

Product datasheet for KN217312RB

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VEGFA Human Gene Knockout Kit (CRISPR)

Product data:

Product Type: Knockout Kits (CRISPR)

Format: 2 gRNA vectors, 1 RFP-BSD donor, 1 scramble control

Donor DNA: RFP-BSI
Symbol: VEGFA
Locus ID: 7422

Components: KN217312G1, VEGFA gRNA vector 1 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN217312G2, VEGFA gRNA vector 2 in pCas-Guide CRISPR vector (GE100002)

KN217312RBD, donor DNA containing left and right homologous arms and RFP-BSD

functional cassette.

GE100003, scramble sequence in pCas-Guide vector

Disclaimer: These products are manufactured and supplied by OriGene under license from ERS. The kit is

designed based on the best knowledge of CRISPR technology. The system has been functionally validated for knocking-in the cassette downstream the native promoter. The efficiency of the knock-out varies due to the nature of the biology and the complexity of the

experimental process.

RefSeq: NM 001025366, NM 001025367, NM 001025368, NM 001025369, NM 001025370,

NM 001033756, NM 001171622, NM 001171623, NM 001171624, NM 001171625, NM 001171626, NM 001171627, NM 001171628, NM 001171629, NM 001171630, NM 001204384, NM 001204385, NM 001287044, NM 003376, NM 001317010

UniProt ID: P15692

Synonyms: MVCD1; VEGF; VPF

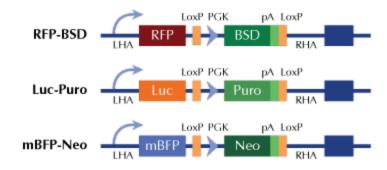


Summary:

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 additional isoforms. A recent study showed that a C-terminally extended isoform is produced by use of an alternative inframe 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]

Product images:

Donor Vector Edited Chromosome



RFP, Luc, and mBFP will be under native gene promoter