



HQExo™ Exosome-Human Platelets

Catalog: Exo-BF13

Exosomes are small membrane vesicles with a size of 30-160 nm that are released by different cell types. They can be found in various body fluids including plasma, malignant ascites, urine, amniotic fluid and saliva, which contains a tissue-specific signature wherein a rich cargo of proteins, RNAs, cytokines and lipids are selectively packaged. Exosome could serve as an emerging platform for diagnostics. HQExo™ exosomes derived from body fluids could use as disease biomarkers research by ELISA, FACS, WB. Exosome are membranous structures and protected from degradation by extracellular proteases, which make the exosomes are highly stable. And due to the sample complexity reducing compared to the whole bodily fluids, exosome-based biomarker analysis has attracted more and more attention to clinical diagnostics. Exosome can be purified by ultracentrifugation and characterized by nanoparticles tracking analysis (NTA) and ELISA or WB. Lyophilization is useful for a long-term storage at 4°C, and frozen liquid should be kept at -20°C to -80°C. Creative Biostructure standard exosome products guarantee higher purity and quality to meet our customer's downstream analyses.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

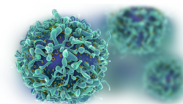
Product Name	HQExo™ Exosome-Human Platelets
Catalog Number	Exo-BF13
Source	Exosome derived from Human Platelets (thrombocytes)



Product Overview	Exosomes are small membrane vesicles with a size of 30-160 nm that are released by different cell types. They can be found in various body fluids including plasma, malignant ascites, urine, amniotic fluid and saliva, which contains a tissue-specific signature wherein a rich cargo of proteins, RNAs, cytokines and lipids are selectively packaged. Exosome could serve as an emerging platform for diagnostics. HQExo™ exosomes derived from body fluids could use as disease biomarkers research by ELISA, FACS, WB. Exosome are membranous structures and protected from degradation by extracellular proteases, which make the exosomes are highly stable. And due to the sample complexity reducing compared to the whole bodily fluids, exosome-based biomarker analysis has attracted more and more attention to clinical diagnostics. Exosome can be purified by ultracentrifugation and characterized by nanoparticles tracking analysis (NTA) and ELISA or WB. Lyophilization is useful for a long-term storage at 4°C, and frozen liquid should be kept at -20°C to -80°C. Creative Biostructure standard exosome products guarantee higher purity and quality to meet our customer's downstream analyses.
Form	Lyophilized powder
Concentration	>1x10 ¹⁰ 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.
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.
-------------------------	--



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.