



# HQExo™ Microvesicles-COLO1

**Catalog: LEV-01**

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

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**Name** HQExo™ Microvesicles-COLO1

**Cat No.** LEV-01

**Source** Microvesicles derived from human colon carcinoma (COLO1 cell line)

### Product Overview

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.

**Form** Lyophilized powder. 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** >1x10<sup>9</sup> particles

**Storage** Lyophilized powder store at 4 °C. Resuspension store at -80°C. Recommended to avoid repeated freeze-and-thaw cycles.