



ANGPTL4 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 36-238

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	ELISA: (direct and indirect: 1:2,000-1:5,000). Western Blot: (1:2,000-1:5,000 using ECL; suggested blocking and dilution buffer is PBST containing 0.05% Tween 20 and 5% skim milk; suggested incubation time is 1 hour at room temperature). Optimal conditions must be determined individually for each application.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	Recognizes human ANGPTL4. Detects a band of ~35kDa and 62kDa by Western blot.
IMMUNOGEN:	Recombinant human ANGPTL4.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Liquid. 0.2um-filtered solution in PBS, pH 7.4. Contains no preservatives.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Stable for at least 6 months after receipt when stored at -20°C.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	Angiopoietin-like Protein 4; FIAF; Fasting-induced Adipose Factor; HFARP; Hepatic Fibrinogen/Angiopoietin-related Protein
ACCESSION NO.:	Q9BY76
PROTEIN GI NO.:	25008123
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	ANGPTL4
GENE ID:	51129

Background

BACKGROUND:	ANGPTL4 mainly expressed in endothelial cells (hypoxia-induced). Regulates angiogenesis and modulates tumorigenesis and directly regulates lipid, glucose, and energy metabolism. Inhibits proliferation, migration, and tubule formation of endothelial cells and reduces vascular leakage. ANGPTL4 is a protein consisting of an N-terminal coiled-coil domain and a C-terminal fibrinogen-like domain (FLD). Both domains have distinct biological functions. The coiled-coil domain is responsible for the inhibitory effects on lipoprotein lipase (LPL) converting the active form of LPL into an inactive form, and the FLD domain mediates its antiangiogenic functions. The coiled coil and the FLD domains are separated by a short linker that can be cleaved after secretion. ANGPTL4 appears on the cell surface as the full-length form, where it can be released by heparin treatment. ANGPTL4 protein is then proteolytically cleaved by proprotein convertases (PCs), including furin, PC5/6, paired basic amino acid-cleaving enzyme 4, and PC7.
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