

bs-1586R**[Primary Antibody]****VEGF-C Rabbit pAb****Bioss**
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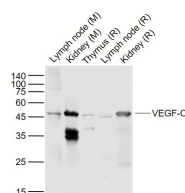
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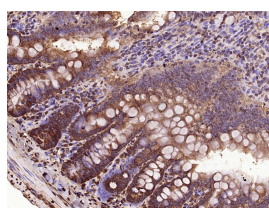
DATASHEET**Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Polyclonal**GeneID:** 7424**SWISS:** P49767**Target:** VEGF-C**Immunogen:** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human VEGF-C: 321-415/415.**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**Storage:** 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

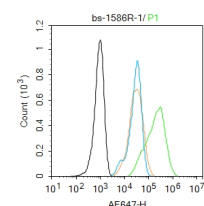
Background: Vascular endothelial growth factors (VEGFs), also known as vasculotropins, are a family of closely related growth factors having a conserved pattern of eight cysteine residues and sharing common VEGF receptors. VEGFs stimulate the proliferation of endothelial cells, induce angiogenesis, promote cell migration, increase vascular permeability, and inhibit apoptosis. The mitogenic activity of VEGFs appears to be mediated by specific VEGF receptors. The target cell specificity of VEGF is restricted to vascular endothelial cells. Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor C (VEGFC) is a member of the VEGF subfamily of PDGF-related growth factors. It is the ligand for Flt4 (VEGFR3) and KDR (VEGFR2). VEGFC binds Flt4 and induces tyrosine autophosphorylation of VEGFR3 and VEGFR2. VEGFC also stimulates the migration of bovine capillary endothelial cells in collagen gel. It is a specific growth factor for the lymphatic vascular system and mediates lymphangiogenesis. VEGFC is abundantly expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. Other tissues such as lung and kidney also express VEGFC.

Applications: WB (1:500-2000)**IHC-P** (1:100-500)**IHC-F** (1:100-500)**IF** (1:100-500)**Flow-Cyt** (1ug/Test)**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat**Predicted MW.:** 46 kDa**Subcellular Location:** Secreted**VALIDATION IMAGES**

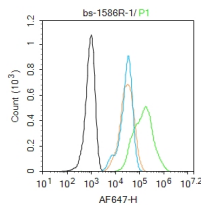
Sample: Lane 1: Lymph node (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 2: Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 3: Thymus (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 4: Lymph node (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Lane 5: Kidney (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-VEGF-C (bs-1586R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 46 kD Observed band size: 46 kD



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat small intestine); Antigen retrieval by microwave in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) ; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 30 minutes; Blocking buffer (3% BSA) at RT for 30min; Antibody incubation with (VEGF-C) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-1586R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody (labeled with HRP) and DAB staining.



Blank control: HepG2. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-VEGF-C antibody (bs-1586R) Dilution: 1µg /10⁶ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647 Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control: HepG2. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-VEGF-C antibody (bs-1586R) Dilution: 1µg /10⁶ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647 Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature)and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=7.84]** Zhuo, Wei, et al. "The CXCL12/CCXCR4 Chemokine Pathway: A Novel Axis Regulates Lymphangiogenesis." *Clinical Cancer Research* 18.19 (2012): 5387-5398. I Other ;="Human, Mouse". 22932666
- **[IF=5.62]** He, Ting, et al. "Tumor cell-secreted angiogenin induces angiogenic activity of endothelial cells by suppressing miR-542-3p." *Cancer Letters* (2015). WB ;="Human". 26272182
- **[IF=5.6]** Omar García-Pérez. et al. VEGFC Gene Expression Is Associated with Tumor Progression and Disease-Free Survival in Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma. *INT J MOL SCI*. 2024 Jan;25(1):379 IF ;Human. 10.3390/ijms25010379
- **[IF=4.01]** Alunno, Alessia, et al. "Mobilization of lymphatic endothelial precursor cells and lymphatic neovascularization in primary Sjögrens syndrome." *Journal of Cellular and Molecular Medicine* (2016). IHC ;="Human". 26828975
- **[IF=3.575]** Li Li. et al. Circ_LPAR3 promotes the progression of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). *Biochem Bioph Res Co*. 2021 Dec;: WB,IHC ;Human,Mouse. 34922206