



Anti-CD105, Chicken-Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. PY-10183 **Quantity:** 100µg **Applications tested:** Western blot
Antigen species: Human **Reactivity:** Human
Host species: Chicken **Form:** Antigen affinity purified antibody

Target description

Endoglin is a homodimeric transmembrane glycoprotein highly expressed by endothelial cells. It is a component of the transforming growth factor beta receptor complex as it binds TGFB1 and TGFB3 with high affinity. Mutations in the endoglin gene produce hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia.

Antigen

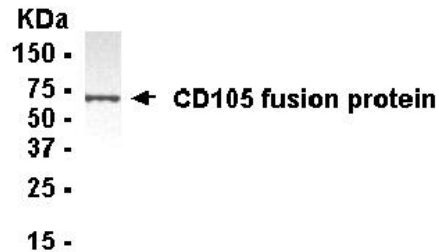
This polyclonal antibody was raised by immunizing chicken with human CD105 fusion protein (341-470 amino acids).

Application

Western blotting, tissue or cell immunostaining. Recommended starting dilution for Western blot analysis is 1:500, for tissue or cell staining is 1:200. Optimal working dilutions must be determined by the end user.

Related Products

1. Anti- CD29, Chicken pAb (PY-10182).
2. Anti- CD14, Chicken pAb (PY-10192).



Western blot Protocol

1. Block membrane with 5% non-fat milk in PBS-T for 1 hour at room temperature or longer at 4°C.
2. Incubate membrane with IgY antibodies at dilution of 1: 2,000 with 1% milk in PBS-T at R.T. for 1 h.
3. Rinse 3 times with PBS-T, then wash membrane with PBS-T, 5 min each, total of 3 times.
4. Incubate with 2nd antibody (goat-anti-IgY/Fc-HRP) at dilution 1:1,000 for ECL (with 1% milk PBS-T) at R.T. for 1h.
5. Rinse 3 times with PBS-T, then wash with PBS-T, 5 min each with shaking, total of 3 times.
6. Perform ECL detection of signal using Pierce ECL kit.

Storage

It is supplied as antigen affinity purified antibody in lyophilized powder. Redissolve the powder with 100 microliter sterile water will restore to the original concentration 1mg/ml (1×PBS). Store at 4°C for short-term application. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

References

Cymerman, U.; Vera, S.; Karabegovic, A.; Abdalla, S.; Letarte, M. : Characterization of 17 novel endoglin mutations associated with hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia. Hum. Mutat. 21: 482-492, 2003.