

## Mouse Anti-human PIGF Clone 331/H12 mAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CMP111	<b>Quantity:</b>	100 µg
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	PIGF; placental growth factor		
<b>Description:</b>	<p>Mouse Anti-human PIGF Clone 331/H12 monoclonal antibody: Placenta growth factor (PIGF) is a member of the PDGF/VEGF family of growth factors that share a conserved pattern of eight cysteines. Alternate splicing results in at least three human mature PIGF forms containing 131 (PIGF1), 152 (PIGF2), and 203 (PIGF3) amino acids (aa) respectively. Only PIGF2 contains a highly basic heparinbinding 21 aa insert at the C-terminus. In the mouse, only one P IGF that is the equivalent of human PIGF2 has been identified. Human PIGF1 shares 56%, 55%, 74% and 95% aa identity with the appropriate isoform of mouse, rat, canine and equine PIGF. PIGF is mainly found as variably glycosylated, secreted, 55 - 60 kDa disulfide linked homodimers. Mammalian cells expressing PIGF include villous trophoblasts, decidual cells, erythroblasts, keratinocytes and some endothelial cells. Circulating PIGF increases during pregnancy, reaching a peak in mid-gestation; this increase is attenuated in preeclampsia. However, deletion of PIGF in the mouse does not affect development or reproduction. Postnatally, mice lacking PIGF show impaired angiogenesis in response to ischemia. PIGF binds and signals through VEGF R1/Flt1, but not VEGF R2/Flk-1/KDR, while VEGF binds both but signals only through the angiogenic receptor, VEGF R2. PIGF and VEGF therefore compete for binding to VEGF R1, allowing high PIGF to discourage VEGF/VEGF R1 binding and promote VEGF/VEGF R2mediated angiogenesis. However, PIGF (especially PIGF1) and some forms of VEGF can form dimers that decrease the angiogenic effect of VEGF on VEGF R2. PIGF2, but not PLGF-1, shows heparindependent binding of neuropilin (Npn)-1 and Npn2. PIGF induces monocyte activation, migration, and production of inflammatory cytokines and VEGF. These activities facilitate wound and bone fracture healing, but also contribute to inflammation in active sickle cell disease and atherosclerosis.</p>		
<b>Gene ID:</b>	5281		
<b>Specificity:</b>	Recognizes human PIGF		
<b>Host:</b>	Mouse		
<b>Immunogen:</b>	Recombinant human PIGF-2		
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1		
<b>Clone:</b>	331/H12		
<b>Formulation:</b>	Lyophilized from PBS, pH 7.4 without preservative		
<b>Purification:</b>	Protein G chromatography		



**Reconstitution:** **Centrifuge vial prior to opening.** Add sterile distilled water to the vial to fully solubilize the antibody to a concentration of 1.0 mg/ml.

**Applications:** ELISA: Use at 1-2 µg/ml

The optimal concentration should be determined by the user for each specific application.

**Storage & Stability:** Store lyophilized antibody below 0°C. Reconstituted antibody is stable for greater than six months at 2-4°C or in working aliquots at -20°C for more than six months. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

**NOT FOR HUMAN USE. FOR RESEARCH ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.**