

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

ANGPT1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-62625

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

Description

Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat

Immunogen Recombinant fusion protein of human ANGPT1 (NP 001186788.1).

Host Rabbit Isotype IgG

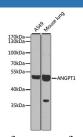
Purification Affinity purification

Buffer Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Recommended Dilution Applications

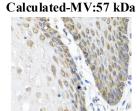
WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC 1:50-1:100

Data

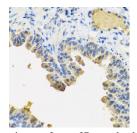


ANGPT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

Observed-MV:51 kDa



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat lung using ANGPT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human esophagus using ANGPT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse lung using ANGPT1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

Preparation & Storage

Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Storage

Shipping The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the

temperature recommended.

Background

For Research Use Only

Elabscience Bionovation Inc.



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This gene encodes a secreted glycoprotein that belongs to the angiopoietin family. Members of this family play important roles in vascular development and angiogenesis. All angiopoietins bind with similar affinity to an endothelial cell-specific tyrosine-protein kinase receptor. The protein encoded by this gene is a secreted glycoprotein that activates the receptor by inducing its tyrosine phosphorylation. It plays a critical role in mediating reciprocal interactions between the endothelium and surrounding matrix and mesenchyme and inhibits endothelial permeability. The protein also contributes to blood vessel maturation and stability, and may be involved in early development of the heart. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

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Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623 Web:<u>w w w .elabscience.com</u>

Tel: 1-832-243-6086 Email:techsupport@elabscience.com