
Product Name: Endoglin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**Catalog #: APRab10463**

For research use only.

Summary

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Description | Rabbit polyclonal Antibody |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Application | WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA |
| Reactivity | Human,Rat,Mouse |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Modification | Unmodified |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Form | Liquid |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Storage | Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. |
| Shipping | Ice bags |
| Buffer | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N. |
| Purification | Affinity purification |

Application

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|-------------------------|--|
| Dilution Ratio | WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000 |
| Molecular Weight | 70kDa |

Antigen Information

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|--------------------------|---|
| Gene Name | ENG END |
| Alternative Names | Endoglin (CD antigen CD105) |
| Gene ID | 2022.0 |
| SwissProt ID | P17813 |
| Immunogen | Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 370-430 |

Background

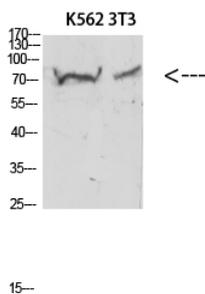
This gene encodes a homodimeric transmembrane protein which is a major glycoprotein of the vascular endothelium. This protein is a component of the transforming growth factor beta receptor complex and it binds to the beta1 and beta3 peptides

with high affinity. Mutations in this gene cause hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia, also known as Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome 1, an autosomal dominant multisystemic vascular dysplasia. This gene may also be involved in preeclampsia and several types of cancer. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, May 2013],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.,function:Major glycoprotein of vascular endothelium. May play a critical role in the binding of endothelial cells to integrins and/or other RGD receptors.,subunit:Homodimer that forms an heteromeric complex with the signaling receptors for transforming growth factor-beta: TGF-beta receptors I and/or II. It is able to bind TGF-beta 1, and 3 efficiently and TGF-beta 2 less efficiently. Interacts with TCTEX1D4.,tissue specificity:Endoglin is restricted to endothelial cells in all tissues except bone marrow.,

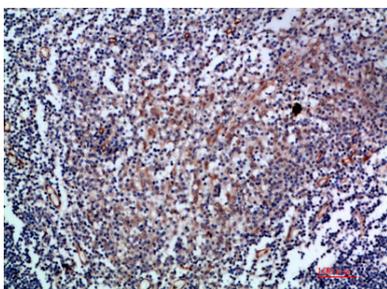
Research Area

Epigenetics and Nuclear Signaling

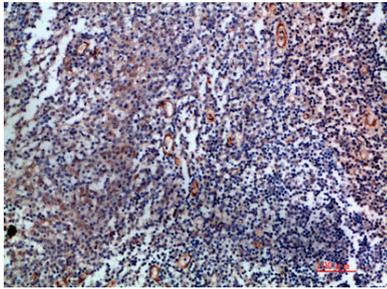
Image Data



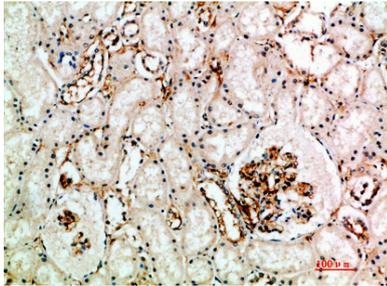
Western blot analysis of 3T3 KB K562 HeLa 293T lysate, antibody was diluted at 500. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



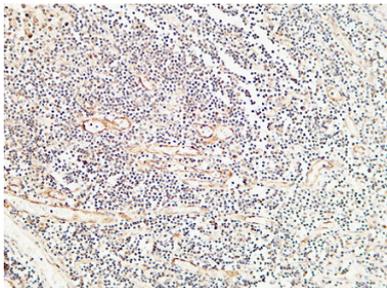
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-tonsil, antibody was diluted at 1:200



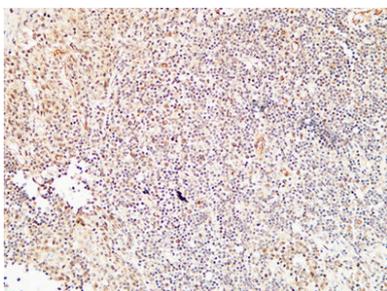
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-tonsil, antibody was diluted at 1:200



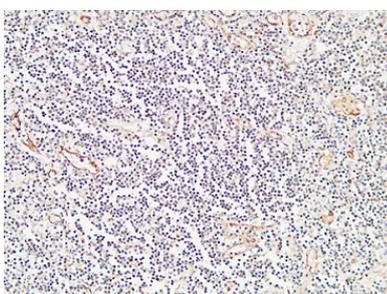
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human-kidney, antibody was diluted at 1:200



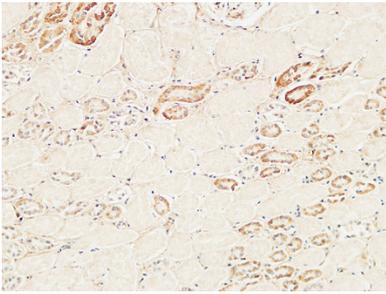
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Amygdala. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .



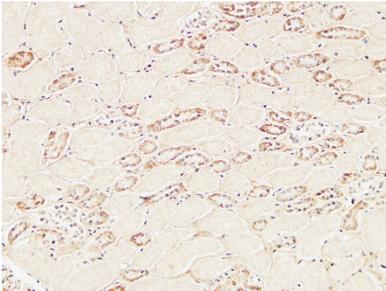
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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human kidney. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°,overnight) . 2, High-pressure and temperature EDTA, pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min) .



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