



1B-453-C025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD105 Biotin conjugated (0.025 mg)

Clone: MEM-229

Isotype: Mouse IgG2a

Specificity: The antibody MEM-229 recognizes CD105 (Endoglin), a 90 kDa type I integral

membrane homodimer glycoprotein expressed on vascular endothelial cells (small and large vessels), activated monocytes and tissue macrophages, stromal cells of certain tissues including bone marrow, pre-B lymphocytes in fetal marrow and erythroid precursors in fetal and adult bone marrow; it is also present on

syncytiotrophoblast on placenta throughout pregnancy.

Regulatory Status: RUC

Immunogen: Recombinant Vaccinia virus containing the human CD105 (L-isoform) cDNA.

Species Reactivity: Human, Porcine

Negative Species: Canine (Dog), Equine (Horse)

Preparation: The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions.

The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4

Storage / Stability: Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial

label.

Usage: Biotinylated antibody is designed for indirect immunofluorescence analysis by Flow

Cytometry.

Expiration: See vial label

Lot Number: See vial label

Background: CD105 (Endoglin) is a homodimeric transmembrane glycoprotein serving in

presence of TGFbetaR-2 as a receptor for TGFbeta-1 and TGFbeta-3. CD105 is highly expressed on endothelial cells and promotes angiogenesis during wound healing, infarcts and in a wide range of tumours and its gene expression is stimulated by hypoxia. CD105 prevents apoptosis in hypoxic endothelial cells and also antagonises the inhibitory effects of TGFbeta-1 on vascular endothelial cell growth and migration. Normal cellular levels of CD105 are required for formation of

new blood vessels.



PRODUCT DATA SHEET

References:

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*Warrington K, Hillarby MC, Li C, Letarte M, Kumar S: Functional role of CD105 in TGF-beta1 signalling in murine and human endothelial cells. Anticancer Res. 2005 May-Jun;25(3B):1851-64.

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