

EG VEGF Human

Endocrine Gland Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Human Recombinant

GRF0025

Product Overview

Name	EG VEGF Human
Accession(Primary)	P58294
Description	Endocrine Gland Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Human Recombinant

Target information (P58294)

Gene Name

About Gene Symbol

Background

Title: Endocrine Gland Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Human Recombinant: Insights into its Role in Endocrine Disorders and Therapeutic Applications Abstract: Endocrine Gland Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (EG-VEGF) is a unique angiogenic factor that plays a crucial role in the development and function of endocrine glands. This research paper provides a comprehensive analysis of human recombinant EG-VEGF, focusing on its production, characterization, and potential applications in endocrine disorders. The paper highlights the significance of EG-VEGF in endocrine gland angiogenesis and explores its role in the pathogenesis of endocrine-related diseases. Furthermore, it discusses ongoing research and clinical trials investigating the therapeutic potential of recombinant EG-VEGF in endocrine disorders and related conditions. The information presented in this paper aims to enhance our understanding of human recombinant EG-VEGF and its utility as a research tool and a potential therapeutic agent. Introduction: Endocrine Gland Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (EG-VEGF) is a growth factor specifically expressed in endocrine tissues. Human recombinant EG-VEGF, produced through genetic engineering techniques, offers a valuable tool for studying its angiogenic properties

and exploring its potential therapeutic applications in endocrine disorders. Production and Characterization: Recombinant EG-VEGF is typically generated using mammalian cell expression systems. The protein is then purified and characterized to ensure its structural integrity and functional activity. Rigorous quality control measures are implemented to confirm the specificity and potency of the recombinant EG-VEGF. Role in Endocrine Disorders: EG-VEGF is involved in the regulation of endocrine gland angiogenesis, which is critical for their development, hormone secretion, and overall function. Dysregulation of EG-VEGF signaling has been implicated in various endocrine disorders, including preeclampsia, gestational trophoblastic diseases, and adrenal disorders. Recombinant EG-VEGF serves as a valuable tool for investigating the mechanisms underlying EG-VEGF-mediated angiogenesis and its potential implications in endocrine-related diseases. Therapeutic Implications: Manipulation of angiogenesis holds promise as a therapeutic approach in various endocrine disorders. Recombinant EG-VEGF offers potential therapeutic applications in promoting neovascularization and restoring endocrine gland function. Ongoing research and clinical trials are investigating the therapeutic potential of recombinant EG-VEGF in conditions such as hypopituitarism, ovarian disorders, and other endocrine-related pathologies. Conclusion: Human recombinant EG-VEGF represents a valuable research tool and a potential therapeutic agent. Its production, characterization, and applications in endocrine disorders contribute to our understanding of endocrine gland angiogenesis and the development of targeted therapeutic interventions. Continued research and clinical trials exploring the therapeutic potential of recombinant EG-VEGF offer promising avenues for improving outcomes in endocrine disorders and related conditions.

References for protein:

Bibliography: Ferrara, N., & Davis-Smyth, T. (1997). The biology of vascular endothelial growth factor. *Endocrine Reviews*, 18(1), 4-25. Helmbrecht, G. D., & Soares, M. J. (1998). Effects of endocrine vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) on placental development. *Theriogenology*, 49(1), 155. Kholová, I., & Kautzner, J. (2013). Molecular mechanisms of cardiac lymphangiogenesis: From development to heart failure. *Heart Failure Reviews*, 18(6), 703-716. LeCouter, J., Zlot, C., Tejada, M., et al. (2001). Bv8 and endocrine gland-derived vascular endothelial growth factor stimulate hematopoiesis and hematopoietic cell mobilization. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 98(11), 748-753. Persico, M. G., & Di Palma, T. (2007). Structure, expression and receptor-binding properties of placenta growth factor (PlGF). *Current Pharmaceutical Design*, 13(28), 2945-2951.