

Anti-CD105 Antibody

Catalog # ABO10718

Specification

Anti-CD105 Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Host
Reactivity
Clonality
Format
WB, IHC
P17813
Rabbit
Human
Polyclonal
Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Endoglin(ENG) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-CD105 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2022

Other Names

Endoglin, CD105, ENG, END

Calculated MW

70578 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, By Heat
blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human
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Subcellular Localization

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity

Endoglin is restricted to endothelial cells in all tissues except bone marrow.

Protein Name

Endoglin

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human CD105(26-44aa ETVHCDLQPVGPERGEVTY).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.



Cross ReactivityNo cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-CD105 Antibody - Protein Information

Name ENG

Synonyms END

Function

Vascular endothelium glycoprotein that plays an important role in the regulation of angiogenesis (PubMed:21737454, PubMed:23300529). Required for normal structure and integrity of adult vasculature (PubMed:<a

 $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7894484" target="_blank">7894484). Regulates the migration of vascular endothelial cells (PubMed:<a$

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17540773" target="_blank">17540773). Required for normal extraembryonic angiogenesis and for embryonic heart development (By similarity). May regulate endothelial cell shape changes in response to blood flow, which drive vascular remodeling and establishment of normal vascular morphology during angiogenesis (By similarity). May play a critical role in the binding of endothelial cells to integrins and/or other RGD receptors (PubMed:1692830). Acts as a TGF-beta coreceptor and is involved in the TGF-beta/BMP signaling cascade that ultimately leads to the activation of SMAD transcription factors (PubMed:21737454, PubMed:22347366, PubMed:23300529, PubMed:8370410). Required for GDF2/BMP9 signaling through SMAD1 in endothelial cells and modulates TGFB1 signaling through SMAD3 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21737454"

 $target="_blank">21737454, PubMed:22347366, PubMed:23300529).$

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Detected on umbilical veil endothelial cells (PubMed:10625079). Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:1692830). Detected on endothelial cells (PubMed:1692830)

Anti-CD105 Antibody - Protocols

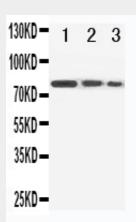
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot

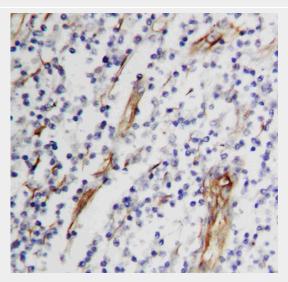


- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-CD105 Antibody - Images



Anti-CD105 antibody, ABO10718, Western blottingLane 1: Recombinant Human CD105 Protein 10ngLane 2: Recombinant Human CD105 Protein 5ngLane 3: Recombinant Human CD105 Protein 2.5ng



Anti-CD105 antibody, ABO10718, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue

Anti-CD105 Antibody - Background

Endoglin(Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome 1), CD105, is a type I membrane glycoprotein located on cell surfaces and is a part of the TGF beta receptor complex. Its gene is mapped to human chromosome 8. The protein consists of a homodimer of 180 kDA with disulfide links. It has been found on endothelial cells, activated macrophages, fibroblasts and smooth muscle cells. Endoglin has a role in the development of the cardiovascular system and in vascular remodeling and has been found to be elevated in pregnant women who subsequently develop preeclampsia.