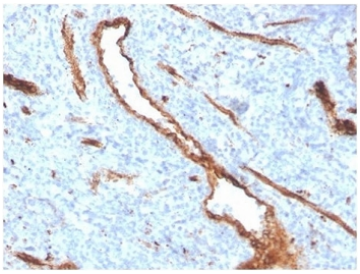
von Willebrand Factor Antibody / Angiogenesis Marker Antibody. [clone VWF/4384R] (V9636)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9636-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9636-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9636SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	VWF/4384R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P04275
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This recombinant von Willebrand Factor antibody is available for research use only.



von Willebrand Factor Antibody / Angiogenesis Marker Antibody. Immunohistochemistry of human bone marrow shows HRP-DAB brown staining of endothelial cells lining sinusoidal vascular channels, forming elongated and branching vessel structures within the marrow microenvironment. The staining pattern highlights areas of vascular remodeling and endothelial expansion, with thin-walled sinusoids displaying irregular contours consistent with active angiogenic architecture. Clone VWF/4384R enables clear visualization of vessel distribution and organization within hematopoietic tissue. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

Von Willebrand factor (VWF) is a secreted glycoprotein encoded by the VWF gene and produced primarily by vascular endothelial cells and megakaryocytes. von Willebrand Factor Antibody / Angiogenesis Marker Antibody recognizes a protein that is strongly associated with endothelial cells, making it highly relevant for studies of new blood vessel formation. VWF antibody, also referred to as von Willebrand factor antibody or factor VIII-related antigen antibody, is widely used to visualize endothelial cells in contexts where vascular growth, remodeling, and expansion are actively occurring.

Angiogenesis is a dynamic biological process involving endothelial cell activation, proliferation, migration, and organization into new vascular structures. During this process, endothelial cells form sprouting vessels, branching networks, and newly perfused channels that support tissue growth and repair. Because VWF is consistently expressed within endothelial cells, it provides a reliable signal for identifying these newly formed vascular elements. von Willebrand Factor Antibody is therefore particularly useful for detecting areas of active vessel formation and assessing how endothelial cells contribute to evolving vascular architecture.

At the subcellular level, VWF is localized to Weibel-Palade bodies within endothelial cells, specialized secretory organelles that store the protein prior to regulated release. In angiogenic settings, endothelial activation is often accompanied by changes in these storage and secretion pathways, reflecting the functional state of the cells. Although VWF participates in hemostasis through platelet adhesion and factor VIII stabilization, its consistent presence in endothelial cells makes it especially valuable as a structural readout of vascular expansion rather than as a marker of coagulation alone.

In tissues undergoing angiogenesis, vascular patterns often shift dramatically, with increases in microvessel density, branching complexity, and regional heterogeneity. von Willebrand Factor Antibody supports analysis of these changes by highlighting endothelial-lined structures across both established vessels and newly formed capillary networks. This enables researchers to visualize how vascular growth integrates into surrounding tissue, whether in regenerating organs, inflamed regions, or developing systems.

Angiogenesis is a defining feature of many pathological conditions, including tumor progression, chronic inflammation, and ischemic injury. In tumors, for example, new vessel formation supports nutrient delivery and contributes to the structural organization of the tumor microenvironment. In regenerative contexts, angiogenesis is essential for restoring tissue viability and function. VWF expression remains closely linked to endothelial identity in these settings, allowing it to serve as a dependable marker for identifying vascular components within actively remodeling tissue.

von Willebrand Factor Antibody / Angiogenesis Marker Antibody is therefore particularly well suited for studies focused on vascular growth and endothelial dynamics. By highlighting endothelial cells within newly formed and expanding vessels, it supports detailed examination of angiogenic processes, including vessel sprouting, network formation, and structural adaptation across a wide range of biological and disease models.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the von Willebrand Factor Antibody / Angiogenesis Marker Antibody. should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 1150-1250 was used as the immunogen for the von Willebrand Factor Antibody / Angiogenesis Marker Antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant von Willebrand Factor antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

VWF angiogenesis antibody, von Willebrand factor vascular growth antibody, endothelial sprouting marker antibody, neovascular marker antibody, VWF vessel formation antibody