Ranibizumab Biosimilar, Human VEGF Antibody Fragment (Fab) | Catalog C005P

Ranibizumab Biosimilar, Human VEGF Monoclonal Antibody Fragment (Fab). Ranibizumab biosimilar E.coli cell line is available for licensing to manufacture the Fab protein ranibizumab. The research grade ranibizumab biosimilar protein is for research use only (RUO). Recombinant human IgG1 isotype controls are available.

Product Specifications

Catalog No.	C005P
Product Name	Ranibizumab Biosimilar, Human VEGF Monoclonal Antibody Fragment (Fab)
Supplier Name	Syd Labs, Inc.
Brand Name	Syd Labs
Synonyms	Anti-VEGF-A Humanized Monoclonal Antibody (Fab)
Summary	Recombinant Humanized Monoclonal Antibody Fragment (Fab) generated from the same parent mouse antibody as bevacizumab.
Source/Host	Produced in the ranibizumab biosimilar E.coli cell line.
Specificity	Specifically binds to the human VEGF-A.

Properties & Storage

Applications	Functional assay, neutralization.
Formulation	0.2 µM filtered solution, pH 5.3, no stabilizers or preservatives.
Endotoxin	< 1 EU per 1 mg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>95% by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and HPLC.
Shipping	Shipped with ice pack. Store immediately at recommended temperature.
Storage	12 months from receipt at -20 to -70°C; 1 month at 2 to 8°C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Background & Description

The humanized anti-VEGF-A monoclonal antibody drug Bevacizumab (trade name Avastin, Genentech/Roche) is the first clinically available angiogenesis inhibitor in the United States. The humanized anti-VEGF-A monoclonal antibody fragment (Fab) Ranibizumab (trade name Lucentis, Genentech) is derived from the same parent mouse antibody as bevacizumab.

Both antibody drugs produce angiogenesis inhibition and slow the growth of new blood vessels. Ranibizumab is much smaller than the parent complete antibody but shows stronger binding to VEGF-A after affinity maturation. Ranibizumab can also be used to treat the "wet" type of age-related macular degeneration (AMD, also ARMD), a common form of age-related vision loss.

Vascular endothelial growth factor A (VEGF-A) stimulates angiogenesis in a variety of cancers, including colorectal, lung, breast, glioblastoma, kidney, and ovarian cancers.