**Proteins** 



# TIE-2 Protein, Rhesus Macaque (HEK293, His)

Cat. No.: HY-P77232

Synonyms: Angiopoietin-1 receptor; CD202b antigen; CD202b; hTIE2; p140 TEK; TEK; Tie-2; VMCM; VMCM1

Species: Rhesus Macaque

Source: HEK293

Accession: XP\_001105270 (A23-K745)

Gene ID: 707455

Molecular Weight: Approximately 115 kDa.

# **PROPERTIES**

AA Sequence	AMDLILINSL PLVSDAETSL TCIASGWHPH EPITIGRDFE ALMNQHQDPL EVTQDVTREW AKKVVWKREK ASKINGAYFC EGRVRGEAIR IRTMKMRQQA SFLPATLTMT VDKGDNVNIS FKKVLIKEED AVIYKNGSFI HSVPRHEVPD ILEVHLPHAQ PQDAGVYSAR YIGGNLFTSA FTRLIVRRCE AQKWGPECNR LCTVCVNNGV CHEDTGECIC PPGFMGRTCE KACEQHTFGR TCKERCSGQD GCKSYVFCLP DPYGCSCATG WKGLQCNEAC HHGFYGPDCK LRCSCSNGET CDRFQGCLCS PGRQGLQCER EGIPRMTPKI VDLPDHIEVN SGKFNPICKA SGWPLPTNEE MTLVKPDGTV LHPKDFNHTD HFSVAIFTIH RILPPDSGVW VCSANTVAGM VEKPFNISVK VLPKPLNAPN VIDTGHNFAV INISSEPYFG DGPIKSKKLL YKPVNHYEAW RHIQVTNEIV TLNHLEPRTE YELCVQLVRR GEGGEGHPGP VRRFTTASIG LPPPRGLNLL PKSQTTLNLT WQPIFPSSED DFYVEVERRS VQKSDQQNIK VPGNLTSVLL NNLHPREQYV VRARVNTKAQ GEWSEDLTAW TLSDILPPQP ENIKISNITH SSAVISWTIL DGYSISSITI RYKVQGKNED QHIDVKIKNA TITQYQLKGL
Biological Activity	Immobilized Rhesus Macaque TIE-2 at 1 $\mu$ g/mL (100 $\mu$ L/well) can bind Biotinylated Human Angiopoietin-2. The ED <sub>50</sub> for this effect is 11.97 ng/mL.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu g/mL$ in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).

Page 1 of 2

Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

## **DESCRIPTION**

### Background

TIE-2, a tyrosine-protein kinase, acts as a cell-surface receptor for ANGPT1, ANGPT2, and ANGPT4, exerting comprehensive control over angiogenesis, endothelial cell behavior, and vascular stability. It regulates diverse processes, including endothelial cell survival, proliferation, migration, adhesion, and actin cytoskeleton reorganization, while also playing a crucial role in maintaining vascular quiescence and preventing the leakage of pro-inflammatory plasma proteins and leukocytes from blood vessels, resulting in anti-inflammatory effects. Essential for normal angiogenesis during embryonic development and post-natal hematopoiesis, TIE-2 exhibits context-dependent angiogenic activation or inhibition after birth. In quiescent vessels, ANGPT1, oligomerizing, recruits TIE-2 to cell-cell contacts, activating phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase and AKT1 signaling cascades, promoting vascular stability. Conversely, in migrating endothelial cells lacking cell-cell adhesions, ANGPT1 recruits TIE-2 to extracellular matrix contacts, stimulating sprouting angiogenesis through focal adhesion complex formation and activation of downstream kinases. ANGPT1 signaling induces receptor dimerization and autophosphorylation, providing binding sites for scaffold proteins and effectors. Modulation by ANGPT2, TIE1 heterodimer formation, and proteolytic processing into a soluble extracellular domain contribute to the intricate regulation of TIE-2 signaling, with the soluble domain acting as a decoy receptor for angiopoietins. TIE-2 phosphorylates DOK2, GRB7, GRB14, PIK3R1, SHC1, and TIE1<sup>[1][2][3][4]</sup>.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

Tel: 609-228-6898 Fax: 609-228-5909 E-mail: tech@MedChemExpress.com Address: 1 Deer Park Dr, Suite Q, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852, USA