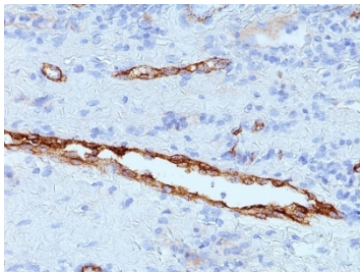
vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 / von Willebrand Factor Antibody [clone IIIE2.34] (V2929)

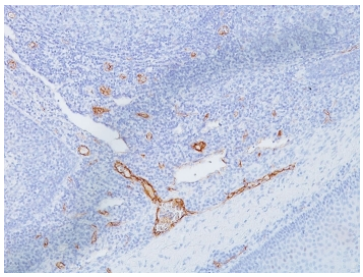
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2929-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2929-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2929SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	IIIE2.34
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P04275
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This anti-vWF antibody is available for research use only.



vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 immunohistochemistry analysis. IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil using vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 demonstrates HRP-DAB brown staining localized to vascular endothelial cells, highlighting elongated vessel structures within lymphoid tissue. The signal is confined to vessel linings with minimal background in surrounding lymphocytes, consistent with the known endothelial distribution of von Willebrand factor (VWF).



vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 immunohistochemistry analysis. IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil using vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 demonstrates HRP-DAB brown staining in vascular endothelial cells, highlighting vessel structures within lymphoid tissue. The staining is localized to vessel linings with minimal background in surrounding lymphocytes, consistent with the known endothelial expression of von Willebrand factor (VWF). Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using pH 9 Tris-EDTA buffer, supporting clear visualization of vascular endothelium.

Description

Von Willebrand factor (VWF) is a large secreted glycoprotein encoded by the VWF gene and synthesized primarily by vascular endothelial cells and megakaryocytes, where it is stored in specialized secretory granules and released into circulation. vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 is used in studies of hemostasis, endothelial biology, platelet adhesion, and vascular pathology, where accurate detection of this well-established endothelial and megakaryocytic marker is essential. VWF antibody, also referred to as von Willebrand factor antibody, is widely used in the literature when investigating blood vessel lining cells, platelet-related mechanisms, and disorders involving abnormal coagulation or vascular integrity.

VWF plays a central role in primary hemostasis by mediating platelet tethering and adhesion at sites of vascular injury, particularly under conditions of high shear stress. It also serves as the carrier protein for coagulation factor VIII, helping stabilize that factor in the circulation. The protein is synthesized as a precursor that undergoes extensive processing, including glycosylation and multimerization, yielding high-molecular-weight forms that are critical for normal adhesive function. Because of this biology, VWF has long been regarded as a reliable marker of endothelial differentiation and vascular-lined structures, while also remaining highly relevant in studies of platelet formation and megakaryocyte maturation.

This vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 provides a defined monoclonal reagent for detecting von Willebrand factor (VWF), supporting consistent and reproducible target recognition across experimental systems. Clone IIIE2.34 contributes to reliable identification of VWF in studies where reproducibility and clear signal interpretation are important, and its presence in published research further supports its relevance in experimental applications.

In tissue biology, VWF expression is classically associated with endothelial cells lining blood vessels and with megakaryocytic lineage cells involved in platelet production. For this reason, VWF antibody is frequently used in studies examining vascular distribution, angiogenesis, endothelial injury, thrombotic disease, tumor vasculature, and lineage characterization in hematopathology research. Its localization within endothelial secretory organelles and platelet-related granules further supports its utility in studies of secretion, storage, and regulated release.

Because VWF is closely linked to vascular and platelet biology, it remains a biologically intuitive marker for identifying endothelial differentiation in normal tissues and in disease-oriented samples. Clone IIIE2.34 supports these applications by enabling consistent detection of VWF, making it suitable for studies focused on vascular structure, endothelial function, and von Willebrand factor biology.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 / von Willebrand Factor Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

Immunogen

A recombinant human protein fragment spanning aa 845-949 was used as the immunogen for the vWF Antibody Clone IIIE2.34 / von Willebrand Factor Antibody.

Storage

Store the anti-vWF antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

von Willebrand factor antibody, VWF antibody, von Willebrand factor Clone IIIE2.34 antibody, VWF Clone IIIE2.34 antibody, endothelial marker VWF antibody

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