

## EG-VEGF (hBA-86): sc-4849

### BACKGROUND

Endocrine gland-derived vascular endothelial growth factor (EG-VEGF) induces proliferation, migration and fenestration in capillary endothelial cells derived from endocrine glands. EG-VEGF possesses a HIF-1 binding site; its expression is induced by hypoxia and restricted to the steroidogenic glands (ovary, testis, adrenal and placenta). EG-VEGF expression is often complementary to the expression of VEGF, suggesting that these molecules function in a coordinated manner. EG-VEGF is an example of a class of highly specific mitogens that act to regulate proliferation and differentiation of the vascular endothelium in a tissue-specific manner. EG-VEGF is expressed largely in one type of tissue and acts selectively on one type of endothelium. EG-VEGF, possibly through binding to a G protein-coupled receptor, results in the activation of MAPK p44/42 and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase signaling pathways, leading to proliferation, migration and survival of responsive endothelial cells.

### REFERENCES

1. Carmeliet, P. 2001. Cardiovascular biology. Creating unique blood vessels. *Nature* 412: 868-869.
2. LeCouter, J., et al. 2001. Identification of an angiogenic mitogen selective for endocrine gland endothelium. *Nature* 412: 877-984.
3. Lin, R., et al. 2002. Characterization of endocrine gland-derived vascular endothelial growth factor signaling in adrenal cortex capillary endothelial cells. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 8724-8729.
4. Lin, D.C., et al. 2002. Identification and molecular characterization of two closely related G protein-coupled receptors activated by prokineticins/EG-VEGF. *J. Biol. Chem.* 277: 19276-19280.
5. Ferrara, N., et al. 2002. Endocrine gland vascular endothelial growth factor (EG-VEGF) and the hypothesis of tissue-specific regulation of angiogenesis. *Endocr. Res.* 28: 763-764.
6. Masuda, Y., et al. 2002. Isolation and identification of EG-VEGF/prokineticins as cognate ligands for two orphan G protein-coupled receptors. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 293: 396-402.
7. Lecouter, J., et al. 2004. EG-VEGF: a novel mediator of endocrine-specific angiogenesis, endothelial phenotype and function. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 1014: 50-57.

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: PROK1 (human) mapping to 1p21; Prok1 (mouse) mapping to 3 F2.3.

### SOURCE

EG-VEGF (hBA-86) is produced in *E. coli* as 9.6 kDa biologically active protein corresponding to 86 amino acids of EG-VEGF of human origin.

### PRODUCT

EG-VEGF (hBA-86) is purified from bacterial lysates (>98%); supplied as 10 µg purified protein.

### RECONSTITUTION

In order to avoid freeze/thaw damaging of the active protein, dilute protein when first used to desired working concentration. Either a sterile filtered standard buffer (such as 50mM TRIS or 1X PBS) or water can be used for the dilution. Store any thawed aliquot in refrigeration at 2° C to 8° C for up to four weeks, and any frozen aliquot at -20° C to -80° C for up to one year. It is recommended that frozen aliquots be given an amount of standard cryopreservative (such as Ethylene Glycol or Glycerol 5-20% v/v), and refrigerated samples be given an amount of carrier protein (such as heat inactivated FBS or BSA to 0.1% v/v) or non-ionic detergent (such as Triton X-100 or Tween 20 to 0.005% v/v), to aid stability during storage.

### STORAGE

Store desiccated at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

### RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.