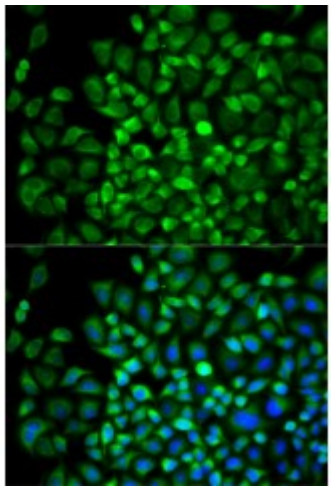
Anti-ANGPTL4 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes a glycosylated, secreted protein containing a C-terminal fibrinogen domain. The encoded protein is induced by peroxisome proliferation activators and functions as a serum hormone that regulates glucose homeostasis, lipid metabolism, and insulin sensitivity. This protein can also act as an apoptosis survival factor for vascular endothelial cells and can prevent metastasis by inhibiting vascular growth and tumor cell invasion. The C-terminal domain may be proteolytically-cleaved from the full-length secreted protein. Decreased expression of this gene has been associated with type 2 diabetes. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. This gene was previously referred to as ANGPTL2 but has been renamed ANGPTL4.

Model	STJ115386
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 26-406 of human ANGPTL4 (NP_647475.1).
Gene ID	51129
Gene Symbol	ANGPTL4
Dilution range	IF 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Expressed at high levels in the placenta, heart, liver, muscle, pancreas and lung but expressed poorly in the brain and kidney
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Angiopoietin-related protein 4 Angiopoietin-like protein 4 Hepatic fibrinogen/angiopoietin-related protein HFARP
Molecular Weight	45.214 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:16039OMIM:605910Reactome:R-HSA-1989781
Alternative Names	Angiopoietin-related protein 4 Angiopoietin-like protein 4 Hepatic fibrinogen/angiopoietin-related protein HFARP
Function	Protein with hypoxia-induced expression in endothelial cells, May act as a regulator of angiogenesis and modulate tumorigenesis, Inhibits proliferation, migration, and tubule formation of endothelial cells and reduces vascular leakage, May exert a protective function on endothelial cells through an endocrine action, It is directly involved in regulating glucose homeostasis, lipid metabolism, and insulin sensitivity, In response to hypoxia, the unprocessed form of the protein accumulates in the subendothelial extracellular matrix (ECM), The matrix-associated and immobilized unprocessed form limits the formation of actin stress fibers and focal contacts in the adhering endothelial cells and inhibits their adhesion, It also decreases motility of endothelial cells and inhibits the sprouting and tube formation ,
Cellular Localization	Secreted,
Post-translational Modifications	N-glycosylated,