

Product datasheet

Anti-Endostatin antibody [91318] ab10604

Overview

Product name	Anti-Endostatin antibody [91318]
Description	Rat monoclonal [91318] to Endostatin
Host species	Rat
Tested applications	Suitable for: ELISA, WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse
Immunogen	Purified recombinant mouse endostatin, expressed in insect Sf 21 cells.
General notes	Endotoxin level is <10 ng/mg antibody as determined by the LAL (Limulus amoebocyte lysate) method.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.
Storage buffer	Preservative: None Constituents: PBS
Purity	Protein G purified
Purification notes	The antibody is purified from the IgG fraction of ascities fluid using protein G.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	91318
Isotype	IgG2b

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab10604** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		
Application notes	<p>ELISA: Use at a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. The detection limit for recombinant mouse endostatin is approximately 6 ng/well.</p> <p>WB: Use at a concentration of 1 - 2 µg/ml. The detection limit for recombinant mouse endostatin is approximately 50 ng/lane and 5 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions, respectively. Predicted molecular weight: 22 kDa.</p> <p>Not tested in other applications.</p> <p>Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.</p>	
Target		
Function	<p>COLA18A probably plays a major role in determining the retinal structure as well as in the closure of the neural tube.</p> <p>Endostatin potently inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and angiogenesis. May inhibit angiogenesis by binding to the heparan sulfate proteoglycans involved in growth factor signaling.</p>	
Tissue specificity	Present in multiple organs with highest levels in liver, lung and kidney.	
Involvement in disease	Defects in COL18A1 are a cause of Knobloch syndrome (KNO) [MIM:267750]. KNO is an autosomal recessive disorder defined by the occurrence of high myopia, vitreoretinal degeneration with retinal detachment, macular abnormalities and occipital encephalocele.	
Sequence similarities	<p>Belongs to the multiplexin collagen family.</p> <p>Contains 1 FZ (frizzled) domain.</p> <p>Contains 1 TSP N-terminal (TSPN) domain.</p>	
Post-translational modifications	Prolines at the third position of the tripeptide repeating unit (G-X-Y) are hydroxylated in some or all of the chains.	
Cellular localization	Secreted > extracellular space > extracellular matrix.	

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