abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Endostatin antibody [91318] ab10604

Overview

Product name	Anti-Endostatin antibody [91318]
Description	Rat monoclonal [91318] to Endostatin
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 amebocyte 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		
WB		

Application notes	ELISA: Use at a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. The detection limit for recombinant mouse endostatin is approximately 6 ng/well. 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. Not tested in other applications. Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Target

Function	COLA18A probably plays a major role in determining the retinal structure as well as in the closure of the neural tube. Endostatin potently inhibits endothelial cell proliferation and angiogenesis. May inhibit angiogenesis by binding to the heparan sulfate proteoglycans involved in growth factor signaling.
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	Belongs to the multiplexin collagen family. Contains 1 FZ (frizzled) domain. Contains 1 TSP N-terminal (TSPN) domain.
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.

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit http://www.abcam.com/abpromise or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors