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Mapping the Decentralized Finance Ecosystem — 11 Ways DeFi Could Change the World

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Decentralized finance is a category of financial products with common features: blockchain underpinning and decentralized governance being the two most important. Known as DeFi for short, decentralized finance is a category into which many different products fit.

Some DeFi products focus primarily or exclusively on lending cryptocurrency, while others allow users to swap comparatively rare tokens. Some look to perfect the art of cryptocurrency buying and selling (exchanges), while other products are exploring the world of tokenized derivatives.

The use cases that lie within the world of decentralized finance are diverse, ever-evolving, and proven. The DeFi sector has seen exponential investment in 2020, which can be viewed as an endorsement of DeFi products' current viability as well as their long-term potential.

The promise of DeFi lies largely in decentralization. While the products being offered by DeFi practitioners are not necessarily new, their establishment within decentralized frameworks is. By using blockchain technology, the hope is that DeFi will:

- increase overall access to financial products, particularly to the underbanked
- promote greater governance by participants in a financial product or service, rather than by a centralized authority
- create more trustworthy financial alternatives to legacy products

In this guide, we'll dive deep into 11 different examples of how DeFi could potentially transform the world of finance as we know it.



11 Categories of DeFi Use Cases:

- Decentralized Prediction Markets
- Decentralized Derivatives
- Decentralized Autonomous Organizations DAO
- Decentralized Lending
- Decentralized Insurance
- Decentralized Exchanges
- Decentralized Asset Management
- Decentralized Payments
- Decentralized Tokenization
- Decentralized Identity
- Decentralized Stablecoins

DeFi Use Case #1: Decentralized Prediction Markets

Prediction markets function on a simple premise: users can bet on what they believe the outcome of an event will be. If they are correct, they win. If they are incorrect, they lose.

[Investopedia explains](#) that, historically, centralized prediction markets have allowed investors to bet on:

- whether stock exchange averages will increase or decrease
- whether the price of specific commodities (oil, for example) will increase or decrease
- who will win an election (topical, right?)

In theory, prediction markets can emerge around just about anything that has a variable outcome. Participants in a certain bet engage in a contract, and the relative success or failure of the outcome will determine whether they will reap a net profit or suffer a loss.

So what about decentralized prediction markets?

Decentralized prediction markets are using smart contracts to execute specific bets. Say that an investor bets on candidate X winning a coming election, or speculates that the price of oil will rise. A smart contract can be programmed with conditions, where if candidate X does win or oil prices do rise, the investor is granted their deserved earnings.

Some of the proposed benefits of decentralized (rather than centralized) prediction markets include:

- cutting out the middleman, which means:
- greater efficiency of each transaction
- lower overhead costs
- fewer fees



Decentralized prediction markets through blockchain technology could expand access to the betting, as large financial institutions or legacy markets would not be necessary to make bets on the future of certain assets. This could make prediction markets a more mainstream phenomenon, and one with greater transparency so that investors do not hold concerns about market manipulation.

Let's take a look at some of the decentralized prediction markets making an impact in the DeFi space today:



[Augur](#)

Augur bills itself as “the world’s most accessible, no-limit betting platform”. From sports to economic markets, those who use the August platform can wager as much as they’d like—hence, “no-limit”. The range of events that you can bet on is staggering.



[Polymarket](#)

Polymarket is a “global information markets platform” that is live, but in beta. Some of the bets that users can make include “which party will win Pennsylvania in the 2020 presidential election” and “Will Drake release a new studio album before the end of 2020?”



[Gnosis](#)

Gnosis is a protocol that allows users to build prediction markets using the Ethereum blockchain. Rather than being a prediction market itself, it is the chassis upon which prediction markets can be built and realized. Omen is a live prediction market built using the Gnosis protocol.

DeFi Use Case #2: Decentralized Derivatives

Derivatives are financial tools for investors that range beyond classical investing (buy, sell, hold). In this sense, they are derivative forms of investing.

Some of the terms associated with derivatives include “option”, “swap”, “put”, and “short”. Put simply, derivatives allow investors to bet on the future of an asset’s value in a way that is more complex than mere prediction.

Assets that may be the subject of derivative transactions include:

- commodities like gold or oil
- stocks
- market indexes
- bonds
- market-adjacent tools such as interest rates
- specific currencies

Investors and traders may make (or lose) money from derivatives by negotiating options to sell, buy, or swap the above types of assets based on certain conditions (namely, changes in the asset’s value).

[Investopedia explains](#) how financial institutions may negotiate an interest rate swap in order to hedge against the possibility of rising or falling rates. Derivatives are among the more complex financial instruments, which is why those who understand them can do quite well when they bet correctly on derivative contracts.

Decentralized derivatives take the basic financial instruments of centralized derivatives—swaps, options, etc.—and execute them using smart contracts powered by blockchains. Investors can make the same bets (though derivative offerings vary from platform to platform) that they would using centralized derivatives, but they do not have to endure the red tape or fees of financial institutions to do so.

Decentralizing derivative markets may fundamentally change the way that derivatives are traded, as large traders may not have to surrender a cut of their trades to large financial institutions. Decentralization could also expand the number of asset classes (think crypto) being traded as derivatives.



Let's take a look at some of the decentralized derivative markets of note in the DeFi sector:



[Synthetix](#)

Synthetix is a leading name in decentralized derivative markets, and is a "derivatives liquidity protocol". The native SNX token is the basis for those who create and invest in derivatives on the platform. It is used to ensure that assets are sufficiently collateralized which is a guarantee that bets made on the platform can be paid out.



[Hegic](#)

Hegic allows users to engage in "options contracts" and "call and put options", features that derivatives traders will be familiar with. The platform also accommodates other features of decentralized finance like liquidity mining.

$\delta Y / \delta X$

[dYdX](#)

Pitched as "the most powerful open trading platform for crypto assets", dYdX is accessible today as a market for trading decentralized derivatives. The platform also supports functions such as crypto borrowing and lending.

DeFi Use Case #3: Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs)

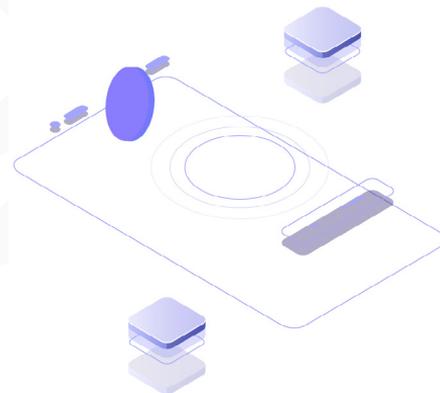
DAOs are characterized by:

1. decentralized governance (rather than a centralized or hierarchical governance model)
2. reliance on smart contracts to execute the functions of the organization

You can think of a DAO as the operating system for specific DeFi projects. Within the DeFi space, specific DAOs have been tailored to fulfill a number of functions, including:

- serving as the backbone of crypto lending platforms
- facilitating wealth management
- hosting cryptocurrency exchanges
- allowing for yield farming
- facilitating initial coin offerings (ICOs)

As the DeFi space grows and more users gravitate towards truly decentralized governance systems where their participation translates to a say in governance, the list of DAO-structured DeFi products is sure to grow. Further down the line, DAOs may be the framework for all sorts of organizations outside of the financial sector, as it fundamentally reduces the human element of governance which can lead to corruption and other human-specific issues.



Here are some of the DAOs worth taking note of in DeFi right now:



[Aragon](#)

Aragon is a DAO protocol for building decentralized communities. Whether the organization is a business or other type of entity, Aragon claims to be the launching pad for more than 1,500 DAOs storing more than \$350 million in assets to date.



[DAOstack](#)

DAOstack allows users to build their DAO using its Alchemy interface. The active DAO-building platform allows users to realize the benefits of DAO-style governance: democratic voting on proposals, blockchain-facilitated transparency, and generally decentralized governance.



[MakerDAO](#)

While the MakerDAO Foundation itself provides development support through various means, it is currently spearheading efforts to decentralize development. MakerDAO allows for a significant degree of community governance, as those who invest in the platform by holding its native MKR token can participate in governance decisions to shape aspects of the Maker Protocol and the Dai stablecoin.

DeFi Use Case #4: Decentralized Lending

Lending is a term that even the financially illiterate may be familiar with. Lending is the process of one party providing liquidity, which can take many different forms, to another party for a predetermined cost. The cost generally comes in the form of interest, but there may be additional benefits provided to the lender.

In the centralized economy, loans are often provided by banks. They may lend money to individual borrowers or to other financial institutions. Loans may go towards purchasing homes with a mortgage, opening or refinancing a business, recreational vehicles such as boats, personal vehicles such as cars, or towards other ends.

Decentralized lending generally follows the same playbook. However, lending on decentralized platforms generally involves cryptocurrencies in some capacity. Additionally, the primary selling point for decentralized lending platforms is that they forego the traditional financial institutions—rather, an individual who holds cryptocurrency can lend it out to one who would like to borrow cryptocurrency (or another supported asset type).

Decentralized lending platforms are enabled by blockchain technology, upon which smart contracts are programmed and deployed to process lending transactions. This arrangement breaks the lending process down to its two most basic questions:

1. Does one party have assets to loan?
2. Does the other part have the necessary collateral to borrow?

This hyper-simplified lending framework may be the basis for extending credit to the underbanked in the near future. Smart contracts can do it all, from holding funds in escrow to executing interest rate payments and other conditions of a loan. The blockchain-smart contract basis for decentralized lending could also enable lending to far-flung parts of the world not currently served by reputable financial institutions.



Here are a few of the decentralized lending platforms worth paying attention to in the DeFi sector:



[Aave](#)

At its core, Aave is a protocol which facilitates lending and borrowing of cryptocurrencies. As an open-source protocol used by others to create markets, Aave accounts for more than \$1 billion in invested assets. You can view different interest rates for lending or borrowing certain tokens on Aave [here](#).



[Compound](#)

As an “algorithmic, autonomous interest rate protocol”, Compound is the basis for developers who want to build lending communities of their own. It is one of the most prominent names in DeFi lending, with investors including Bain Capital and Coinbase, among others.



[bZx](#)

In addition to having a sweet website, bZx is known as the lending protocol responsible for DeFi products Fulcrum and Torque, among others.

DeFi Use Case #4: Decentralized Insurance

Insurance. Almost everyone in the modern world has it in some form or another. Even children may be the unwitting beneficiaries of life insurance.

The insurance industry is undeniably essential, at least when it functions as it should. When a hurricane hits or a tornado devastates a region, insurance may be the only defense against complete financial ruin for entire communities. The same goes for when a car accident causes catastrophic injury, or a primary earner is lost suddenly and without warning.

You can purchase insurance for just about anything, including investments and savings. What happens when a brokerage charged with investing a customer's assets goes under? Or a hack causes investors' funds to be siphoned from an account through no fault of their own?

There is insurance for that. With the explosive growth of investment in decentralized finance products, a parallel essential market for investment insurance has also arisen. Most would not allow their home to go uninsured, and why is that? Because it's worth lots of money.

So why would investors in cryptocurrency and other assets traded through DeFi vehicles allow their money to be completely vulnerable to total loss?

The benefit of DeFi insurance is pretty simple. In exchange for a monthly or annual premium, investors can protect:

- specific transactions
- investment portfolios
- entire DeFi platforms

A certain class of decentralized insurance apps have gone a step further by creating decentralized products to insure non-crypto assets, including but not limited to plane tickets and protection against natural disasters.



Let's look at some of the decentralized insurance projects in the DeFi space:



[Oryn](#)

Oryn is a risk management platform specifically aimed at users who want to insure their ETH or deposits made through the Compound protocol. Those who purchase coverage can sell oTokens, which serve as a hedge against a decline in the value of covered assets.



[Nexus Mutual](#)

Nexus Mutual cites the DAO hack or Parity multi-sig wallet issues as the type of events that its product can help protect against by allowing parties to share, and therefore mitigate, the threat of "potential bugs in smart contract code".



[Etherisc](#)

Etherisc's stated goal is to "make insurance fair and accessible" by providing a decentralized insurance protocol upon which others can build insurance-specific products. It offers a variety of product templates tailored to specific use cases within the decentralized insurance niche, from crypto wallet insurance to flight delay insurance and hurricane-related insurance.

DeFi Use Case #6: Decentralized Exchanges

Decentralized exchanges, or DEXs, take the basic premise of any asset exchange and put it on a blockchain.

Some exchanges use blockchain technology to underpin their exchange, but maintain a centralized, largely human-facilitated governance structure. A centralized board of governors make operational decisions, may handle participants' investments in some capacity, and may derive a cut of all transactions for their services.

Other exchanges aim for the true ideal of decentralization. That is, once the exchange has the requisite investment and momentum, they outsource as much of the operation to smart contracts as possible. Trades are facilitated to the greatest possible extent by algorithmic contracts (rather than human overseers), and decisions about how the platform is managed falls democratically to the participants in the exchange.

There are several theoretical benefits to decentralized exchanges. Rather than relying on the manpower, rationale, and efficacy of centralized governors, decision making and the actual execution of the system is decentralized to participants in the exchange and smart contracts, respectively.

This means:

- a truly democratic style of governance
- a sustainable, mechanized, scalable system for executing transactions
- at least in theory, fewer fees going to governors who maintain a position above the participants in an exchange (and could make arbitrary or bad faith decisions at any moment from this elevated position)



Check out what some of the most prominent decentralized exchanges in the DeFi space are doing today:



Uniswap (v2)

Uniswap holds the largest market share of all decentralized exchanges. There are currently [more than \\$319 million in assets invested through Uniswap](#), far and away the most of any DEX.

Uniswap users can exchange a long list of tokens, and can also earn tokens by providing liquidity to the exchange.



Curve

Curve specializes in yield farming, which refers to individuals earning interest (and other benefits like tokens) by lending their tokens to an exchange. [Curve has seen hundreds of millions of dollars in growth in 2020](#), showing that it is a key cog amidst the decentralized exchange landscape.



Tokenlon

Tokenlon currently holds over 6% of the market share of investments in decentralized exchanges, third-highest of all DEXs. One of its selling points is that the 0x protocol which powers Tokenlon is designed to prevent “frontrunning”, or anticipatory manipulation of trade orders to benefit market insiders.

DeFi Use Case #7: Decentralized Asset Management

Asset management is just what it sounds like: the overseeing and manipulation of assets on behalf of another party. Those who conduct asset management may also be known as financial advisors, money managers, investment banks, or “my guy”, depending on who you are speaking with.

Centralized asset management takes many forms. Someone can manage their own assets, perhaps by investing in the stock market and other asset types. Outsourcing asset management may have perks, however, as large investment-specific firms like J.P. Morgan may be able to invest their clients’ money into asset classes that are closed to citizen investors.

Asset managers may use a number of investment vehicles—stocks, bonds, money market funds, and index funds among them—to secure returns for their clients. Some asset managers are more risk-averse than others, and their decisions regarding clients’ assets may vary by:

- the cut of personal income they see from customers’ returns
- their own morals and ethics
- their firm’s adherence to internal and external rules and regulations

Those who rely on outside asset managers are going to pay some cost for the service. They must ask themselves whether the cost is worth it, and those that pay the cost obviously believe that it is.

Decentralized asset management has provided an alternative to classical asset management services. For now, DeFi asset management services deal largely in crypto investment. Over time, the smattering of DeFi asset management products will almost inevitably extend into more traditional asset classes.

These platforms may allow for greater transparency, as every move that the asset manager makes may be recorded immutably on a blockchain ledger. Fees can be held and automatically released to managers by smart contracts, while algorithms could automatically free funds for withdrawal by the customer when an agreed asset-holding period expires.

The benefits of decentralized asset management include greater transparency, secure automation of processes, and immutability of records. These features may also help avoid financial disputes between managers and customers and make embezzlement more difficult.



Here are some of the decentralized asset management projects currently in the DeFi space::



[DeFi Saver](#)

DeFi Saver allows users to take a hands-off approach to managing their crypto positions. Based on market movements, DeFi Saver will automatically sell, hold, or buy crypto assets on behalf of an investor. This could protect someone from losing significant asset swathes or from missing out on gains.



[Gnosis Safe](#)

Gnosis Safe is a decentralized asset management platform that is tailored to suit both individuals and investment teams. Users can customize settings such as the number of signatures required to process a transaction. It is an asset-rich management platform that not only allows users to invest and divest, but also to complete business-related tasks like payroll and invoicing.



[TokenSets](#)

TokenSets allows users to invest their cryptocurrency based on predetermined, automated strategies. The idea is that users can reduce their risk through portfolios that automatically “rebalance” by investing or divesting in specific assets as market conditions change. In other words, TokenSets keeps overall portfolio volatility low and risk spread across multiple assets at all times.

DeFi Use Case #8: Decentralized Payments

Payments? Simple enough, right? You've got to pay your rent, you want to buy a candy bar, or you have to compensate your staff for their hard work. How are you going to do it?

In a word, payments.

Let's first consider centralized payments.

To make a payment in a centralized manner essentially means to derive the funds from some centralized financial institution, generally a bank. Whether you write a check, wire money digitally, or use a debit or credit card, to engage in a payment that involves some bank-linked mode of payment means to make a centralized payment.

Now, decentralized payment.

The general idea of decentralizing payments is to cut out the middle man. In a sense, using cash is the original form of decentralized payment. [But with entire nations experimenting with total cashlessness](#) (to mixed results), other forms of decentralized payment may prove to have greater longevity.

Blockchain-enabled payments may be considered distributed payment networks enabled by decentralized governance. Rather than relying on a single financial institution, networks of nodes process a transaction. Though speed may be the downside of decentralized payments, the benefits include:

- less corruptibility, as entire node networks must be infiltrated rather than a single centralized entity
- less geographical reliance on centralized networks and institutions
- greater transparency and oversight by participants into how their payment networks operate

Like many DeFi projects, one goal of decentralized payments is to extend secure financial products to the underbanked, with cell phones being all that is necessary to access such networks.



Let's see how DeFi payment products are working to achieve such goals:



[Whisp](#)

Whisp is a decentralized payment platform for those who want to fulfill their payroll using cryptocurrency. Payment records are also maintained automatically through the Whisp platform. Though somewhat niche as a platform, payroll is undeniably one prominent use case for decentralized payments.



[Matic](#)

Matic aims to up the speed of blockchain transactions by using its dedicated sidechain in combination with the Ethereum blockchain, rather than the Ethereum blockchain alone. Its goal is to be able to handle a larger number of payments with greater speed without abandoning the fundamental tenets of decentralization.



[Request](#)

Request is a crypto payment application for those who want to do their invoicing, invoice management, and crypto invoice fulfillment in the same place. The platform is designed to be compatible for payments in "any cryptocurrency", and emphasizes that users can request that their invoices be tailored to meet specific needs and criteria.

DeFi Use Case #9: Decentralized Payments

The term “tokenization” is one that is synonymous with blockchain technology. To tokenize anything means to issue a blockchain-linked token that directly represents an asset, whether it is a masterpiece by Picasso or a jelly donut (the former being a more realistic use case for tokenization. [Deloitte notes that tokenization](#) is “in many ways similar to the traditional process of securitization, with a modern twist”.

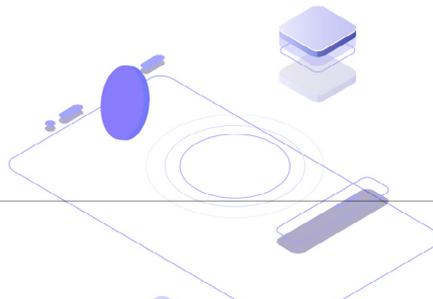
There are several benefits to tokenization just as there are to securitization. The general idea is to make an asset that may be otherwise difficult or problematic to buy, sell, or exchange easier to buy, sell, or exchange.

Take the aforementioned example of a Picasso painting. Such an asset may be large in size and extremely fragile. It may be prone to theft and damage. Yet, it is undeniably a coveted, valuable asset. By tokenizing the asset, the painting may:

- be verified as authentic during the process of tokenizing, reducing the need for inspection by parties that may consider purchasing it
- be divvied amongst several owners, with each owner’s share represented as a percentage of the total number of tokens that the painting can be divided into

- become a more viable investment vehicle, as ownership shares in the painting are clearly-defined and easily transferable
- garner a clear chain of custody thanks to a transparent ledger of ownership transfers on a blockchain
- ultimately become more valuable due to greater ease of bidding and purchasing

These benefits of tokenization may extend to any asset or asset class that can be issued corresponding token status. This could enable investment by the Average Joe in vehicles, like fine art, that they may not have had access to pre-tokenization. This is an exciting prospect to those who want to invest in assets they are passionate about (what, bonds don’t get your blood pumping?)



Here are some of the tokenization projects worth paying attention to in the DeFi space:

POLYMATH [Polymath](#)

Users can “create, issue, and manage” digital securities using the Polymath Network. Users can receive security tokens as representation of assets, then aim to sell those tokens through the Polymath user network. It also offers security token-adjacent services such as KYC and legal advisory services.



[Securitize](#)

Securitize allows asset managers to digitize securities as tokens. It also offers investor onboarding and management services to those who are shopping “investment offerings in real estate, venture and private equity investment funds, direct deals, single asset investments, and other illiquid investment offerings”.



[Tokensoft](#)

Tokensoft serves an important role in the tokenized securities space: compliance. It “automates the fundraising and investor management experience” with SEC compliance in mind, no matter what the specific nature of the tokenized asset in question is.

DeFi Use Case #10: Decentralized Payments

Warning: the concept of digital identity is a doozy.

Its application, like that of decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs) ranges beyond the DeFi space (like, way beyond), though it undoubtedly will have great application within the DeFi space.

It is important to first note that whether we are acutely aware of it or not, we all have extensive digital identities. The websites that we visit, products that we purchase, videos that we watch on Netflix, conversations we have through Zoom or Slack, places that we go, and virtually every other aspect of our lives leave a digital footprint in some form.

Collectively, all of the metadata that we generate comprises a digital identity.

The next question is: Who owns our digital identities?

In a legal sense, companies like Google, Apple, and Amazon do. In many cases, they are free to (and do) utilize and sell all kinds of information

that their platforms generate. You, as the user, generally have little to no ownership over the data that you generate—[data more valuable than oil](#), by the way.

Decentralized identity seeks to change that, though it is imperative that decentralized identity be done in a lock-tight manner.

The idea is to store personal information in secure, private key-protected vehicles powered by blockchain technology. Generally, blockchains powered by decentralized nodes may be more breach-resistant, while private keys provide a single point-of-entry to access information in a blockchain network.

So long as a user is in possession of their private keys, all of their personal information can be securely protected. At least it will be far more secure than it currently is on centralized systems. [The proposal of biometric-plus-blockchain security is already a thing](#), meaning that security of your digital identity may not only lie in the blockchain, but also in your fingerprint (or other means, such as an implanted, RFID-enabled chip).

Decentralized identity is happening, as companies like Microsoft (a proponent of decentralized identity) tend to realize the ideas that they support.

Concerns aside, benefits of decentralized identity may include:

- greater security and (ironically) centralization of personal information in a single location
- greater transparency into who accesses one's personal information
- greater say over who can access personal information, how they may use it, and what the user who grants access may receive in return

These are some of the ways that decentralized identity projects are being deployed in the DeFi space:



[Civic](#)

Civic is a crypto wallet-identity management platform in one. The platform is meant to allow users to send and receive cryptocurrency more easily. The premise: users only have to verify their identity one time, then the Civic platform allows them to send and receive cryptocurrency again and again without re-verification.



[Bloom](#)

The selling point for Bloom: "verify everything". The platform allows users to store personal information like phone numbers, emails, identification documents, and any other specific identifier that could help verify one's identity. The Bloom platform is offered to enterprises, individual consumers, and developers.



[uPort](#)

uPort builds blockchain-powered infrastructure for businesses and individuals to exchange data within networks in a way that is secure and efficient. While this may sound vague, this secure exchange of data is the general goal of many decentralized identity management platforms.

DeFi Use Case #11: Decentralized Stablecoins

Stablecoins are a response to critics who say that cryptocurrency, though they may be useful, are far too unpredictable to rely on in any practical sense. The general idea is that stablecoins have backing by a reserve asset, per [Investopedia](#), and therefore have a greater measure of control over volatility.

No asset class is immune to volatility. Even something with as defined a value as gold experiences price fluctuation. However, the volatility of gold is far less than that of penny stocks, or even oil. With stablecoins, the idea is to create an asset class that is decentralized (by being tied to blockchain technology), but which has a more stable asset as a reserve of value.

In linking a particular stablecoin's value to a currency, or an asset such as gold or oil, the hope is that the stablecoin will have more stable value. With more stable value, that coin may be a more predictable investment vehicle, as well as a more viable medium of exchange.

The reserve asset that backs a certain stablecoin also has a defined quantity. As used to be the case with the U.S. dollar under the gold

standard, the fixed amount of backing assets is intended to prevent any significant measure of inflation.

One source of value for stablecoins is seen in their potential for mainstream adoption. By tying these coins to assets that the general public understands and is used to investing in, the hope is that more people will be receptive to investment in cryptocurrency. This could ultimately deliver the benefits of tokenization (blockchain security, a broader move towards decentralized financial frameworks, etc.) without requiring a drastic paradigm shift.



Here are some of the stablecoin projects of note in DeFi today:



[Dai](#)

DAI is the stablecoin linked to the MakerDAO. DAI is pegged to the U.S. dollar and backed by Ethereum. It can be traded between Ethereum-based cryptocurrency wallets. DAI is created whenever a loan is created on the MakerDAO platform.



[Tether](#)

Tether has the largest market cap of any stablecoin (nearly \$17 billion). It represents a gargantuan share of all stablecoin trading volume, and must be spoken of in any conversation about the stablecoin space.



[USD Coin](#)

USD Coin (USDC) is a US dollar-backed stablecoin from Circle. One of the most widely-used and accepted stablecoins, USDC has seen a marked rise in circulation in the past few months.

About Xangle



Xangle is a global leading crypto asset disclosure platform working with global leading players to bring data transparency by providing full scope information on assets. Xangle sources and curates on-chain data and assists in off-chain inputs and this combination of on-chain and off-chain datasets can provide a complete 360-degree overview for any crypto asset.

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