

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

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| <b>Target</b>                           | ANG1   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | AGP1;AGPT;ANG1   |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant human ANG1 protein with C-terminal human Fc tag  |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | Under development  |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | O76062   |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293   |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-Human Fc Tag   |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | ANG1(Tyr378-Tyr418) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)  |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 40.04 kDa after removal of the signal peptide.   |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.   |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.  |
| <b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>           | Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.  |
| <b>Background</b>                       | This gene encodes a secreted glycoprotein that belongs to the angiotensin family. Members of this family play important roles in vascular development and angiogenesis. All angiotensins 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. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only  |
| <b>Conjugate</b>                        | Unconjugated   |

