Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-01065)

Anti-Angiopoietin-2 Antibody (7Q134)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	7Q134
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:

1. Immunofluorescence staining of Human Ang2 in A549 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human Ang2 monoclonal antibody (1:300) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 549-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (red) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).
2. Anti-Ang2 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution.
-Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate.
-Lane B: A549 Whole Cell lysate.
-Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.
-Secondary
-Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.
-Developed using the Odyssey technique.
-Performed under reducing conditions.
-Predicted band size:57 kDa.
-Observed band size:70 kDa.
3. Ang2 was immunoprecipitated using:
-Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate.
-Lane B:0.5 mg A549 Whole Cell Lysate.
-Lane C:0.5 mg 293T Whole Cell Lysate.
-0.5 µL anti-Ang2 rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 µl of 50 % Protein G agarose.
-Primary antibody:
-Anti-Ang2 rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:500 dilution.
-Secondary antibody:
-Dylight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution.
-Developed using the odyssey technique.
-Performed under reducing conditions.
-Predicted band size: 57 kDa.
-Observed band size: 57 kDa

Application:	ICC/IF,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:1000; ICC-IF: 1:100-1:500; IP: 0.2-1 μL/mg of lysate

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human Angiopoietin-2 / ANG 2 protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Biology Area:	Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

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.

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