



HQExo™ Exosome-Ginger

Catalog: Exo-PDELN02

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 plant, which comprises various bioactive biomolecules. As an alternative cell-free therapeutic approach, plant driven exosome particles have the enormous potential in drug delivery system. 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, which can be used in downstream analyses. Nanoparticles Tracking Analysis (NTA) is used for measuring exosome particles concentration. Creative Biostructure standard exosome products guarantee higher purity and quality to meet our customer research.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

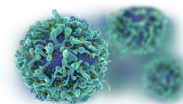
Product Name	HQExo™ Exosome-Ginger
Catalog Number	Exo-PDELN02
Source	Exosome derived from Ginger



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 plant, which comprises various bioactive biomolecules. As an alternative cell-free therapeutic approach, plant driven exosome particles have the enormous potential in drug delivery system. 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, which can be used in downstream analyses. Nanoparticles Tracking Analysis (NTA) is used for measuring exosome particles concentration. Creative Biostructure standard exosome products guarantee higher purity and quality to meet our customer research.
Form	Lyophilized powder/ frozen liquid
Concentration	>1x10 ⁸ particles
Storage	Store at -20°C or colder. Recommend to avoid repeated freeze-and-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	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.

USAGE GUIDELINES

General Handling	Avoid excessive mixing or vortexing to prevent aggregation. Long-term storage above -80°C may result in aggregate formation. Thaw on ice before use.
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Storage	Short term: +2°C to +8°C (up to 1 week) Long term: -80°C (stable for 12 months)
Stability	Stable for 12 months at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Freeze / Thaw	Can be frozen, but limit to 3 freeze/thaw cycles to maintain particle integrity.

Important: This product is for **research use only**. Not intended for diagnostic or therapeutic applications. Please refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for complete handling and safety information.