



# CD105 Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-12899
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ENG
<b>Protein Name</b>	Endoglin
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified recombinant fragment of human CD105 expressed in E. Coli.
<b>Specificity</b>	CD105 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CD105 protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. Flow cytometry: 1/200 - 1/400. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ENG; END; Endoglin; CD antigen CD105
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Detected on umbilical vein endothelial cells (PubMed:10625079). Detected in placenta (at protein level) (PubMed:1692830). Detected on endothelial cells (PubMed:1692830).
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in ENG are the cause of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 1 (HHT1) [MIM:187300, 108010]; also known as Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome 1 (ORW1). HHT1 is an autosomal dominant multisystemic vascular dysplasia, characterized by recurrent epistaxis, muco-cutaneous telangiectases, gastro-intestinal hemorrhage, and pulmonary (PAVM), cerebral (CAVM) and hepatic arteriovenous malformations; all secondary manifestations of the underlying vascular dysplasia. Although the first symptom of HHT1 in children is generally nose bleed, there is an important clinical heterogeneity.,function:Major glycoprotein of vascular endothelium. May play a critical role in the binding of endothelial cells to integrins and/or other RGD receptors.,subunit:Homodimer that forms an heteromeric complex with the signaling receptors for transforming growth factor-beta: TGF-beta receptors I and/or II. It
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes a homodimeric transmembrane protein which is a major glycoprotein of the vascular endothelium. This protein is a component of the



transforming growth factor beta receptor complex and it binds to the beta1 and beta3 peptides with high affinity. Mutations in this gene cause hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, also known as Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome 1, an autosomal dominant multisystemic vascular dysplasia. This gene may also be involved in preeclampsia and several types of cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013],

**matters needing attention**

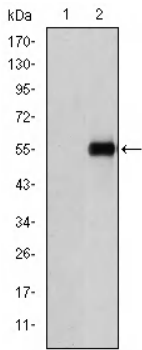
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

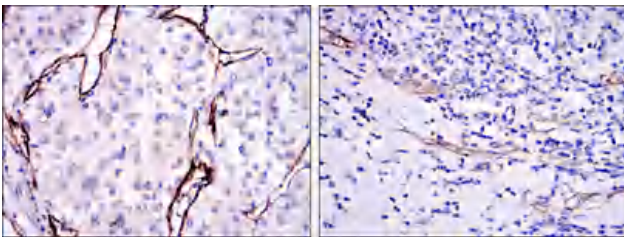
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



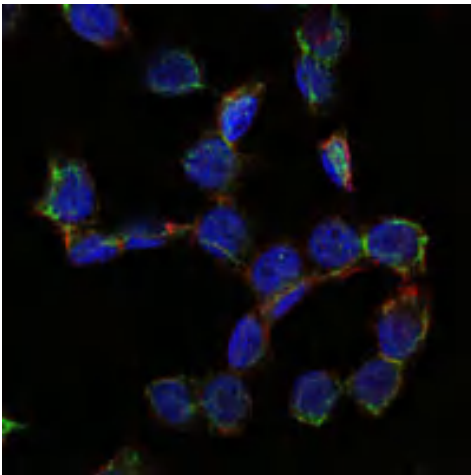
## Products Images



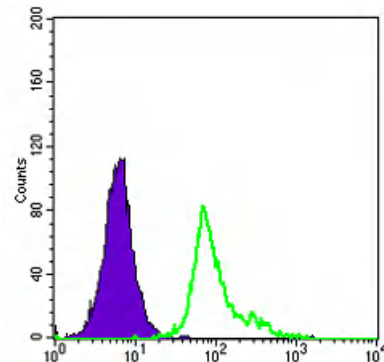
Western Blot analysis using CD105 Monoclonal Antibody against HEK293 (1) and CD105-hlgGfc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded kidney cancer tissues (left) and stomach cancer tissues (right) with DAB staining using CD105 Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using CD105 Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells using CD105 Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple).

