

Human ANGPTL4 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10563-H07H



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

ANGPTL4, ARP4, HFARP, PGAR

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human ANGPTL4 (Q9BY76) (Pro166-Ser406) was expressed with an N-terminal polyhistidine tag.

Source: Human

Expression Host: Human Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: His

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human ANGPTL4 comprises 261 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 29.5 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 35 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

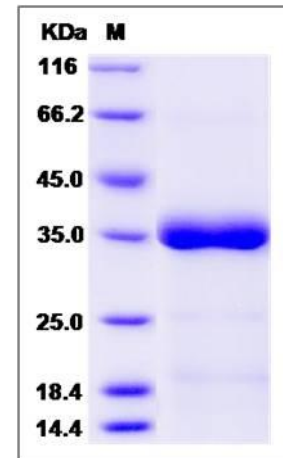
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

ANGPTL4, also known as ANGPTL2, is a protein with hypoxia-induced expression in endothelial cells. It may play a role in several cancers and it also has been shown to prevent the metastatic process by inhibiting vascular activity as well as tumor cell motility and invasiveness. ANGPTL4 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). ANGPTL4 inhibits proliferation, migration, and tubule formation of endothelial cells and reduces vascular leakage. It may act as a regulator of angiogenesis and modulate tumorigenesis. Inhibits proliferation, migration, and tubule formation of endothelial cells and reduces vascular leakage. It may also exert a protective function on endothelial cells through an endocrine action.

References

1. Lichtenstein L. et al., 2010, Cell metabolism. 12 (6): 580-92.
2. Terada S. et al., 2011, Cancer Cell. 19 (3): 297-9.
3. Zhu PC. et al., 2011, Cancer Cell. 19 (3): 401-15.

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