Datasheet for ABIN2192103

anti-Endothelial Cells antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	Endothelial Cells
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This Endothelial Cells antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Clone:	RECA-1
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Cross reactivity: Goat : No, Human : No, Mouse : No, Rabbit : No, Sheep : No
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	Endothelial Cells
Abstract:	Endothelial Cells Products
Background:	The monoclonal antibody RECA-1 reacts with Rat Endothelial Cell Antigen (RECA), a cell surface antigen (MCA970R) on rat endothelial cells. Endothelial cells (EC) line the interior of all blood vessels and are the key players in the angiogenesis cascade. EC are the first cells and barrier

	that vehicles or medicines encounter after systemic delivery. Furthermore, they have a signaling function to the cells of the immune system to indicate the status of the surrounding tissue. RECA-1is at least reactive with 1 n u the rat MHC-haplotype, Lewis (TR-1), BN (RT-1) and OA (RT-1). RECA-1 antibody has been successfully applied in staining of viable endothelial cells in vitro, and of vascular endothelium in vivo. No reactivity of the RECA-1 monoclonal antibody was seen with other cell types e.g. fibroblasts, leukocytes and non endothelial stromal cells nor with other various tested species other than rat e.g. mouse, rabbit, sheep, goat and human. RECA-1 is a promising antibody for rat endothelial cell studies, and in particular for further defining nature and function of endothelial cell-specific antigens.

Application Details

Application Notes:	For immunohistology and flow cytometry dilutions to be used depends on tissue type and on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Positive Glomerular endothelial cells, RHEC cell line control Negative Vascular smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts control
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin and 0.02 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for at least one year. The exact expiry date is indicated on the label.

Publications

Product cited in:	Pelletier, Okawara, Vitale, Anderson: "Differential distribution of the tight-junction-associated protein ZO-1 isoforms alpha+ and alpha- in guinea pig Sertoli cells: a possible association with F-actin and G-actin." in: **Biology of reproduction**, Vol. 57, Issue 2, pp. 367-76, (1997) (PubMed). Van Itallie, Balda, Anderson: "Epidermal growth factor induces tyrosine phosphorylation and

reorganization of the tight junction protein ZO-1 in A431 cells." in: **Journal of cell science**, Vol. 108 (Pt 4), pp. 1735-42, (1995) (PubMed).

Balda, Anderson: "Two classes of tight junctions are revealed by ZO-1 isoforms." in: **The American journal of physiology**, Vol. 264, Issue 4 Pt 1, pp. C918-24, (1993) (PubMed).

Willott, Balda, Heintzelman, Jameson, Anderson: "Localization and differential expression of two isoforms of the tight junction protein ZO-1." in: **The American journal of physiology**, Vol. 262, Issue 5 Pt 1, pp. C1119-24, (1992) (PubMed).

Kurihara, Anderson, Farquhar: "Diversity among tight junctions in rat kidney: glomerular slit diaphragms and endothelial junctions express only one isoform of the tight junction protein ZO-1." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 89, Issue 15, pp. 7075-9, (1992) (PubMed).

