

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Endoglin/CD105.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 166707
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Endoglin/CD105 Glu26-Gly586 Accession # Q5T9B9
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

#### 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25-1 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	U937 human histiocytic lymphoma cell line

#### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

#### 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 (aa) including a 25 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 (sFLT1), along with low placental growth factor (PIGF), are pathogenic due to antiangiogenic activity (15).

#### References:

1. Gougos, A. and Letarte, M. (1990) J. Biol. Chem. **265**:8361.
2. ten Dijke, P. *et al.* (2008) *Angiogenesis* **11**:79.
3. Bernabeu, C. *et al.* (2007) J. Cell. Biochem. **102**:1375.
4. Mancini, M.L. *et al.* (2007) *Dev. Biol.* **308**:520.
5. Moody, J.L. *et al.* (2007) *Stem Cells* **25**:2809.
6. Velasco, S. *et al.* (2008) J. Cell Sci. **121**:913.
7. Perez-Gomez, E. *et al.* (2005) *Oncogene* **24**:4450.
8. Cheifetz, S, *et al.* (1992) J. Biol. Chem. **267**:19027.
9. Barbara, N.P. *et al.* (1999) J. Biol. Chem. **274**:584.
10. Scharpfenecker, M. *et al.* (2007) J. Cell Sci. **120**:964.
11. Scherner, O. *et al.* (2007) J. Biol. Chem. **282**:13934.
12. Pece-Barbara, N. *et al.* (2005) J. Biol. Chem. **280**:27800.
13. Arthur, H.M. *et al.* (2000) *Dev. Biol.* **217**:42.
14. Lebrin, F. and C.L. Mummery (2008) *Trends Cardiovasc. Med.* **18**:25.
15. Venkatesha, S. *et al.* (2006) *Nat. Med.* **12**:642.

**PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES**

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.