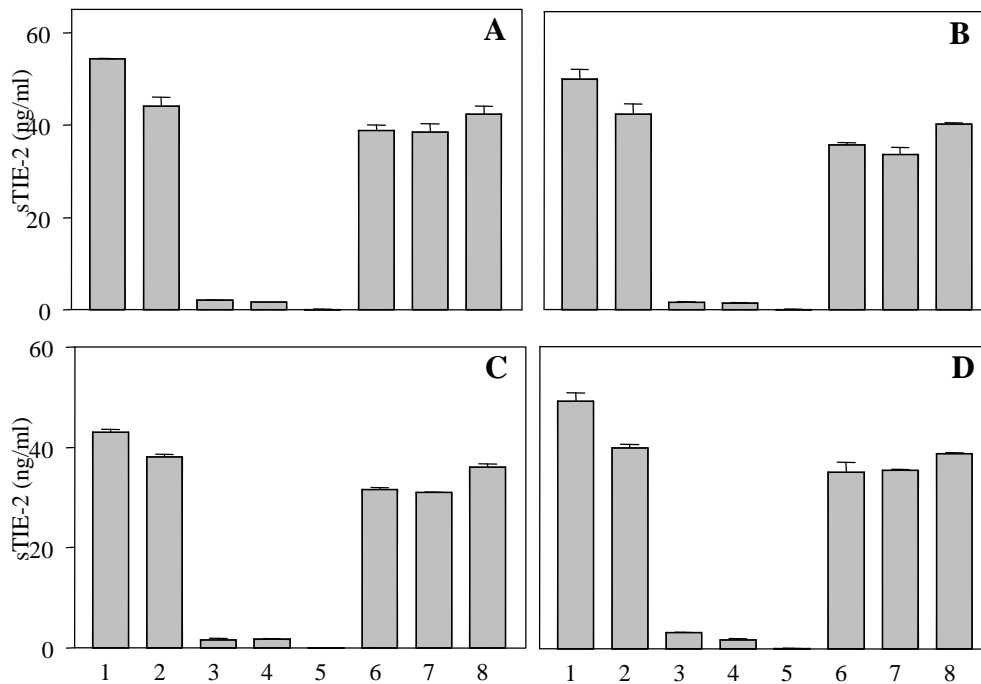


**Fig. 3: Quantification of soluble and cellular TIE-2 by sandwich ELISA. A.** CM and cell lysates from HUVECs treated with PMA (25ng/ml) or left untreated were analysed by Sandwich ELISA for the concentrations of sTIE-2 or TIE-2. **B.** Stimulation of sTIE-2 release by PMA (open triangle), basic FGF (closed diamond), VEGF (open circle) in comparison to untreated cells (closed square). For capturing anti-human TIE-2 Cl.16 was used, for the detection a mixture of biotinylated anti-human TIE-2 Cl. 2 and Cl.9.



**Fig. 4: Specificity of ELISA measurements and sTIE-2 levels in human serum.** Sera from four healthy volunteers (A-D) were depleted by immunoprecipitation using anti-mouse IgG agarose together with several TIE-2 specific and non-specific monoclonal antibodies prior to ELISA. (1) serum sample; (2) anti-mouse IgG agarose alone; (3) aTEK2; (4) aTEK9; (5) aTEK16; (6) sTIE-1-specific mab 7E3; (7) sVEGFR-1-specific mab 4C8-10; (8) sVEGFR-2 specific mab 3G2.

**Literatur:** Reusch et al., Identification of a soluble form of the angiopoietin receptor TIE-2 released from endothelial cells and present in human blood. *Angiogenesis*. 2001;4(2):123-31.