

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human/Rat
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Angiogenin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Angiogenin Gln25-Pro147 Accession # Q53X86
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

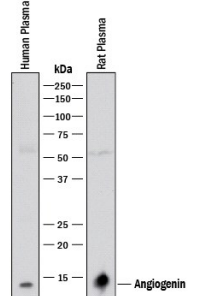
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.5 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human prostate cancer tissue
<b>Simple Western</b>	5 µg/mL	See Below

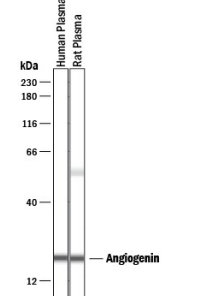
## DATA

**Western Blot**



**Detection of Human and Rat Angiogenin by Western Blot.** Western blot shows human plasma and rat plasma. PVDF membrane was probed with 0.5 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Rat Angiogenin Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF265) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for Angiogenin at approximately 14 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

**Simple Western**



**Detection of Human and Rat Angiogenin by Simple Western™.** Simple Western lane view shows human plasma and rat plasma, loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for Angiogenin at approximately 20 kDa (as indicated) using 5 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Rat Angiogenin Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF265) followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF109). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Angiogenin was initially purified from serum-free media conditioned by growth of a human adenocarcinoma cell line HT-29 based on its ability to initiate vascularization in the chicken embryo chorioallantoic membrane. A number of other tumor, as well as normal, cell lines can also secrete Angiogenin. In addition, Angiogenin is present in normal human plasma at levels as high as 60-120 ng/mL. Unlike other angiogenic factors such as FGF, Angiogenin is neither mitogenic nor chemotactic for vascular endothelial cells *in vitro*. However, Angiogenin can stimulate capillary and umbilical vein endothelial cells to produce diacylglycerol and secrete prostacyclin by phospholipase activation. Angiogenin, absorbed on plastic, can also support endothelial and fibroblast cell adhesion and spreading.

Surprisingly, Angiogenin has been found to be a member of the ribonuclease superfamily with approximately 35% sequence similarity at the amino acid level with pancreatic RNase. Angiogenin exhibits ribonucleolytic activity that is distinctly different than that of pancreatic RNase A. The ribonucleolytic activity of Angiogenin toward most RNase A substrates is much lower than that of RNase A. Nevertheless, the ribonucleolytic activity of Angiogenin is essential to its angiogenic activity since inhibition of the Angiogenin RNase activity will also abolish angiogenesis activity. Similar to several members of the RNase superfamily, Angiogenin is a cytotoxic agent that can abolish cellular protein synthesis. It has been demonstrated that Angiogenin-dependent protein synthesis inhibition can be attributed to the function of Angiogenin as a cytotoxic tRNA-specific RNAase.

A cell-surface Angiogenin binding protein has been purified and characterized. Tryptic peptide mapping and sequence analysis indicate that this binding protein is a member of the actin family.