

Angiotensin-Like Protein 4 Human HEK293

Product Data Sheet

Type: Recombinant	Cat. No.:	
Source: HEK293	RD172073025-HEK	(0.025 mg)
Species: Human	RD172073100-HEK	(0.1 mg)
Other names: Angiotensin-related protein 4, Hepatic fibrinogen/angiotensin-related protein, HFARP, ANGPTL4, ARP4, HFARP, PGAR, PP1158, PSEC0166, UNQ171/PRO197, FIAF		

Description

Total 392 AA. MW: 44.2 kDa (calculated). UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot Q9BY76 with C-Terminal Flag-tag, 11 extra AA (highlighted).

Introduction to the Molecule

Angiotensin-like protein 4 (ANGPTL4) is a secreted 50 kD protein that modulates the disposition of circulating triglycerides (TG) by inhibiting lipoprotein lipase (LPL). ANGPTL4 was identified as a gene that is induced by fasting, and during 3T3-L1 preadipocyte differentiation, and was thus named HFARP (hepatic fibrinogen/angiotensin-related protein), FIAF (fasting-induced adipose factor), and PGAR (PPAR-angiotensin related). It is one of the seven members of the angiotensin-like family. Angptl4 is expressed ubiquitously, predominantly in adipose tissue, liver, placenta, myocardium, keratinocytes, podocytes, intestine, and pituitary gland. ANGPTL4 is a fusion protein consisting of an N-terminal coiled-coil domain and a C-terminal fibrinogen-like domain. These two domains have been shown to have distinct biological functions. The N-terminal domain is responsible for the inhibitory effects on LPL, converting the active form of LPL into an inactive form, and the C-terminus mediates its antiangiogenic functions. Interestingly, these two domains are separated by a short linker that can be cleaved after secretion. Upon secretion into the circulation, ANGPTL4 is cleaved into an N-terminal domain and a C-terminal fibrinogen-like domain. The N-terminal peptide circulates as an oligomer, and the fibrinogen-like domain circulates as a monomer. The N-terminal domain of ANGPTL4 interacts directly but transiently with LPL, triggering a stable conformational switch in LPL that irreversibly inactivates the enzyme. Cleavage of ANGPTL4 appears to be tissue-dependent in humans; liver secretes cleaved ANGPTL4, whereas adipose tissue secretes the full-length form. In mice the full-length form of ANGPTL4 is physically associated with HDL, whereas truncated ANGPTL4 is associated with low density lipoprotein. In humans, both full-length and truncated ANGPTL4 are associated with HDL. ANGPTL4 expression is upregulated by fasting, free fatty acids, PARR agonists, acute phase response, glucocorticoids, and downregulated by insulin. ANGPTL4 has been implicated in a variety of diseases, including cardiovascular disease, cancer metastasis, obesity, diabetes, wound repair, inflammation, arthritis and nephrotic syndrome. Serum or plasma levels were determined in a limited number of studies. ANGPTL4 serum levels display high variability between individuals ranging from 2 to 158 ng/ml. In post-heparin plasma, ANGPTL4 is increased. ANGPTL4 correlates positively with age, body fat mass, waist-hip-ratio and free fatty acids but negatively with plasma high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. No correlation with triglycerides was observed in one study. ANGPTL4 is a positive acute phase protein and its increase could contribute to the hypertriglyceridemia that characteristically occurs during the acute phase response by inhibiting LPL activity.

Research topic

Energy metabolism and body weight regulation

Amino Acid Sequence

GPVQSKSPRF ASWDEMNVLA HGLLQLGQGL REHAERTRSQ LSALERRLSA CGSACQGTEG STDLPLAPES RVDPEVLHSL
 QTQLKAQNSR IQQLFHKVAQ QQRHLEKQHL RIQHLQSQFG LLDHKHLDHE VAKPARRKRL PEMAQPVDPA HNVSRHLRLP
 RDCQELFQVG ERQSGLFQIQ PQGSPFFLVN CKMTSDGGWT VIQRRHDGSV DFNRPWYAYK AGFGDPHGEF WLGLEKVHSI
 TGDRNSRLAV QLRDWDGNAE LLQFSVHLGG EDTAYSLQLT APVAGQLGAT TVPPSGLSVP FSTWDQDHDH RRDKNCAKSL
 SGGWWFGTCS HSNLNGQYFR SIPQQRQKLG KGIWKTWRG RYYPQLQATM LIQPMAAEAA S **AAADYKDDD DK**

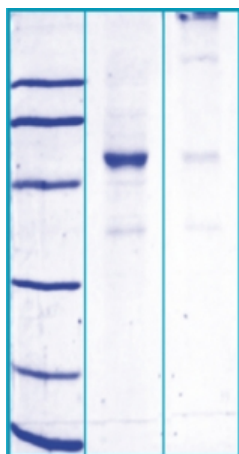
Source

HEK293

Purity

Purity as determined by densitometric image analysis: >90%

SDS-PAGE gel



- 12% SDS-PAGE separation of Human ANGPTL4
1. M.W. marker - 14, 21, 31, 45, 66, 97 kDa
 2. reduced and heated sample, 10µg/lane
 3. non-reduced and non-heated sample, 10µg/lane

Endotoxin

< 1.0 EU/ug

Formulation

Filtered (0.4 µm) and lyophilized in 0.5 mg/mL in 0.05 M phosphate buffer, 0.075 M NaCl, pH 7.4

Reconstitution

Add deionized water to prepare a working stock solution of approximately 0.5 mg/mL and let the lyophilized pellet dissolve completely. Product is not sterile! Please filter the product by an appropriate sterile filter before using it in the cell culture.

Shipping

At ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store the product at the temperature recommended below.

Storage, Stability/Shelf Life

Store lyophilized protein at -80°C. Lyophilized protein remains stable until the expiry date when stored at -80°C. Aliquot reconstituted protein to avoid repeated freezing/thawing cycles and store at -80°C for long term storage. Reconstituted protein can be stored at 4°C for a limited period of time; it does not show any change after one week at 4°C.

Quality Control Test

- BCA to determine quantity of the protein.
- SDS PAGE to determine purity of the protein.
- LAL to determine quantity of endotoxin.

Applications

Cell culture and/or animal studies, ELISA, Western blotting

Note

This product is intended for research use only.

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