

Product datasheet for **DP3518P**

Eng Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1-15 µg/ml. Western blot: 1-5 µg/ml. Flow Cytometry: 1-10 µg/ml.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Mouse soluble CD105/Endoglin. It consists of amino acid 26 (Glu) to 581 (Gly) and is fused to a C-terminal His-tag (6xHis) (Cat.-No DA3522X).
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes Mouse Endoglin (CD105). Other species not tested.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 without preservative and stabilizer State: Aff - Purified State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Antigen Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Can be stored lyophilized at RT for up to 1 month or at -20°C long term.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for two weeks or (in aliquots) at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Gene Name:	endoglin
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 13805 Mouse Q63961



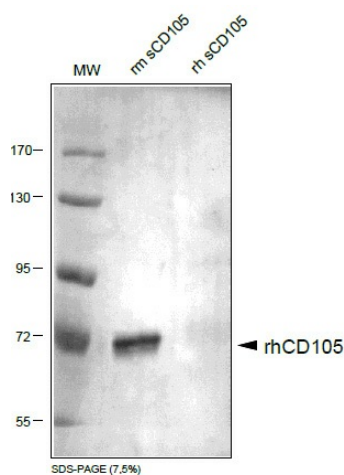
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Background:

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 blot analysis with CD105 antibody. There is no cross reaction with human sCD105.