

FITC Anti-CD105 antibody [MEM-226] ab18278

6 References

Overview

Product name	FITC Anti-CD105 antibody [MEM-226]
Description	FITC Mouse monoclonal [MEM-226] to CD105
Host species	Mouse
Conjugation	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm
Tested applications	Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human CD105. Database link: P17813
General notes	<p>The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, BSA
Purity	Size exclusion
Purification notes	Purified by size-exclusion chromatography.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MEM-226
Isotype	IgG2a

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab18278 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 at an assay dependent concentration. 20 ul for 100 ul sample is recommended. ab91362 - Mouse monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

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.

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