

## **Human Tie-1 Biotinylated Antibody**

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: BAF684

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human Tie-1 in Western blots.		
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG		
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified		
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Tie-1 Ala22 - Gln760 Accession # P35590		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
Flease Note. Opumai ulluu	Recommend		
	Concentrati		
Western Blot	Concentrati 0.1 μg/mL	Recombinant Human Tie-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 619-Tl)	
	0.1 μg/mL		
PREPARATION AND	0.1 μg/mL	Recombinant Human Tie-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 619-Tl)	
Western Blot  PREPARATION AND S Reconstitution Shipping	0.1 μg/mL STORAGE Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PE	Recombinant Human Tie-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 619-Tl)	

## 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.

