

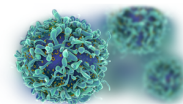
HQExo™ Microvesicles-665-MM1

Catalog: LEV-F665-MM1

Microvesicles are a type of extracellular vesicles (EVs) that are derived by cell membrane blebbing with a diameter from 100 nm to 1000 nm. While exosomes are smaller with a diameter between 30-160 nm and released by cell exocytosis. Microvesicles involve in intercellular cross-talk and can transport molecules such as mRNA, miRNA, lipids and proteins between cells, which make microvesicle play an important role in disease diagnosis. Due to its molecular transfer function, circulating microvesicles may be useful for the delivery of drugs to specific target cells. HQExo™ microvesicles isolated from cancer cell lines could use as positive controls for ELISA, FACS, WB. It has been reported that microvesicle express CD40, selectins, integrins, and cytoskeletal proteins, and their membranes are highly enriched in cholesterol, phosphatidylserine, and diacylglycerol. Microvesicles/exosomes has attracted more and more attention to anti-cancer research and regeneration. Microvesicles can be purified by ultracentrifugation and precipitation, then 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 microvesicles products guarantee higher purity and quality to meet our customer's downstream analyses.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

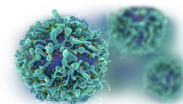
Product Name	HQExo™ Microvesicles-665-MM1
Catalog Number	LEV-F665-MM1
Source	Fluorescent labeled microvesicles derived from human melanoma (MM1 cell line)



Product Overview	<p>Microvesicles are a type of extracellular vesicles (EVs) that are derived by cell membrane blebbing with a diameter from 100 nm to 1000 nm. While exosomes are smaller with a diameter between 30-160 nm and released by cell exocytosis.</p> <p>Microvesicles involve in intercellular cross-talk and can transport molecules such as mRNA, miRNA, lipids and proteins between cells, which make microvesicle play an important role in disease diagnosis. Due to its molecular transfer function, circulating microvesicles may be useful for the delivery of drugs to specific target cells. HQExo™ microvesicles isolated from cancer cell lines could use as positive controls for ELISA, FACS, WB. It has been reported that microvesicle express CD40, selectins, integrins, and cytoskeletal proteins, and their membranes are highly enriched in cholesterol, phosphatidylserine, and diacylglycerol. Microvesicles/exosomes has attracted more and more attention to anti-cancer research and regeneration.</p> <p>Microvesicles can be purified by ultracentrifugation and precipitation, then 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 microvesicles products guarantee higher purity and quality to meet our customer's downstream analyses.</p>
Form	Frozen liquid
Concentration	>1x10 ⁸ particles
Storage	Store at -20°C or colder. Recommend to avoid repeated freeze-and-thaw cycles.

USAGE GUIDELINES

General Handling	<p>Avoid excessive mixing or vortexing to prevent aggregation.</p> <p>Long-term storage above -80°C may result in aggregate formation. Thaw on ice before use.</p>
Storage	<p>Short term: +2°C to +8°C (up to 1 week)</p> <p>Long term: -80°C (stable for 12 months)</p>



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.