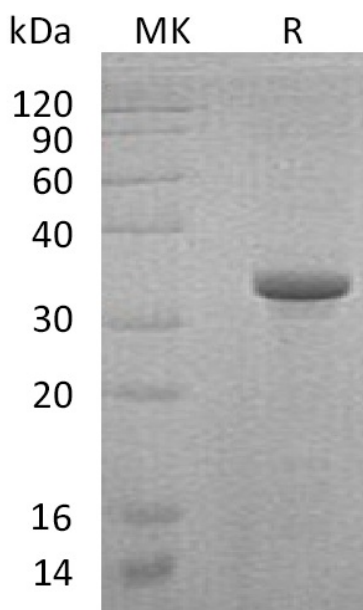


**Product Name: Recombinant Human Endoglin (N-Trx-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH0278**

## Summary

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <b>Name</b>                     | CD105/Endoglin  |
| <b>Purity</b>                   | Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE   |
| <b>Endotoxin level</b>          | <1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.   |
| <b>Construction</b>             | Recombinant Human Endoglin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Glu26-Gln176(Gly40Asp) is expressed with a Trx, 6His tag at the N-terminus. |
| <b>Accession #</b>              | P17813  |
| <b>Host</b>                     | E.coli  |
| <b>Species</b>                  | Human   |
| <b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b> | 33.6 KDa  |
| <b>Formulation</b>              | Supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.  |
| <b>Shipping</b>                 | The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.  |
| <b>Stability&amp;Storage</b>    | Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.            |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>           |   |

## SDS-PAGE image



**Product Name: Recombinant Human Endoglin (N-Trx-6His)**  
**Catalog #: PEH0278**

---

### **Alternative Names**

Endoglin; END; CD105; ENG

### **Background**

Endoglin is a single-pass type I membrane protein which restricted to endothelial cells in all tissues except bone marrow. Endoglin as major glycoprotein of vascular endothelium, it has been found on endothelial cells, activated macrophages, fibroblasts, and smooth muscle cells. Furthermore, Homodimer forms a heteromeric complex with the signaling receptors for transforming growth factor-beta: TGFBR1 and/or TGFBR2. It may have an important role in the binding of endothelial cells to integrins and/or other RGD receptors. Defects in ENG are the cause of hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia type 1 (HHT1), which 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.

### **Note**

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.