



HQExo™ Exosome-DAUD1

Catalog: Exo-CH09

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Name HQExo™ Exosome-DAUD1

Cat No. Exo-CH09

Source Exosome derived from human burkitt lymphoma cell line (DAUD1 cell line)

Product Overview

Exosomes are nanosized vesicles (30-160 nm) secreted by exocytosis by most cell types and contain specific cargos, such as RNAs, lipids, and proteins. The cargos amount and composition of exosomes depend on the cell type from which they are released, which making them useful for biomarker discovery and functional characterization. Exosomes have been isolated from cancer cell lines (human and mouse), which helps understand tumor or growth microenvironments. Exosome derived from enormous model human cancer cell lines to improve the studies of tumor growth and invasion signaling pathways as well as how these tumor exosomes function and get an insight into antitumor research. HQExo™ standard exosomes could use as positive controls for exosome isolation and functional research, such as ELISA, FACS, WB. Lyophilization is useful for a long-term storage at 4°C, and frozen liquid should be kept at -20°C to -80°C. Ultracentrifugation and precipitation techniques are mainly used in exosome Isolation. It had been reported that both methods yielded extracellular vesicles in the size range of exosomes and included apoproteins, which can be used in downstream analyses. Nanoparticles Tracking Analysis (NTA) is used for measuring exosome particles concentration, and WB or ELISA can be used in exosomal biomarkers analysis. Creative Biostructure standard exosome products guarantee higher purity and quality to meet our customer research.

Form Lyophilized powder/ frozen liquid. Reconstitute lyophilized exosome by adding deionized water for a desired final concentration. Centrifuge before opening to ensure exosomes are at bottom, resuspend exosomes by pipetting and/or vortex, please avoid bubbles. Centrifuge again and mix well for using.

Concentration > 1x10⁸ particles

Storage Lyophilized powder store at 4 °C. Frozen liquid store at -20°C to -80°C. Recommended to avoid repeated freeze-and-thaw cycles.