

L-VEGF144

A previous study confirmed that a novel [splicing variant](#) of large vascular endothelial growth factor (L-VEGF) termed L-VEGF144, a nucleolus protein, is found in glioblastoma cells and specimens, but the actual biological function and clinical significance of L-VEGF144 remain unclear.

Cheng et al., analyzed the expression of L-VEGF144 in 68 glioblastoma multiforme specimens using reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction analysis.

The results showed that the high expression of L-VEGF144 was associated with a poor prognosis in the [bevacizumab](#) plus concurrent chemoradiotherapy with [temozolomide](#) treatment. In addition, they constructed a series truncated and mutant form of L-VEGF144 to confirm that exon 6a of L-VEGF144 is able to engage in the nuclear importation and found that 8 lysines within exon 6a play a critical role in the nucleolus aggregation of L-VEGF144. Also, the transfection of the L-VEGF144 increased the number of nucleoli. Furthermore, the recombinant protein Flag-L-VEGF144 and commercial VEGF protein have similar growth stimulatory activities in terms of inducing glioblastoma cell proliferation in vitro.

Taken together, these results indicated that the expression of L-VEGF144 could potentially serve as an independent indicator of poor prognosis in bevacizumab treatment ¹⁾.

¹⁾

Cheng WY, Shen CC, Chiao MT, Liang YJ, Mao TF, Liu BS, Chen JP. High expression of a novel splicing variant of VEGF, L-VEGF144 in glioblastoma multiforme is associated with a poorer prognosis in bevacizumab treatment. J Neurooncol. 2018 Jun 16. doi: 10.1007/s11060-018-2928-z. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 29909500.

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