abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-CD105 antibody [105C02] ab44967

2 Abreviews 4 References

Overview

Product name	Anti-CD105 antibody [105C02]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [105C02] to CD105
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** IHC-Fr, IHC-P, WB, Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Purified GP160 from cell membrane glycoproteins of fresh non-T/non-B acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells.
Positive control	HUVEC cells.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituent: PBS
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	105C02
Isotype	IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab44967** 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
IHC-Fr		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 24714106

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P	★★★★★	1/1000. Perform enzymatic antigen retrieval before commencing with IHC staining protocol.
WB		1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 95 kDa.
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, 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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