

Product datasheet for **DP3517S**

CD105 (ENG) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA (1-15 µg/ml). Western blot (1-5 µg/ml with the appropriate secondary reagents). FACS analysis and cell sorting (2-5 µg/ml together with the appropriate secondary reagents). Immunofluorescence/Immunohistochemistry (1-5 µg/ml).
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human soluble CD105/Endoglin (aa. 22 (Glu) to 586 (Leu)) derived from Insect Cells (Cat.-No DA3523X).
Specificity:	This antibody detects CD105.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 without preservatives State: Purified State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	endoglin
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 2022 Human P17813



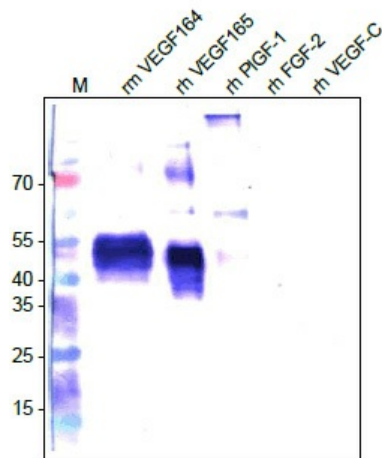
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Background:

Endoglin, also known as CD105, is a Type I integral membrane glycoprotein with a large, disulfide-linked, extracellular region and a short, constitutively phosphorylated, cytoplasmic tail. Two splice variants of human Endoglin, the S-Endoglin and L-Endoglin that differ in the length of their cytoplasmic tails have been identified. Endoglin is highly expressed on vascular endothelial cells, chondrocytes, and syncytiotrophoblasts of term placenta. It is also found on activated monocytes, bone marrow pro-erythroblasts, and leukemic cells of lymphoid and myeloid lineages. Human and mouse Endoglin share approximately 70% and 97 % amino acid sequence identity in their extracellular and intracellular domains, respectively. It has clearly been shown that CD105/Endoglin is required for angiogenesis and it plays a key role in heart development. Mutations in human Endoglin or ALK-1 (another type I serine/threonine receptor) lead to the vascular disorder hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT). Mice heterozygous for Endoglin have been developed as disease models for HHT. Endoglin has been shown to be a powerful marker of neovascularization. It is also useful as a functional marker that defines long-term repopulating hematopoietic stem cells.

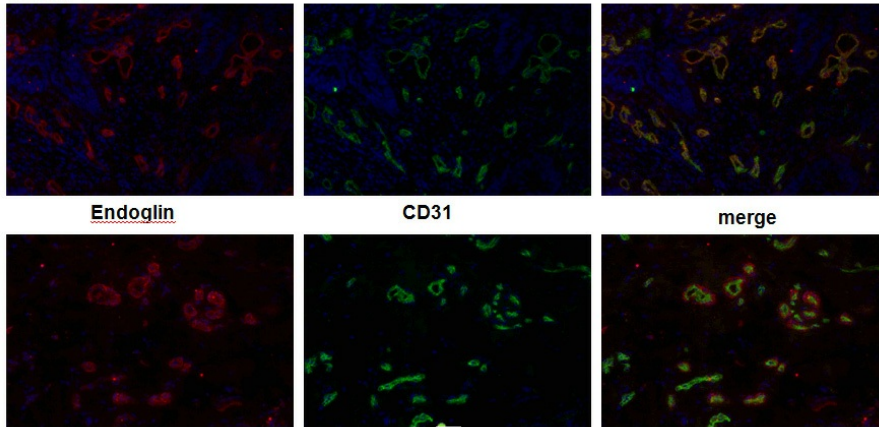
Synonyms:

ENG, END, HHT1, ORW, ORW1

Product images:

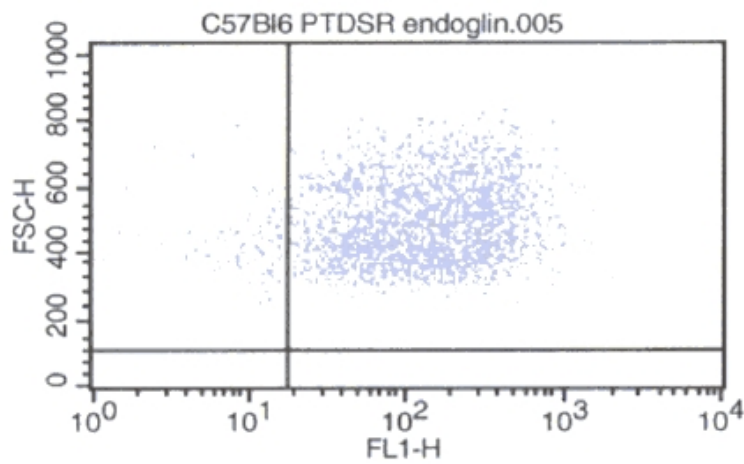
Western analysis of recombinant human ([DA3523]) and human ([DA3522]) soluble CD105 using an anti-human CD105 antibody ([DP3517]) directed against recombinant human and mouse soluble CD105 produced in insect cells. The SDS-PAGE was run under reducing conditions. There is a strong cross reaction between human and mouse visible.

Tumor T4

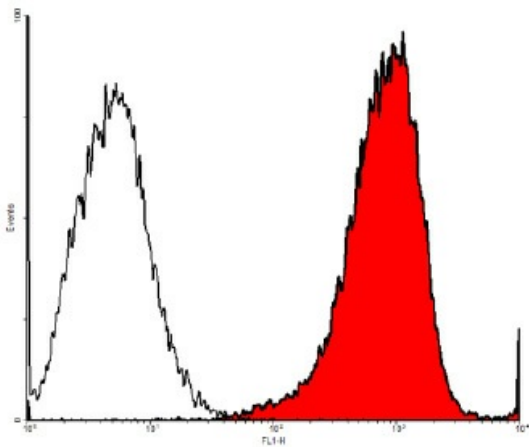


Double staining of human colon and colon carcinoma tissue with Endoglin ([DP3517]) / CD31. The experiments were performed by Dr. Ulrike Fiedler and Stefanie Koidel, Dept. of Vascular Biology and Angiogenesis Research, Tumor Biology Center, Breisacher Str. 117, D-79106 Freiburg, Germany

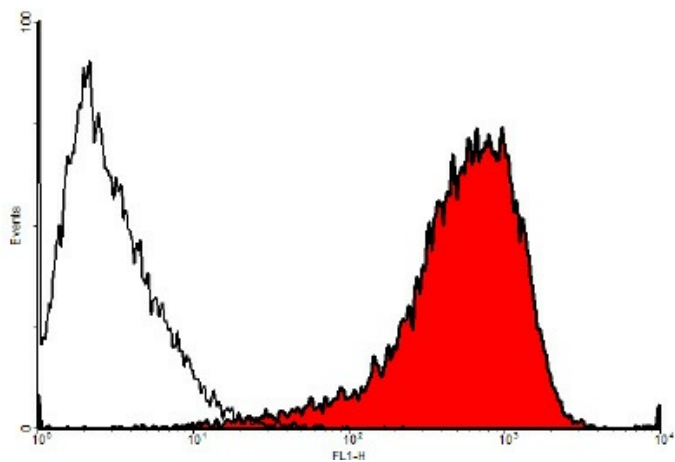
Normal N4



FACS analysis with antibodies against murine CD105/Endoglin in C57B16 cells



FACS analysis with primary human dermal lymphatic endothelial cells (HDLEC).



FACS analysis with primary human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC).