

#### DESCRIPTION

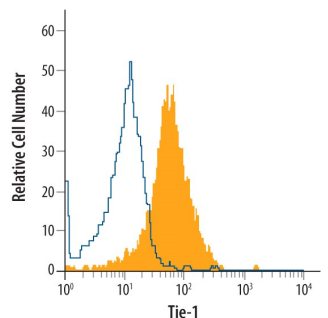
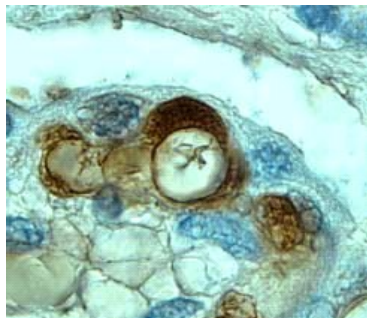
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Tie-1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Tie-1 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Tie-2 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Tie-1 Ala22-Gln760 Accession # P35590
<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 either lyophilized or 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human Tie-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 619-TI)
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	2.5 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
<b>CyTOF-ready</b>	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

#### DATA

<p><b>Flow Cytometry</b></p> 	<p><b>Detection of Tie-1 in HUVEC Human Cells by Flow Cytometry.</b> HUVEC human umbilical vein endothelial cells were stained with Goat Anti-Human Tie-1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF619, filled histogram) or control antibody (Catalog # AB-108-C, open histogram), followed by Phycoerythrin-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # F0107).</p>	<p><b>Immunohistochemistry</b></p> 	<p><b>Tie-1 in Human Placenta.</b> Tie-1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human placenta using 8 µg/mL Goat Anti-Human Tie-1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF619) overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained with the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell &amp; Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for <a href="#">Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections</a>.</p>
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#### 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

Tie-1/Tie (tyrosine kinase with Ig and EGF homology domains 1) and Tie-2/Tek comprise a receptor tyrosine kinase (RTK) subfamily with unique structural characteristics: two immunoglobulin-like domains flanking three epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains and followed by three fibronectin type III-like repeats in the extracellular region and a split tyrosine kinase domain in the cytoplasmic region. These receptors are expressed primarily on endothelial and hematopoietic progenitor cells and play critical roles in angiogenesis, vasculogenesis and hematopoiesis.

Human Tie-1 cDNA encodes a 1138 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 24 residue putative signal peptide, a 735 residue extracellular domain and a 354 residue cytoplasmic domain. Ligands which bind and activate Tie-1 have not been identified. Based on gene-targeting studies, the *in vivo* functions of Tie-1 have been shown to be related to endothelial cell differentiation and the maintenance of integrity of the endothelium.

#### References:

1. Partanen, J. and D.J. Dumont (1999) *Curr. Top. Microbiol. Immunol.* **237**:159
2. Sato, T.N. *et al.* (1995) *Nature* **376**:70