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Recombinant Human Tie-2 (C-Fc)

Catalog Number: PKSH033870

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

Description		
Species	Human	
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Tie-2 protein Ala23-Lys745, with an C-terminal Fc	
Calculated MW	107.4 kDa	
Observed MW	120-150 kDa	
Accession	NP_000450.2	
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity	
Properties		
Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.	
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.	
Storage	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 $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.	
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.	
	Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants	
	before lyophilization.	
	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.	
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.	

Data

kDa	MK	R
170		-
130		100
95		198
72		
55		
43		
34	-	

> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

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Tie-1/Tie (tyrosine kinase with Ig and EGF homology domains 1) and Tie-2/Tek comprise a receptor tyrosine kinase (RT K) subfamily with unique structural characteristics: two immunoglobulin-like domains flanking three epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains and followed by three fibronectin type III-like repeats in the extracellular region and a split tyrosine kinase domain in the cytoplasmic region. These receptors are expressed primarily on endothelial and hematopoietic progenitor cells and play critical roles in angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and hematopoiesis. Human Tie-2 cDNA encodes a 1124 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with an 18 residue putative signal peptide, a 727 residue extracellular domain and a 354 residue cytoplasmic domain. Two ligands, angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1) and angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2), which bind Tie-2 with high-affinity have been identified. Ang-2 has been reported to act as an antagonist for Ang-1. Mice engineered to overexpress Ang-2 or to lack Ang-1 or Tie-2 display similar angiogenesis defects.