

Human ANG2 / Angiopoietin-2 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10691-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

AGPT2; ANG2; Angiopoietin-2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human Angiopoietin 2 (NP_001138.1) (Met 1-Phe 496) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 92 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

1. Measured by its ability to bind recombinant human Tie2-His in a functional ELISA
2. Measured by its ability to bind recombinant human Tie2-Fch in a functional ELISA.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Predicted N terminal: Tyr 19

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human Ang2 consists of 489 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 56.4 kDa. As a result of glycosylation, the rhAng2 migrates as approximately 63.5 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile 2mM MOPS, 15mM NaCl, .5% CHAPS, pH 7.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Stability & Storage:

Samples are stable for twelve months from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C.

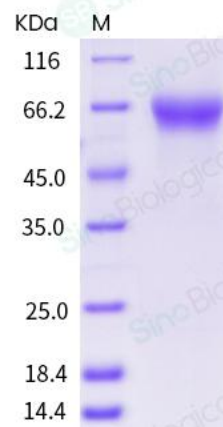
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Angiopoietin-2 (ANG 2, or ANGPT2), is a member of the ANG family, which plays an important role in angiogenesis during the development and growth of human cancers. Both ANGPT-1 and ANGPT-2 appear to bind to the tyrosine kinase receptor, Tie-2, found primarily on the luminal surface of endothelial cells. ANG-2's role in angiogenesis generally is considered as an antagonist for ANG1, inhibiting ANG1-promoted Tie2 signaling, which is critical for blood vessel maturation and stabilization. ANG-2 modulates angiogenesis in a cooperative manner with another important angiogenic factor, vascular endothelial growth factor A. Genetic studies have revealed that ANG-2 also is critical in lymphangiogenesis during development. ANG-2 has multiple physiologic effects that regulate vascular tone, hormone secretion, tissue growth and neural activity. Several reports indicate that ANG-2 can induce neovascularization in experimental systems due to the expression of different growth factors such as angiopoietin 2, vascular endothelial factor, and its receptor, fibroblast growth factor, platelet derived growth factor, transforming growth factor beta and epidermal growth factor. In addition, ANG-2 is strongly expressed in the vasculature of many tumors and it has been suggested that ANG-2 may act synergistically with other cytokines such as vascular endothelial growth factor to promote tumor-associated Angiogenesis and tumor progression.

References

1. Thomas M, et al. (2009) The role of the Angiopoietins in vascular morphogenesis. *Angiogenesis*. 12(2): 125-37.
2. Hu B, et al. (2009) Angiopoietin-2: development of inhibitors for cancer therapy. *Curr Oncol Rep*. 11(2): 111-6.
3. Fiedler U, et al. (2006) Angiopoietins: a link between angiogenesis and inflammation. *Trends Immunol*. 27: 552-8.