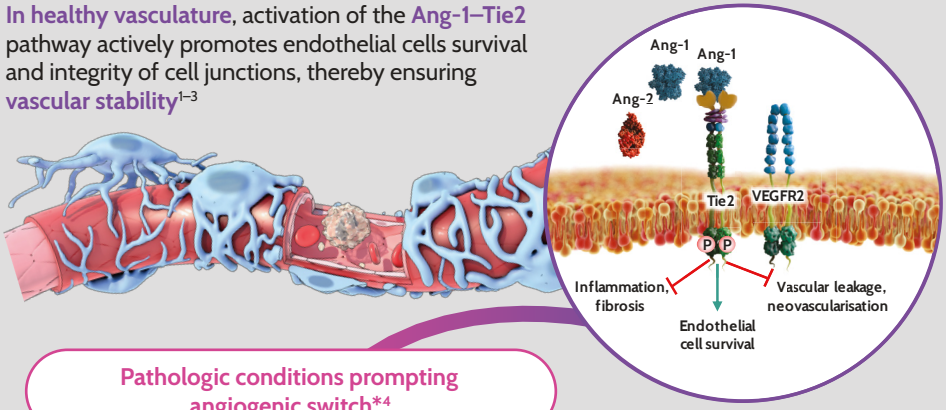
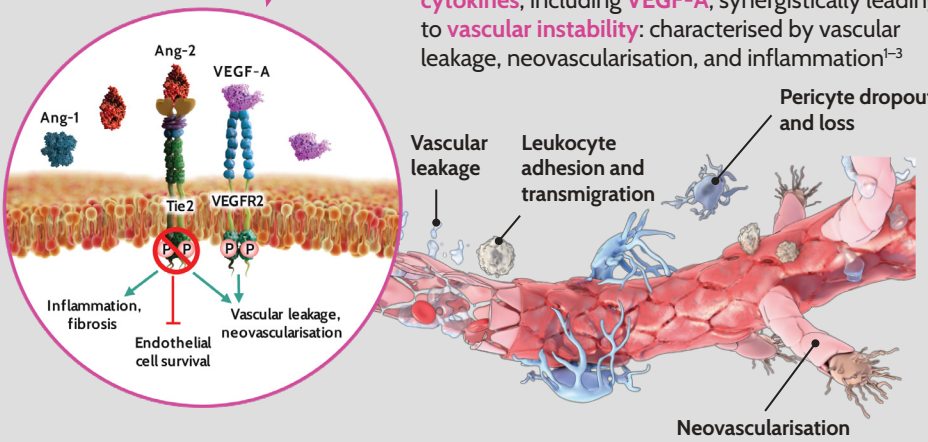
A CLOSER LOOK AT VASCULAR STABILITY

In healthy vasculature, activation of the **Ang-1–Tie2** pathway actively promotes endothelial cells survival and integrity of cell junctions, thereby ensuring **vascular stability**[1–3]



Pathologic conditions prompting angiogenic switch*[4]

Ang-2 blocks Tie2 activation and amplifies the effects of **pro-inflammatory** and **pro-angiogenic cytokines**, including **VEGF-A**, synergistically leading to **vascular instability**: characterised by vascular leakage, neovascularisation, and inflammation[1–3]



*Conditions of cellular stress, such as irregular glucose concentration, ischaemia, hypoxia, and its effect on growth factors and inflammatory cytokines can induce an angiogenic switch (shift in the balance of pro- and anti-angiogenic factors). Ang, angiopoietin; P, phosphorylated; Tie2, tyrosine kinase with immunoglobulin-like domains 2; VEGF-A, vascular endothelial growth factor A; VEGFR2, vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2

1. Saharinen P, et al. Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2017;16:635–61; 2. Augustin HG, et al. Nat Rev Mol Cell Biol. 2009;10:165–77; 3. Akwii RG, et al. Cells. 2019;8:E471; 4. Clapp C, et al. Physiol Rev. 2009;89:1177–215

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THE WINDOW TO CHANGE