

Product Name: Recombinant Human ANGPTL4 (N-6His)
Catalog #: PHH2070

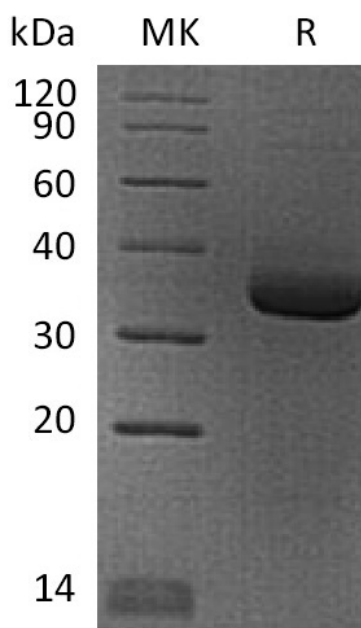


Summary

Name	Angiotensin-Related Protein 4/ANGPTL4
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Angiotensin Like Protein 4 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Pro166-Ser406 is expressed with a 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Accession #	Q9BY76
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	27.9 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 100mM NaCl, pH7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Angiopoietin-related protein 4; 425O18-1; Angiopoietin-like protein 4; Fasting-induced adipose factor; Hepatic fibrinogen/angiopoietin-related protein; HFARP; Secreted protein Bk89; Angptl4; Farp; Fiaf; Ng27

Background

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.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.