#)

**General notes**

**Western blot protocol advice:**

Please note that expression of VEGFA is low in most samples without treatment (e.g. hypoxia / DFX / CoCl₂). Cell treatment with a Golgi inhibitor (e.g. brefeldin A) may enhance detection. Loading a high amount of sample (>50 µg) and addition of protease inhibitors (e.g. ab65621) may also enhance detection.

This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com.

**Properties**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Liquid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage instructions</td>
<td>Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage buffer</td>
<td>pH: 7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constituent: PBS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some batches contain 6.97% L-Arginine as a stabilizing agent. For lot-specific buffer information,
please contact our Scientific Support team.

### Purity
Protein G purified

### Clonality
Monoclonal

### Clone number
VG-1

### Isotype
IgG1

### Light chain type
kappa

### Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab1316** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC/IF</td>
<td>use a concentration of 5 µg/ml.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-FoFr</td>
<td>1/50.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>1/1000.</td>
<td>See Abreview.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>use a concentration of 5 - 10 µg/ml. Please note in our hands this antibody is sensitive to blocking conditions. If you are seeing no bands on your western blot, we suggest using 3% milk for 1 hr at RT for blocking. For the primary antibody incubation step, we suggest 1 hr at RT rather than overnight at 4°C. We would also recommend incubating primary and secondary antibodies in TBST only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICC</td>
<td>use a concentration of 10 µg/ml. Use Abreview.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td>use a concentration of 5 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Target

#### Function
Growth factor active in angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and endothelial cell growth. Induces endothelial cell proliferation, promotes cell migration, inhibits apoptosis and induces permeabilization of blood vessels. Binds to the FLT1/VEGFR1 and KDR/VEGFR2 receptors, heparan sulfate and heparin. NRP1/Neuropilin-1 binds isoforms VEGF-165 and VEGF-145. Isoform VEGF165B binds to KDR but does not activate downstream signaling pathways, does not activate angiogenesis and inhibits tumor growth.

#### Tissue specificity
Isoform VEGF189, isoform VEGF165 and isoform VEGF121 are widely expressed. Isoform VEGF206 and isoform VEGF145 are not widely expressed.

#### Involvement in disease
Defects in VEGFA are a cause of susceptibility to microvascular complications of diabetes type 1 (MVCD1) [MIM:603933]. These are pathological conditions that develop in numerous tissues and organs as a consequence of diabetes mellitus. They include diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy leading to end-stage renal disease, and diabetic neuropathy. Diabetic retinopathy
remains the major cause of new-onset blindness among diabetic adults. It is characterized by vascular permeability and increased tissue ischemia and angiogenesis.

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

**Cellular localization**
Secreced. VEGF121 is acidic and freely secreted. VEGF165 is more basic, has heparin-binding properties and, although a significant proportion remains cell-associated, most is freely secreted. VEGF189 is very basic, it is cell-associated after secretion and is bound avidly by heparin and the extracellular matrix, although it may be released as a soluble form by heparin, heparinase or plasmin.

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**Images**

IHC image of ab1316 staining VEGF in human cerebellum formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue sections, performed on a Leica Bond. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20 mins. The section was then incubated with ab1316, 5μg/ml working concentration, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. No primary antibody was used in the secondary only control (shown on the inset).

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.

Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence analysis of stable and vulnerable human plaque inner mass cells (s-PIMC and v-PIMC) labelling VEGFA with ab1316. Cells were fixed with 3.7% paraformaldehyde in IMDM, and permeabilized with 0.2% Nonidet P-40. Cells were incubated with ab1316 for 2h at 37°C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed (ab150117) was used as the secondary antibody (green). Samples were stained with rhodamine phalloidin for F-actin (red). Nuclei counterstained with DAPI (blue).
Immunohistochemistry (PFA perfusion fixed frozen sections) - Anti-VEGFA antibody [VG-1] (ab1316)

This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted by Mr. David Ivancic.

ab1316 staining VEGFA in rat brain tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (PFA perfusion fixed frozen sections). Tissue samples were fixed by perfusion with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with 0.05% Tween 20, blocked with 100% sea block for 30 minutes at 22°C. The sample was incubated with primary antibody (1/50 in sea block) at 4°C for 14 hours. An Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated Donkey anti-mouse polyclonal (1/300) was used as the secondary antibody (green). The nuclear counterstain is Hoechst (blue).

IHC image of ab1316 staining VEGF in rat cerebellum formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue sections, performed on a Leica Bond. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20 mins. The section was then incubated with ab1316, 5μg/ml working concentration, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. No primary antibody was used in the secondary only control (shown on the inset).

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.
ab1316 staining VEGF in Human MDA-MD-231 cells injected into the mouse mammary fat pad by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - formaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with parafomaldehyde, permeabilized with Tween in PBS and blocked with 1.5% serum for 1 hour at 25°C; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation in citrate buffer. Tissue samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/200 in PBST +1% BSA) for 16 hours at 4°C. A biotin-conjugated Goat anti-mouse IgG polyclonal (1/200) was used as the secondary antibody. Tissue was counterstained with Hematoxylin (1/10) for 30 seconds at room temperature and rinsed with water.

IHC image of ab1316 staining in human heart formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section, performed on a Leica Bond™ system using the standard protocol F. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20 mins. The section was then incubated with ab1316, 5µg/ml, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.

ab1316 at 10µg/ml staining human retinal pigment epithelial cells. The antibody was incubated with the cells for 6 hours and then detected with Alexa-Fluor ® 568 goat anti-mouse (IgG) antibody.

This image is courtesy of an Abreview submitted on 16 November 2005.
Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-VEGFA antibody [VG-1] (ab1316)

ICC/IF image of ab1316 stained HeLa cells. The cells were 100% methanol fixed (5 min) and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab1316, 10µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H+L) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM. This antibody also gave a positive result in 100% methanol fixed (5 min) Hek293, HepG2 and MCF7 cells at 10µg/ml, and in 4% PFA fixed (10 min) HeLa, Hek293, HepG2 and MCF7 cells at 10µg/ml.

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