

Disorders and Cancer

Samed Rahatli*

Department of Cancer Research, University of Bilkent, Ankara, Turkey

Samed Rahatli, Department of Cancer Research, University of Bilkent, Ankara, Turkey, E-mail: samedrahatli@hotmail.com

01-Mar-2024, Manuscript No. AOT-24-130614;
AOT-24-130614;

27-Mar-2024, Manuscript No. AOT-24-130614 (R);

04-Mar-2024, PreQC No. AOT-24-130614 (PQ);
03-Apr-2024, DOI: 10.4172/aot.1000272

20-Mar-2024, QC No.

Rahatli S (2024) The Role of Angiopoietin in Health and Disease: Implications for Cardiovascular Disorders and Cancer. *J Oncol Res Treat*. 9:272.

© 2024 Rahatli S. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Description

Angiopoietin, a family of growth factors, plays a pivotal role in regulating angiogenesis, the process of blood vessel formation. Initially discovered in the context of vascular development, angiopoietins have since been implicated in various physiological and pathological processes, including cardiovascular disorders and cancer. This article aims to explore the multifaceted role of angiopoietin in health and disease, shedding light on its implications for cardiovascular function and cancer progression.

Angiopoietin: An overview

Angiopoietin is a family of secreted glycoproteins consisting of four members: Angiopoietin-1 (Ang-1), Angiopoietin-2 (Ang-2), Angiopoietin-3 (Ang-3), and Angiopoietin-4 (Ang-4). These proteins bind to the endothelial cell-specific tyrosine kinase receptor Tie2, regulating vascular development, maturation, and stabilization. While Ang-1 promotes vessel stability and quiescence, Ang-2 acts as a context-dependent re#M re#nde A 'todijpaotes a
di#U#d#VT#gi (Ang#M re#M ve MM
biscrM