abcam

Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-CD105 antibody [MJ7/18] ab95688

1 Abreviews 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Biotin Anti-CD105 antibody [MJ7/18]
Description	Biotin Rat monoclonal [MJ7/18] to CD105
Host species	Rat
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** Flow Cyt
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Mouse
Immunogen	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Mouse CD105. Inflamed mouse skin
Positive control	Mouse brain-derived endothelial cells (bEND.3) and splenocytes
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. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.20 Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide Constituents: 0.87% Sodium chloride, PBS
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MJ7/18
Isotype	IgG2a
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab95688 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 0.5µg for 10^{5-8} cells. Use a final volume of 100µl. **ab18445** - Rat monoclonal IgG2a, is suitable for use as an

Target

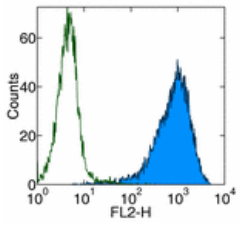
Function Major glycoprotein of vascular endothelium. May play a critical role in the binding of endothelial cells to integrins and/or other RGD receptors.

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



Flow Cytometry - Biotin Anti-CD105 antibody [MJ7/18] (ab95688)

Surface staining of bEND.3 cell line with 0.25 µg of ab95688 followed by Streptavidin PE. Appropriate isotype controls were used (open histogram). Total viable cells were used for analysis.

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