VEGF Recombinant Adenovirus

CATALOG NUMBER: ADV-101 **STORAGE:** -80ºC

QUANTITY AND CONCENTRATION: 50 µl, 1 x 10^{11} VP/mL in TBS containing 10% Glycerol

Background

Recombinant adenoviruses have tremendous potential in both research and therapeutic applications. There are numerous advantages in using an adenovirus to introduce genetic material into host cells. The permissive host cell range is very wide. The virus has been used to infect many mammalian cell types (both replicative and non-replicative) for high expression of the recombinant protein. Recombinant adenoviruses are especially useful for gene transfer and protein expression in cell lines that have low transfection efficiency with liposome. After entering cells, the virus remains epichromosomal (i.e. does not integrate into the host chromosome so does not activate or inactivate host genes). Recently, recombinant adenoviruses have been used to deliver RNAi into cells.

Angiogenesis is an essential biological process not only in embryogenesis but also in the progression of a variety of major diseases such as cancer, diabetes and inflammation. Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) family and its receptor system have been shown to be the fundamental regulator in the cell signaling of angiogenesis. The provided recombinant adenovirus contains mouse VEGF (164).

Safety Consideration

Remember that you will be working with samples containing infectious virus. Follow the recommended NIH guidelines for all materials containing BSL-2 organisms. Always wear gloves, use filtered tips and work under a biosafety hood.

Methods

The appropriate amount of viruses used for infecting cells is critical for the outcome of your experiments. If not enough virus is used, it will not give 100% of infection. If too much virus is used, it will cause cytotoxicity or other undesired effects. The amount of adenovirus cell surface receptors vary greatly among different cell types therefore the optimal concentration differs dramatically between cell types. A range of 10-200 MOI (multiplicity of infection) is used for most cell lines, but up to 1000 MOI may be used for lymphoid cell lines.

Traditionally, Infectivity particles are measured in culture by a plaque-forming unit assay (PFU) that scores the number of viral plaques as a function of dilution. In contrast to the 10-day infection of a classical plaque assay, Cell Biolabs' QuickTiter™ Adenovirus Titer Immunoassay Kit (Cat. #VPK-109) only requires 2-day infection, and there is no agar overlay step. The kit antibody against hexon protein recognizes all serotypes of adenovirus by immunocytochemistry (see Flow Chart).

Seed 293 cells in 24 or 12-well plate for 1 hr

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Prepare Adenovirus Serial Dilutions and Infect 293 cells for 48 hrs

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Anti-Hexon Immunocytochemistry Staining

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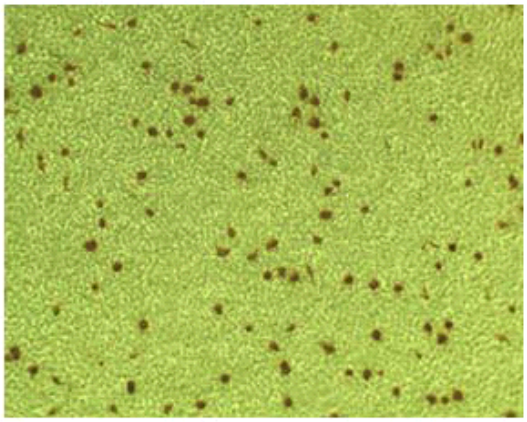
Count Positive Cells and Calculate Viral Titer



References

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2. Robbins, P. D., Tahara, H., and Ghivizzani, S. C. (1998) *Trends Biotechnol.* 16, 35-40.
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Recent Product Citations

1. Kelber, J.A. et al. (2012). KRas Induces a Src/PEAK1/ErbB2 Kinase Amplification Loop That Drives Metastatic Growth and Therapy Resistance in Pancreatic Cancer. *Cancer Res.* **72**: 2554-2654.
2. Qiu,X. et al.(2012). Combined Strategy of Mesenchymal Stem Cell Injection With Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Gene Therapy for the Treatment of Diabetes-Associated Erectile Dysfunction. *J Androl* **33**:37-44.
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4. Serban, D. et al. (2008). H-ras Regulates Angiogenesis and Vascular Permeability by Activation of Distinct Downstream Dffectors. *Circ. Res.* **102(11)**:1350-1358.
5. Stoletov, K. et al. (2007). High Resolution Imaging of the Dynamic Tumor Cell-Vascular Interface in Transparent Zebrafish. *PNAS.* **104**:17406-17411.

Warranty

This product is for RESEARCH USE ONLY; not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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