

## ANGPT2/Angiopoietin-2 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

### General Information

Synonyms:	Angiopoietin-2;AGPT2;angiopoietin 2;ANG2
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the human Angiopoietin 2 (NP_001138.1) (Met 1-Phe 496) was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Tyr 19
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	O15123-1
Molecular Weight:	81.6 kDa (predicted); 110-115 kDa (reducing condition, due to glycosylation)

### QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant human Angiopoietin-2 at 10 µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind Human Tie2 / Fc chimera with a range of 0.2-20 µg/ml.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile 20mM MOPS, 150mM NaCl, 0.2% CHAPS, pH7.0, 5% Trehalose, 5% Mannitol, 0.01% Tween-80.

### Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.
Stability & Storage:	It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots. <small>Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.</small>
Shipping:	In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein 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 angiotensin 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.

### Reference

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- Escobar E,et al.(2004) Angiotensin II, cell proliferation and angiogenesis regulator: biologic and therapeutic implications in cancer. *Curr Vasc Pharmacol*. 2(4): 385-99.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481