

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD105 antibody [MEM226], prediluted ab187575

[1 Image](#)

Overview

Product name	Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-CD105 antibody [MEM226], prediluted
Description	Alexa Fluor® 488 Mouse monoclonal [MEM226] to CD105, prediluted
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human CD105. Human CD105 cDNA was expressed in recombinant <i>Vaccinia</i> virus. Database link: P17813

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot. Store at +4°C. Store In the Dark.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituents: 99% PBS, 0.2% BSA
Purity	Size exclusion
Purification notes	ab187575 is conjugated with Alexa Fluor® 488 under optimum conditions and the conjugate purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MEM226

Isotype

IgG2a

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab187575 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
Flow Cyt		Use 4µl for 10 ⁶ cells. Use 4 µl for 100 µl of Human whole blood cells in suspension.

Target

Function

Major glycoprotein of vascular endothelium. May play a critical role in the binding of endothelial cells to integrins and/or other RGD receptors.

Tissue specificity

Endoglin is restricted to endothelial cells in all tissues except bone marrow.

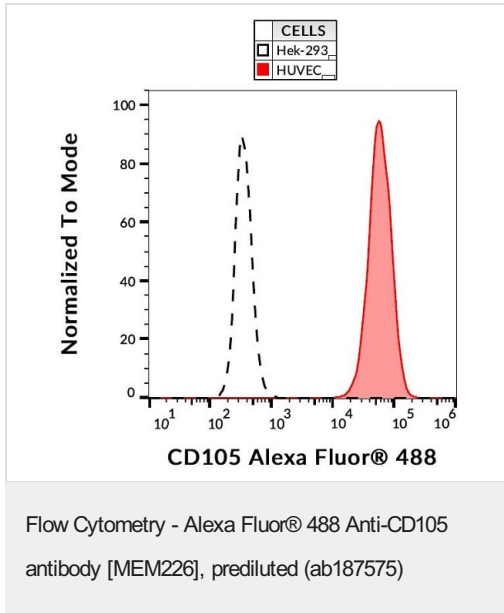
Involvement in disease

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.

Cellular localization

Membrane.

Images



Surface staining of HUVEC (human umbilical vein endothelial cells) with ab187575 at 1/25 dilution

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
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