



Qty: 100 µg/400 µL

Rabbit anti-ANGPTL4 (Mid)

Catalog No. 40-9800

Lot No.

Rabbit anti-ANGPTL4 (Mid)

FORM

This polyclonal antibody is supplied as a 400 µL aliquot at a concentration of 0.25 mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (pH 7.4) containing 0.1% sodium azide. This antibody is epitope-affinity purified from rabbit antiserum.

PAD: ZMD.521

IMMUNOGEN

Synthetic peptide derived from an internal region of the human ANGPTL4 protein, which differs from rat and mouse by one and two conservative amino acid replacements, respectively

SPECIFICITY

This antibody is specific for the ANGPTL4 (angiopoietin-like protein 4, hepatic fibrinogen/angiopoietin-related protein (HFARP), fasting-induced adipose factor (FIAF), PPAR γ angiopoietin-related protein (PGAR)) protein. On Western blots, it identifies target bands at ~74 and/or ~35 kDa, representing full-length and truncated forms of the protein.

REACTIVITY

Reactivity has been confirmed with human HepG2 and NGP96 cell lysates, mouse placenta and rat liver homogenates, serum-stimulated mouse 3T3-L1 embryo fibroblast lysates, and 2 week-old mouse brain homogenates.

| Sample | Western Blotting | Immuno-precipitation |
|--------|------------------|----------------------|
| Human | +++ | 0* |
| Mouse | +++ | ND |
| Rat | +++ | ND |

(Excellent +++, Good++, Poor +, No reactivity 0, Not applicable N/A, Not Determined ND)

*No reactivity observed under experimental conditions tested.

USAGE

Working concentrations for specific applications should be determined by the investigator. Appropriate concentrations will be affected by several factors, including secondary antibody affinity, antigen concentration, sensitivity of detection method, temperature and length of incubations, etc. The suitability of this antibody for applications other than those listed below has not been determined. The following concentration ranges are recommended starting points for this product.

Western Blotting: 1-3 µg/mL

STORAGE

Store at 2-8°C for up to one month. Store at -20°C for long-term storage. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

(cont'd)

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(Rev 10/08) DCC-08-1089

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BACKGROUND

ANGPTL4 (angiopoietin-like protein 4, hepatic fibrinogen/angiopoietin-related protein (HFARP), fasting-induced adipose factor (FIAP), PPAR γ angiopoietin-related protein (PGAR)) is a secreted protein selectively expressed in adipose tissue, liver, and placenta¹⁻³ that plays a variety of roles *in vivo*, ranging from adipogenesis to angiogenesis to carcinogenesis. Several transcription factors exert influence on ANGPTL4 transcription, including PPAR α , PPAR γ , and HIF 1 α .^{1,3-4} PPAR α and HIF 1 α synergistically cause the activation of ANGPTL4 in cardiomyocytes,⁵ induction of ANGPTL4 in the heart inhibits lipoprotein-derived fatty acid delivery.⁵ As a transcriptional target of PPAR γ , ANGPTL4 has been hypothesized to play a role in adipogenesis, insulin sensitivity, and energy metabolism.³ The expression of ANGPTL4 is also under nutritional and hormonal control. During fasting conditions, transcription of ANGPTL4 in both liver and adipose tissue is induced independently of PPAR α .¹ While circulating levels of ANGPTL4 are increased in genetically obese mice,³ rodents fed a high-fat diet demonstrate reduced circulating ANGPTL4 levels, suggesting that ANGPTL4 may be involved in response to the availability of nutrients.¹

In endothelial cells, ANGPTL4 mRNA and protein levels increase in response to hypoxia.⁶ ANGPTL4 has been observed to induce a strong pro-angiogenic response independent of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), and its expression has been described in hypoxic human tissues as well as a variety of cancers, including liposarcoma, hepatocellular carcinoma, and conventional renal cell carcinoma.⁶ Taken together, these findings suggest that ANGPTL4 may be involved in the mechanisms that compensate for ischemia by angiogenesis.

REFERENCES

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2. Kim I, et al. *Biochem J* 346 (Pt 3):602-610, 2000.
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4. Belanger AJ, et al. *J Mol Cell Cardiol* 34:765-774, 2002.
5. Yu X, et al. *PNAS* 102 :1767-1772, 2005.
6. Le Jan S, et al. *Am J Pathol* 162:1521-1528, 2003.

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