

VEGFA Knockout cell line (NCM460)

Catalog Number: KOA74842

| Product Information | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Product Name | VEGFA Knockout cell line (NCM460) |
| specification | 1*10 ⁶ |
| Storage and transportation | Shipped on dry ice; Store in liquid nitrogen |
| Cell morphology | Epithelial-like, adheren |
| Passage ratio | 1:2~1:3 |
| species | Human |
| Gene | VEGFA |
| Gene ID | 7422 |
| Build method | Electroporation/Lentivirus |
| Mycoplasma testing | negative |
| Cultivation system | 90%RPMI-1640+10%FBS |
| Price (USD) | Inquiry |
| Parental Cell Line | NCM460 |
| Quality Control | Genotype: VEGFA Knockout cell line (NCM460)>95% viability before freezing. All cells were tested and found to be free of bacterial, viruses,mycoplasma and other toxins. |

| Gene Information | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Gene Official Full Name | vascular endothelial growth factor Aprovided by HGNC |
| Also known as | VPF; VEGF; MVCD1; L-VEGF |
| Gene Description | <p>This gene is a member of the PDGF/VEGF growth factor family. It encodes a heparin-binding protein, which exists as a disulfide-linked homodimer. This growth factor induces proliferation and migration of vascular endothelial cells, and is essential for both physiological and pathological angiogenesis. Disruption of this gene in mice resulted in abnormal embryonic blood vessel formation. This gene is upregulated in many known tumors and its expression is correlated with tumor stage and progression. Elevated levels of this protein are found in patients with POEMS syndrome, also known as Crow-Fukase syndrome. Allelic variants of this gene have been associated with microvascular complications of diabetes 1 (MVCD1) and atherosclerosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described. There is also evidence for alternative translation initiation from upstream non-AUG (CUG) codons resulting in</p> |

| | |
|------------|--|
| | <p>additional isoforms. A recent study showed that a C-terminally extended isoform is produced by use of an alternative in-frame translation termination codon via a stop codon readthrough mechanism, and that this isoform is antiangiogenic. Expression of some isoforms derived from the AUG start codon is regulated by a small upstream open reading frame, which is located within an internal ribosome entry site. The levels of VEGF are increased during infection with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), thus promoting inflammation by facilitating recruitment of inflammatory cells, and by increasing the level of angiopoietin II (Ang II), one of two products of the SARS-CoV-2 binding target, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2). In turn, Ang II facilitates the elevation of VEGF, thus forming a vicious cycle in the release of inflammatory cytokines. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2020]</p> |
| Expression | Broad expression in thyroid (RPKM 146.9), prostate (RPKM 69.5) and 21 other tissues See more |