

## Product datasheet for **BM4098S**

### Endostatin (COL18A1) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 1837-46]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	1837-46
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry in frozen sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. Immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections: Antigen retrieval (microwave irradiation (2x7 minutes) in citrate buffer) is advised. The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. Immunoassays (detection). Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:10.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2b
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	Monoclonal antibody 1837-46 reacts with endostatin, a 20 kDa C-terminal fragment of collagen XVIII.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	collagen type XVIII alpha 1 chain
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 80781 Human P39060</a>



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**Background:**

Endostatin is able to evoke non-uniform response for proliferation, cell count and migration of endothelial cells, with different endostatin binding characteristic, leads to the assumption that endostatin effect is strongly dependent from endothelial cell type. Furthermore endostatin inhibits angiogenesis and tumor growth in vivo by inducing apoptosis in endothelial cells. The local delivery of endostatin seems to specifically affect tumor-associated microvessels by reduction of the vessel density, diameter and functionality. Tumor cell migration and invasion was greatly reduced in the endostatin treated animals. Endostatin is non-toxic and does not induce acquired drug resistance and has therefore become a potent new therapy strategy in solid neoplasias. This therapy appear to have high potential not only for the treatment of gliomas, the most common brain tumours, but also of other tumours. The ability of endostatin to inhibit neoangiogenesis is mediated, at least in part, by Zn<sup>2+</sup> binding and elastase processing. Widespread endostatin expression was found in elastic fibers in vessel walls and in some other basement membrane zones. Endostatin is released by neurons to accumulate in amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease.

**Synonyms:**

COL18A1, Endostatin, KNO1