

## TEM1 Antibody

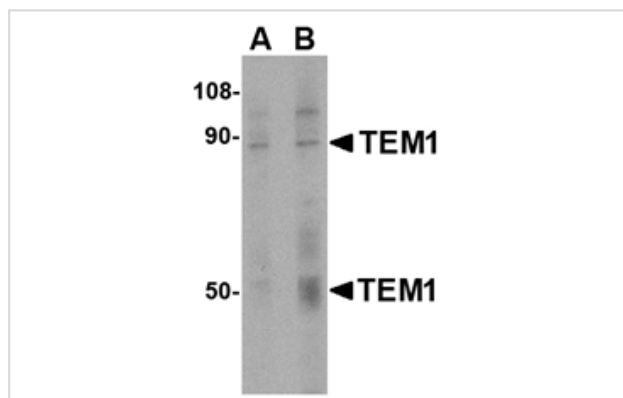
Catalog No: #24589

Orders: [order@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:order@signalwayantibody.com)Support: [tech@signalwayantibody.com](mailto:tech@signalwayantibody.com)

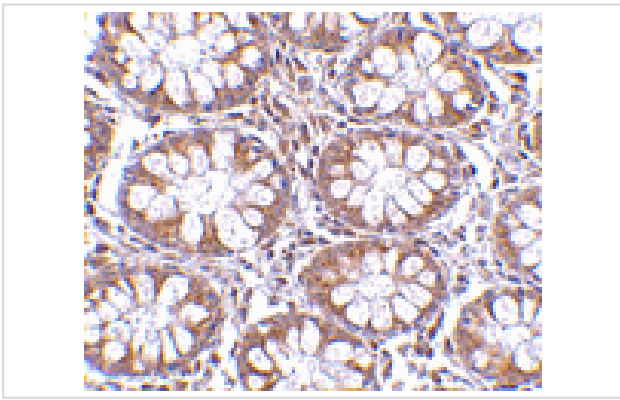
## Description

Product Name	TEM1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	ELISA WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	At least two isoforms of TEM1 are known to exist; this antibody recognizes both isoforms.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a 14 amino acid peptide near the carboxy terminus of the human TEM1.
Target Name	TEM1
Other Names	Tumor endothelial marker 1, endosialin, CD248, CD164L1
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q9HCU0Gene ID:57124
Uniprot	Q9HCU0
GeneID	57124;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

## Images



Western blot analysis of TEM1 in human colon tissue lysate with TEM1 antibody at (A) 0.5 and (B) 1 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of TEM1 in human colon tissue with TEM1 antibody at 2.5 ug/mL.

## Background

Tumor endothelial marker (TEM) 1 was originally identified as a human embryonic fibroblast-specific antigen and was later determined to be endosialin, a single-pass transmembrane glycoprotein that has multiple extracellular domains, including three EGF-like domains, a sushi-like domain, and a C lectin-like domain. TEM proteins are significantly up-regulated during angiogenesis and neoangiogenesis that are crucial for the growth of solid tumors. While TEM1 is not required for angiogenesis during fetal development, postnatal growth or wound healing, it plays a role in tumor growth, invasion, and metastasis. Fibronectin and collagen types I and IV act as specific ligands of TEM1, leading to suggestions that these molecules may cause changes in the extracellular matrix, cell adhesion and migration during tumor invasion.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only