

## Recombinant Mouse Angiopoietin-2/ANG2 (C-Fc)

**Catalog No.** PKSM041414

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

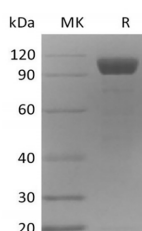
### Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	AGPT2;ANG2;ANG-2;angiopoietin 2;Angiopoietin-2;angiopoietin-2a;angiopoietin-2B;angiopoitin 2;ANGPT2;Tie2-ligand
<b>Species</b>	Mouse
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Tyr19-Phe496
<b>Accession</b>	O35608
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	81.4 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	90-120 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-Fc

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### Background

Angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2; also ANGPT2) is a secreted glycoprotein that plays a complex role in angiogenesis and

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inflammation. Both Ang-2 and the related Angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1) are ligands for the receptor tyrosine kinase Tie-2. While Ang-1 is a potent Tie 2 agonist, Ang-2 may act as either a Tie-2 antagonist or agonist, depending upon its state of multimerization. The higher the order of oligomer, the more effective Ang-2 becomes as a Tie-2 agonist. The short isoform appears to block the binding of either Ang-1 or full-length Ang-2 to Tie-2. Ang-2 functions as a pro-angiogenic factor, although it can also induce EC death and vessel regression. Upon its release from quiescent EC, it regulates vascular remodeling by promoting EC survival, proliferation, and migration and destabilizing the interaction between EC and perivascular cells. 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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