



Tie-2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13701
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TEK
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TIE2. AA range:1068-1117
Specificity	Tie-2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Tie-2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TEK;Angiopoietin 1 receptor;Angiopoietin-1 receptor;CD202B;EC:2.7.10.1;Tie-2;TIE2;VMCM;VMCM1;Endothelial tyrosine kinase;Tunica interna endothelial cell kinase;Tyrosine kinase with Ig and EGF homology domains-2;Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor TEK;Tyrosine-protein kinase receptor
Observed Band	160kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	160kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell junction . Cell junction, focal adhesion . Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Secreted . Recruited to cell-cell contacts in quiescent endothelial cells (PubMed:18425120, PubMed:18425119). Colocalizes with the actin cytoskeleton and at actin stress fibers during cell spreading. Recruited to the lower surface of migrating cells, especially the rear end of the cell. Proteolytic processing gives rise to a soluble extracellular domain that is secreted (PubMed:11806244). .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in umbilical vein endothelial cells. Proteolytic processing gives rise to a soluble extracellular domain that is detected in blood plasma (at protein level). Predominantly expressed in endothelial cells and their progenitors, the angioblasts. Has been directly found in placenta and lung, with a lower level in umbilical vein endothelial cells, brain and kidney.



Function

catalytic activity:ATP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine = ADP + a [protein]-L-tyrosine phosphate.,disease:Defects in TEK are a cause of dominantly inherited venous malformations (VMCM) [MIM:600195]; an error of vascular morphogenesis characterized by dilated, serpiginous channels.,function:This protein is a protein tyrosine-kinase transmembrane receptor for angiopoietin 1. It may constitute the earliest mammalian endothelial cell lineage marker. Probably regulates endothelial cell proliferation, differentiation and guides the proper patterning of endothelial cells during blood vessel formation.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family.,similarity:Belongs to the protein kinase superfamily. Tyr protein kinase family. Tie subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 protein kinase domain.,similarity:Contains 2 Ig-like C2-type (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,similarity:Cont

Background

This gene encodes a receptor that belongs to the protein tyrosine kinase Tie2 family. The encoded protein possesses a unique extracellular region that contains two immunoglobulin-like domains, three epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains and three fibronectin type III repeats. The ligand angiopoietin-1 binds to this receptor and mediates a signaling pathway that functions in embryonic vascular development. Mutations in this gene are associated with inherited venous malformations of the skin and mucous membranes. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Additional alternatively spliced transcript variants of this gene have been described, but their full-length nature is not known. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2014],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images