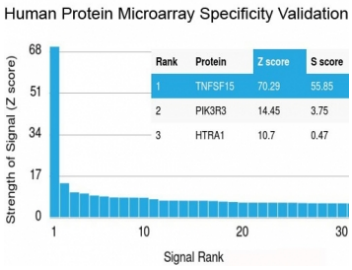
TNFSF15 Antibody / VEGI Cytokine Antibody [clone VEGI/2052R] (V3636)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3636-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3636-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3636SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V3636IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

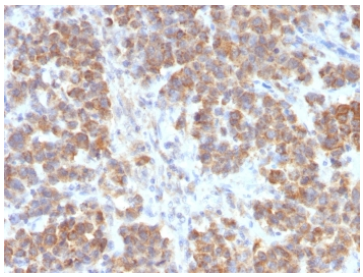
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

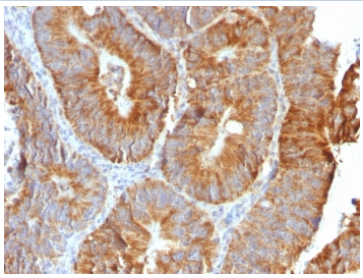
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	VEGI/2052R
Purity	Protein A affinity chromatography
UniProt	O95150
Gene ID	9966
Localization	Cytoplasmic, cell surface, secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This TNFSF15 Antibody / VEGI Cytokine Antibody is available for research use only.



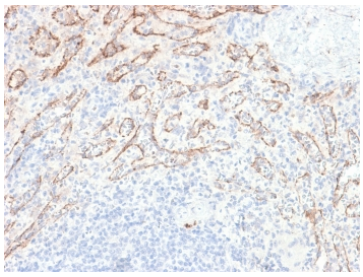
TNFSF15 Antibody Protein Microarray Specificity Analysis. Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone VEGI/2052R identified TNFSF15 as the dominant target with a Z-score of 70.29 and an S-score of 55.85, supporting highly selective recognition of VEGI / TNFSF15 relative to unrelated proteins present on the array. The elevated S-score demonstrates strong preferential binding to TNFSF15 with limited off-target reactivity. The Z-score represents signal intensity generated by antibody binding relative to the mean signal across the array, while the S-score reflects the difference in signal strength between successive ranked targets and serves as a measure of relative target specificity.



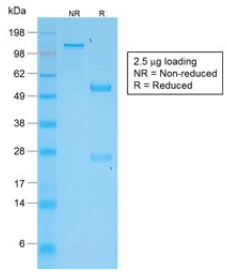
TNFSF15 Antibody Parathyroid Mass IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human parathyroid mass tissue using recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone VEGI/2052R demonstrates diffuse cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining in neoplastic epithelial cells, consistent with expression of TNFSF15 / VEGI within endocrine-associated cellular populations. The observed staining pattern supports the involvement of this TNF superfamily cytokine in inflammatory and tissue regulatory signaling pathways. Required HIER: boil sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH9, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min.



TNFSF15 Antibody Colon Carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human colon carcinoma tissue using recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone VEGI/2052R demonstrates strong membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within gland-forming malignant epithelial cells, consistent with expression of TNFSF15 / VEGI in epithelial and inflammatory signaling-associated tissue compartments. The observed staining pattern supports the involvement of this TNF superfamily cytokine in tumor-associated immune regulation and vascular signaling pathways. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling sections in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min prior to staining.



TNFSF15 Antibody Spleen IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human spleen tissue using recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone VEGI/2052R demonstrates membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining predominantly within vascular endothelial structures and scattered stromal-associated cells, consistent with expression of TNFSF15 / VEGI in vascular and immune-regulatory tissue compartments. The observed staining pattern supports the established role of this TNF superfamily cytokine in inflammatory signaling, endothelial biology, and immune pathway regulation. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling sections in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at room temperature for 20 min prior to staining.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant TNFSF15 antibody (clone VEGI/2052R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 15 (TNFSF15), also known as VEGI and TL1A, is a TNF superfamily cytokine involved in endothelial regulation, inflammatory signaling, immune activation, and vascular biology. TNFSF15

Antibody / VEGI Cytokine Antibody recognizes a cytokine-associated signaling protein that contributes to communication between endothelial cells, immune cells, and inflammatory microenvironment pathways.

TNFSF15 antibody, also referred to as VEGI antibody and TL1A antibody in the literature, is useful for studying endothelial-associated cytokine signaling, inflammatory regulation, and immune pathway activation. Clone VEGI/2052R recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody supports investigation of cytokine-associated signaling mechanisms involved in angiogenesis, immune regulation, and inflammatory disease biology.

TNFSF15 was initially characterized as vascular endothelial growth inhibitor (VEGI) because of reported anti-angiogenic activity in endothelial cell systems. Subsequent studies demonstrated that the cytokine also functions as TL1A, a ligand for death receptor 3 (DR3/TNFRSF25), supporting broader roles in T-cell activation, cytokine amplification, and adaptive immune signaling pathways. Through activation of NFkB and MAPK-associated signaling cascades, TNFSF15 contributes to inflammatory pathway regulation and immune cell communication.

Elevated TNFSF15 expression has been associated with inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, vascular inflammation, and tumor-associated immune signaling. In endothelial biology research, VEGI/TNFSF15 has also been investigated for its influence on angiogenesis regulation and endothelial proliferation control. The dual endothelial and immunologic functions of TNFSF15 make it a useful target for studies examining interactions between vascular signaling and inflammatory responses.

Analysis of HuProt(TM) protein microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins identified TNFSF15 as the dominant target recognized by clone VEGI/2052R. The observed Z-score and elevated S-score support highly selective target binding relative to unrelated proteins on the array, supporting utility for cytokine signaling and inflammatory pathway research applications.

Immunohistochemistry staining with TNFSF15 antibodies commonly demonstrates cytoplasmic and extracellular-associated staining patterns within epithelial, endothelial, and inflammatory cellular populations. Because TNFSF15 signaling contributes to both angiogenic and inflammatory pathway regulation, VEGI antibodies remain valuable tools for studying vascular biology, immune signaling, and chronic inflammatory disease mechanisms.

Together, the available immunohistochemistry and protein microarray specificity data support the use of TNFSF15 antibody clone VEGI/2052R for investigating VEGI/TL1A signaling pathways and cytokine-associated inflammatory biology.

For additional TL1A / TNFSF15 / VEGI research antibodies targeting inflammatory cytokine signaling and TNF superfamily immune pathways, explore the broader TL1A Antibody page featuring recombinant rabbit monoclonal clone rVEGI/1283.

Application Notes

Titration of the TNFSF15 Antibody / VEGI Cytokine Antibody may be required for optimal performance.

1. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

A full length human recombinant protein was used as the immunogen for this recombinant TNFSF15 antibody.

Storage

Store the TNFSF15 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

TNFSF15 antibody, VEGI antibody, TL1A antibody, vascular endothelial growth inhibitor antibody, TNF ligand superfamily member 15 antibody

References (3)

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