

32-20587: Recombinant Human ANG-2(Discontinued)

Alternative Name : Angiopoietin-2, ANGPT2

Description

Source:CHO cells

ANG-2 binds to the endothelial cell specific receptor Tie-2, but, in contrast to ANG-1, does not induce tyrosine phosphorylation. Consequently, ANG-2 modulates ANG-1 activation of Tie-2 and, depending on the physiological and biochemical environment, can act either as an agonist or antagonist of Tie-2 induced angiogenesis. The signaling interactions of ANG-1, ANG-2 and Tie-2, along with less characterized ANG-3 and ANG-4, are required for embryonic and adult angiogenesis. Physiologically, ANG-1 and ANG-2 are associated with sprouting, tube formation, and structural integrity of newly formed blood vessels. Mature human ANG-2 is a secreted protein containing 480 amino acid residues. ANG-2 is composed of an alpha-helix-rich "coiled coil" N-terminal domain and fibrinogen-like C-terminal domain. ANG-2 exists predominantly in the form of a disulfide-linked dimer. Recombinant Human ANG-2 is a C-terminal histidine-tagged glycoprotein which migrates with an apparent molecular mass of 60.0 – 70.0 kDa by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions. Sequencing analysis shows an N-terminal sequence starting with residue 68 (D) of the ANG-2 precursor protein. The calculated molecular weight of Recombinant Human ANG-2 is 50.1 kDa.

Product Info

Amount : 5 µg / 20 µg

Purification : Purity: >= 95% by SDS-PAGE gel and HPLC analyses.

Content : This recombinant protein is supplied in lyophilized form.

Amino Acid : DAPLEYDDSV QRLQVLENIM ENNTQWLMKL ENYIQDNMCK EMVEIQQNAV QNQTAVMIEI
GTNLLNQTA E QTRKLT DVEA QVLNQTTRE LQLEHSLST NKLEKQILDQ TSEINKLQDK
NSFLEKKVLA MEDKHIIQLQ SIKEEKDQLQ VLVSKQNSII EEELEKKIVTA TVNNSVLQKQ
QHDLMETVNN LLTMMSTSNS AKDPTVAKEE QISFRDCAEV FKSGHTTNGI YTLTFPNSTE
EIKAYCDMEA GGGGWTIIQR REDGSVDFQR TWKEYKVGFG NPSGEYWLGN EFVSQLTNQQ
RYVLKIHLKD WEGNEAYSLY EHFYLSSEEL NYRIHLKGLT GTAGKISSIS QPGNDFSTKD
GDNDKCICKC SQMLTGGWWF DACGPSNLNG MYYPQRQNTN KFNIGIKWYYW KSGSYSLKAT
TMMIRPADFH HHHHH

Application Note

Determined by its ability to stimulate tubulogenesis in HUVEC cells using a concentration of 0.2 µg/ml