

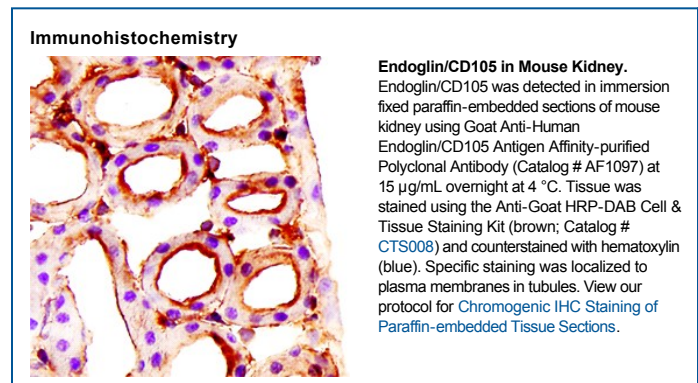
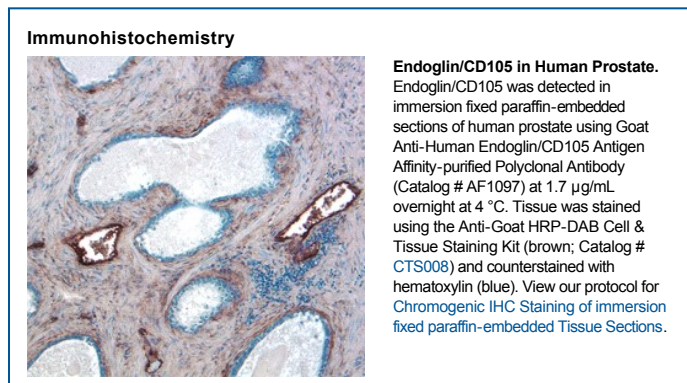
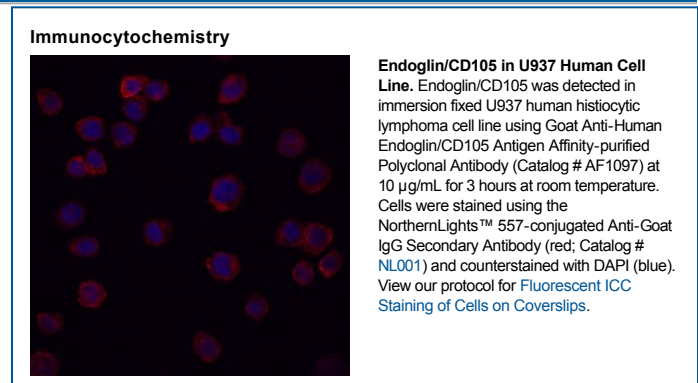
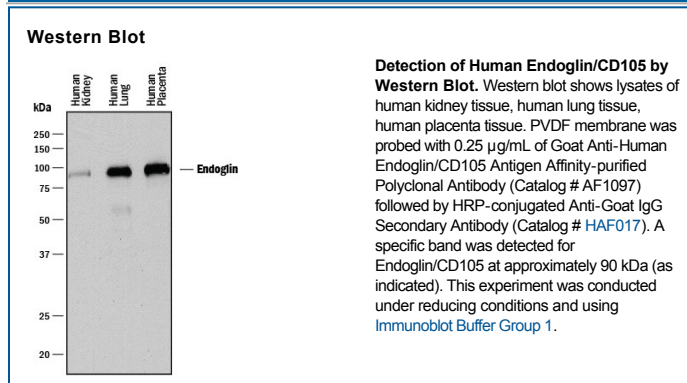
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Endoglin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant mouse Endoglin and recombinant rat Endoglin is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Endoglin/CD105 Glu26-Gly586 Accession # Q5T9B9
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

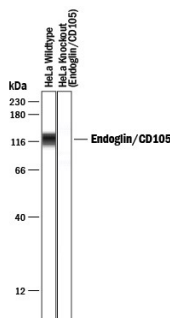
Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the [Technical Information](#) section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.25 µg/mL	See Below
Flow Cytometry	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	U937 human histiocytic lymphoma cell line
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Simple Western	20 µg/mL	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	
Knockout Validated	Endoglin/CD105 is specifically detected in HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma parental cell line but is not detectable in Endoglin/CD105 knockout HeLa cell line.	

DATA



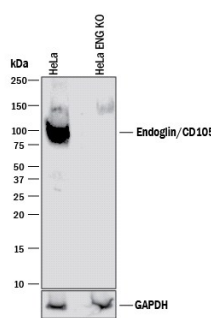
Simple Western



Detection of Human Endoglin/CD105 by Simple Western™. Simple Western lane view shows lysates of HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma parental cell line and Endoglin/CD105 knockout HeLa cell line (KO), loaded at 0.2 mg/mL. A specific band was detected for Endoglin/CD105 at approximately 121 kDa (as indicated) in the parental HeLa cell line, but is not detectable in knockout HeLa cell line. Goat Anti-Human Endoglin/CD105 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1097) was used at 20 µg/mL followed by 1:50 dilution of HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF019). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using the 12-230 kDa separation system.



Knockout Validated



Western Blot Shows Human Endoglin/CD105 Specificity by Using Knockout Cell Line. Western blot shows lysates of HeLa human cervical epithelial carcinoma parental cell line and Endoglin/CD105 knockout HeLa cell line (KO). PVDF membrane was probed with 0.25 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human Endoglin/CD105 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1097) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). A specific band was detected for Endoglin/CD105 at approximately 90 kDa (as indicated) in the parental HeLa cell line, but is not detectable in knockout HeLa cell line. GAPDH (Catalog # AF5718) is shown as a loading control. This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Endoglin (CD105) is a 90 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein of the zona pellucida (ZP) family of proteins (1-3). Endoglin and Betaglycan/TβRIII are type III receptors for TGF beta superfamily ligands, sharing 71% aa identity in the transmembrane (TM) and cytoplasmic domains. Endoglin is highly expressed on proliferating vascular endothelial cells, chondrocytes, and syncytiotrophoblasts of term placenta, with lower amounts on hematopoietic, mesenchymal and neural crest stem cells, activated monocytes, and lymphoid and myeloid leukemic cells (2-5). Human endoglin cDNA encodes 658 amino acids including a 25 amino acid (aa) signal sequence, a 561 aa extracellular domain (ECD) with an orphan domain and a two-part ZP domain, a TM domain, and a 47 aa cytoplasmic domain (1-3). An isoform with a 14 aa cytoplasmic domain (S-endoglin) can oppose effects of long (L) endoglin (6, 7). The human endoglin ECD shares 65-72% aa identity with mouse, rat, bovine, porcine, and canine endoglin. Endoglin homodimers interact with TGF-β1 and TGF-β3 (but not TGF-β2) but only after binding TβRII (8). Similarly, they interact with activin-A and BMP-7 via activin type IIA or B receptors, and with BMP-2 via BMPR-1A/ALK-3 or BMPR-1B/ALK-6 (9). BMP-9, however, is reported to bind endoglin directly (10). Endoglin modifies ligand-induced signaling in multiple ways. For example, expression of endoglin can inhibit TGF-β1 signals but enhance BMP7 signals in the same myoblast cell line (11). In endothelial cells, endoglin inhibits TβRI/ALK5, but enhances ALK1-mediated activation (12). Deletion of mouse endoglin causes lethal vascular and cardiovascular defects, and human endoglin haploinsufficiency can cause the vascular disorder, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia type I (13, 14). These abnormalities confirm the essential function of endoglin in differentiation of smooth muscle, angiogenesis, and neovascularization (2-4, 12-14). In preeclampsia of pregnancy, high levels of proteolytically generated soluble endoglin and VEGF R1 (sFlt-1), along with low Placental Growth Factor (PlGF), are pathogenic due to antiangiogenic activity (15).

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