

## Recombinant Human Endoglin/CD105 Protein (His&Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH032379

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

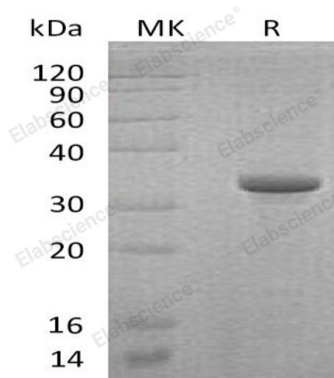
### Description

<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Source</b>	E.coli-derived Human Endoglin;CD105 protein Glu26-Gln176(Gly40Asp), with an N-terminal Trx & His
<b>Calculated MW</b>	33.6 kDa
<b>Observed MW</b>	34 kDa
<b>Accession</b>	P17813
<b>Bio-activity</b>	Not validated for activity

### Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Concentration</b>	Subject to label value.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM PB, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4.

### Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

### 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, mucocutaneous telangiectases, gastro-intestinal hemorrhage, and pulmonary (PAVM), cerebral (CAVM) and hepatic arteriovenous malformations.

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