Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00361)

TargetMol

Anti-Endoglin/CD105 Antibody (4U678)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	4U678
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Immunofluorescence staining of Human CD105 in MSC cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human CD105 monoclonal antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to cell membrane. 2. Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD105 expression in HeLa cells.
Application:	FCM,ICC/IF
Recommended	ICC-IF: 1:20-1:100; FCM: 1:25-1:100

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human Endoglin / CD105 protein (TMPY-01384)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	endoglin;CD105;S-endoglin;AI662476;AI528660;Endo
Biology Area:	Hemangioblast Markers, Cancer Drug Targets

Research Background

Endoglin, also known as CD105, is a type I homodimeric transmembrane glycoprotein with a large, disulfide-linked, extracellular region and a short, constitutively phosphorylated cytoplasmic tail. Endoglin contains an RGD tripeptide which is a key recognition structure in cellular adhesion,,suggesting a critical role for endoglin in the binding of endothelial cells to integrins and/or other RGD receptors. Endoglin is highly expressed on vascular endothelial cells, chondrocytes, and syncytiotrophoblasts of term placenta. It is also found on activated monocytes, mesenchymal stem cells and leukemic cells of lymphoid and myeloid lineages. As an accessory receptor for the TGF-β superfamily ligands, endoglin binds TGF-β1 and TGF-β3 with high affinity not by itself but by associating with TGF-β type II receptor (TβRII) and activates the downstream signal pathways. In addition, in human umbilical vein endothelial cells, ALK-1 is also a receptor kinase for endoglin threonine phosphorylation, and mutations in either of the two genes result in the autosomal-dominant vascular dysplasia, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT). Endoglin has been regarded as a powerful biomarker of neovascularization, and is associated with several solid tumor types.

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