Angiogenesis, the development of new capillary networks from the normal vasculature, is a fundamental process during embryogenesis. In adulthood, angiogenesis contributes to corpus luteum formation, placental implantation and wound healing and is also required in some pathological conditions such as several intraocular syndromes, growth of solid tumors, and metastasis. Many factors are involved in the regulation of neovascularisation among which FGF-2 (fibroblast growth factor-2) and VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) are considered as key inducers. Their biological activity is highly controlled by extracellular matrix components and angiostatic factors. Better understanding of the molecular mechanisms regulating angiogenesis should contribute to the development of new molecules to be used for the treatment of neovascularisation-linked diseases [1)].

1)
Giese M, Turiello N, Molenda N, Palesch D, Meid A, Schroeder R, Basilico P, Benarafa C, Halatsch ME, Zimecki M, Westhoff MA, Wirtz CR, Burster T. Exogenous cathepsin G upregulates cell surface MHC class I molecules on immune and glioblastoma cells. Oncotarget. 2016 Oct 28. doi: 10.18632/oncotarget.12980. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 27806341.