Recombinant Human Endoglin (N-Trx-6His)

Catalog No: CG65

Description	Recombinant Human Endoglin is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Glu26-Gln176 is expressed with a Trx, 6His tag at the N-terminus.
Source	E.coli
Alternative name	Endoglin; END; CD105; ENG
Accession No.	P17813
Predicted Molecular Weight	33.6kDa
AP Molecular Weight	34kDa, reducing conditions.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Quality Control	Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 IEU/μg) as determined by LAL test.
Shipping	The product is shipped on dry ice/polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
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, muco- cutaneous telangiectases, gastro-intestinal hemorrhage, and pulmonary (PAVM), cerebral (CAVM) and hepatic arteriovenous malformations.

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