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Recombinant Mouse ANGPTL4 protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PDMM100211

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

Description

Species Mouse

Source HEK293 Cells-derived Mouse ANGPTL4 protein Lys167-Ser410, with an C-terminal

Calculated MW 26.7 kDa Observed MW 38 kDa Accession Q9Z1P8

Not validated for activity **Bio-activity**

Properties

> 90% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. **Purity**

Endotoxin < 1.0 EU/mg 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

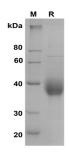
reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Shipping This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%

Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of

0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Mouse ANGPTL4 proteins, $2\mu g$ /lane of Recombinant Mouse ANGPTL4 proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 38 KD.

Background

For Research Use Only

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Angiopoietin-related protein 4 (ANGPTL4) is a secreted protein and contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain. The protein may act as a regulator of angiogenesis and modulate tumorigenesis. It inhibits proliferation, migration, and tubule formation of endothelial cells and reduces vascular leakage. ANGPTL4 may exert a protective function on endothelial cells through an endocrine action. It is directly involved in regulating glucose homeostasis, lipid metabolism, and insulin sensitivity (By similarity). In response to hypoxia, the unprocessed form of the protein accumulates in the subendothelial extracellular matrix (ECM). The matrix-associated and immobilized unprocessed form limits the formation of actin stress fibers and focal contacts in the adhering endothelial cells and inhibits their adhesion. It also decreases motility of endothelial cells and inhibits the sprouting and tube formation.

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