

Functional Angiotensin-2 (human) Antibody, mAb (recombinant) (blocking)
Catalog # ADP0004

Specification

Functional Angiotensin-2 (human) Antibody, mAb (recombinant) (blocking) - Product Information

<p>Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Isotype Gene Source Application Note</p>	<p>E Q15123 Human CHO Cells Monoclonal Human IgG2λ. Human ,E,Functional Applicational, Inhibits the binding of human angiotensin-2 to human Tie-2. ND50= 600-800ng/ml (for 10ng/ml of Angioten- sin-2),ND50 50% neutralizing dose of antibody for a given concentration of ligand (here human Angiotensin-2). 56919 anti-Angiotensin- 2 (human), mAb (rec.) (blocking) (Angy-1-4) is composed of human variable regions (VH and VL) (λ-chain) of immunoglobulin fused to the human IgG2 Fc domain.</p>
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Calculated MW
Description

Functional Angiotensin-2 (human) Antibody, mAb (recombinant) (blocking) - Additional Information

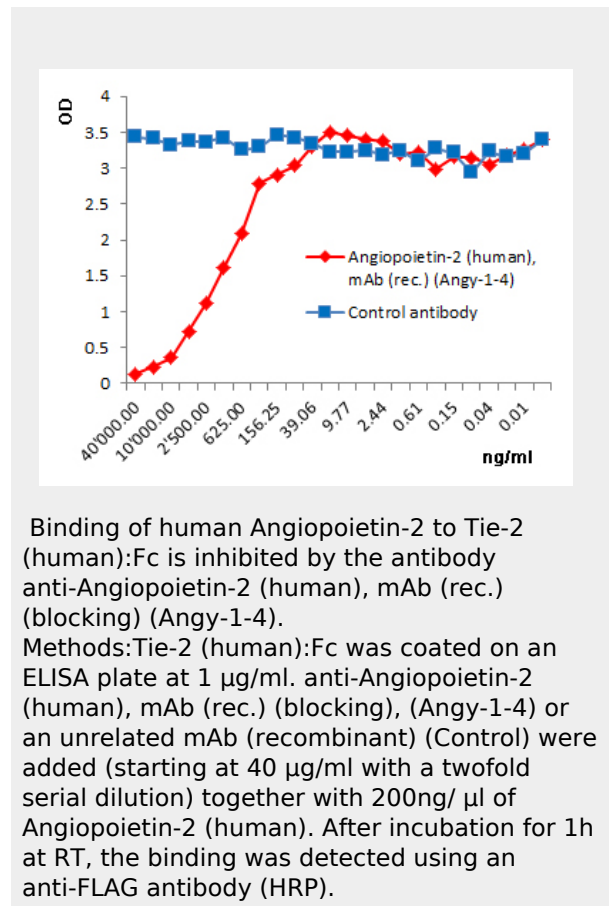
Gene ID 285

Other Names

Ang-2; Ang2; Angpt2; Agpt2

Target/Specificity

Recognizes human angiotensin-2. Does not recognize mouse angiotensin-2 and human angiotensin-1.



Binding of human Angiotensin-2 to Tie-2 (human):Fc is inhibited by the antibody anti-Angiotensin-2 (human), mAb (rec.) (blocking) (Angy-1-4).
Methods:Tie-2 (human):Fc was coated on an ELISA plate at 1 µg/ml. anti-Angiotensin-2 (human), mAb (rec.) (blocking), (Angy-1-4) or an unrelated mAb (recombinant) (Control) were added (starting at 40 µg/ml with a twofold serial dilution) together with 200ng/ µl of Angiotensin-2 (human). After incubation for 1h at RT, the binding was detected using an anti-FLAG antibody (HRP).

Functional Angiotensin-2 (human) Antibody, mAb (recombinant) (blocking) - Background

Angiotensin-1 (Ang-1) and Angiotensin-2 (Ang-2) are closely related secreted ligands which bind with similar affinity to Tie-2. Tie-2 and angiotensins have been shown to play critical roles in embryogenic angiogenesis and in maintaining the integrity of the adult vasculature. Ang-1 activates Tie-2 signaling on endothelial cells to promote chemotaxis, cell survival, cell sprouting, vessel growth and stabilization. Ang-2 has been identified as a secreted protein ligand of Tie-2 and has alternatively been reported to be an antagonist for Ang-1 induced Tie-2 signaling as well as an agonist for Tie-2 signaling, depending on the cell context. anti-Angiotensin-2 (human), mAb (rec.) (blocking) (Angy-1-4) is an antibody developed by antibody phage display technology using a human naive antibody gene library. These libraries consist of scFv (single chain fragment variable) composed of VH (variable domain of the

Format

Liquid. In PBS containing 10% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide.

Reconstitution & Storage

Stable for at least 1 year after receipt when stored at -20°C.

Precautions

Functional Angiopoietin-2 (human) Antibody, mAb (recombinant) (blocking) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Functional Angiopoietin-2 (human) Antibody, mAb (recombinant) (blocking) - Protein Information

Name ANGPT2

Function

Binds to TEK/TIE2, competing for the ANGPT1 binding site, and modulating ANGPT1 signaling. Can induce tyrosine phosphorylation of TEK/TIE2 in the absence of ANGPT1. In the absence of angiogenic inducers, such as VEGF, ANGPT2-mediated loosening of cell-matrix contacts may induce endothelial cell apoptosis with consequent vascular regression. In concert with VEGF, it may facilitate endothelial cell migration and proliferation, thus serving as a permissive angiogenic signal.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Functional Angiopoietin-2 (human) Antibody, mAb (recombinant) (blocking) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

human immunoglobulin heavy chain) and VL (variable domain of the human immunoglobulin light chain) connected by a polypeptide linker. The antibody fragments are displayed on the surface of filamentous bacteriophage (M13). This scFv was selected by affinity selection on antigen in a process termed panning. Multiple rounds of panning are performed to enrich for antigen-specific scFv-phage. Monoclonal antibodies are subsequently identified by screening after each round of selection. The selected monoclonal scFv is cloned into an appropriate vector containing a Fc portion of interest and then produced in mammalian cells to generate an IgG like scFv-Fc fusion protein.