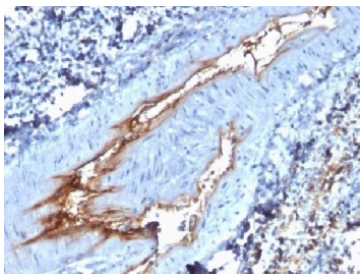
vWF Antibody / Endothelial Injury Response Marker Antibody [clone VWF/1767] (V3418)

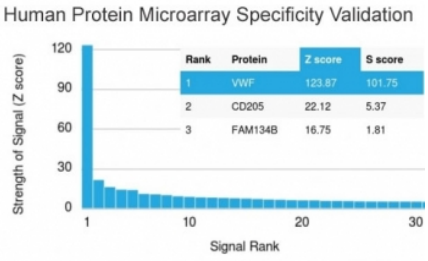
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3418-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3418-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3418SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

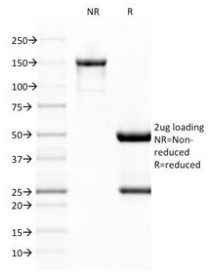
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	VWF/1767
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P04275
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	ELISA : 2-4ug/ml (order BSA/azide-free format) Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This vWF antibody is available for research use only.



vWF Antibody / Endothelial Injury Response Marker Antibody. Immunohistochemistry analysis of human spleen tissue shows HRP-DAB brown staining of endothelial cells lining vascular channels, with prominent signal along vessel surfaces and adjacent regions. The staining pattern highlights endothelial-associated signal consistent with activation or injury response, with irregular and intensified deposition along portions of the vascular lining. Vessel structures are clearly distinguished from surrounding splenic tissue, allowing visualization of endothelial response within the vascular compartment. Clone VWF/1767 enables detection of endothelial-associated signal linked to vascular response and injury-related changes. Required HIER: boil tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.



vWF Antibody / Endothelial Injury Response Marker Antibody. Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins demonstrates highly specific binding to VWF, with the target ranked highest by Z score and S score relative to other proteins on the array. The strong signal intensity and clear separation from lower-ranked proteins indicate selective target recognition with minimal off-target interaction. Clone VWF/1767 shows robust specificity for VWF, supporting its use in studies examining endothelial response and vascular injury-related processes where accurate target detection is essential.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free vWF antibody (clone VWF/1767) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Von Willebrand factor (VWF) is a secreted glycoprotein encoded by the VWF gene and synthesized primarily by endothelial cells and megakaryocytes. vWF Antibody / Endothelial Injury Response Marker Antibody recognizes a protein that is closely linked to endothelial activation and vascular injury responses. VWF antibody, also referred to as von Willebrand factor antibody, is widely used in studies examining how blood vessels respond to damage, inflammation, and stress.

Endothelial injury triggers a cascade of biological responses, including activation of endothelial cells, release of stored mediators, and changes in vascular permeability. VWF plays a central role in this process by being rapidly released from endothelial storage granules upon stimulation. This release reflects an immediate response to vascular disruption and contributes to platelet recruitment and hemostatic regulation.

Because VWF release is closely tied to endothelial activation, its detection can provide insight into the presence and extent of vascular injury. In tissue sections, staining patterns may highlight areas where endothelial cells are activated or where vascular structures are responding to stress. This makes vWF Antibody particularly useful for identifying regions of vascular response within complex tissue environments.

In addition to its role in acute injury, VWF is also involved in chronic vascular conditions where ongoing endothelial activation contributes to disease progression. Detection of VWF in these settings can help reveal patterns of vascular involvement and provide context for tissue-level changes associated with injury and repair.

Although VWF is widely used as a general endothelial marker, its behavior during injury provides additional functional insight. The ability to detect both endothelial presence and activation-related changes makes it especially valuable in studies of vascular response biology.

vWF Antibody / Endothelial Injury Response Marker Antibody is particularly well suited for investigations focused on vascular injury, endothelial activation, and tissue response to damage. By highlighting a protein that is directly involved in endothelial response pathways, it supports analysis of how blood vessels react to stress and maintain vascular integrity under challenging conditions.

Application Notes

The optimal dilution of the vWF Antibody / Endothelial Injury Response Marker Antibody for each application should be

determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids 1815-1939 from the human protein were used as the immunogen for this vWF Antibody / Endothelial Injury Response Marker Antibody.

Storage

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

Alternate Names

VWF endothelial injury antibody, vascular injury response marker, vWF endothelial damage antibody, vessel injury marker antibody, VWF injury response antibody

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