

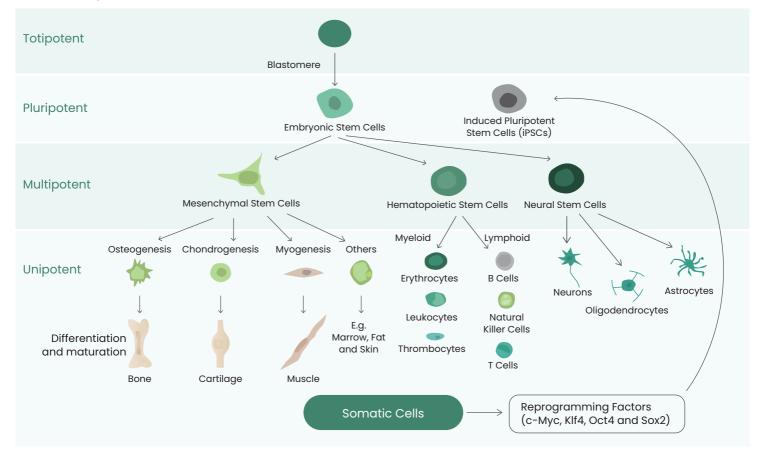


Handbook for Stem Cell Research

High-quality Products for Stem Cell Research

Introduction

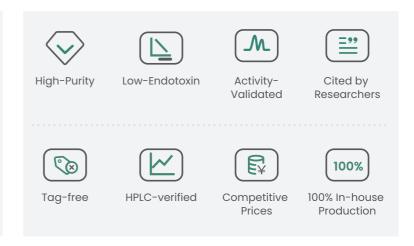
Stem cells provide researchers with new opportunities to study targets and pathways that are more relevant to disease processes. They offer a more realistic model to identify and confirm new drug targets and generate pharmacology and toxicology data earlier, with stronger translation to the clinical setting. Additionally, the application of stem cells in drug development creates a new path to personalized medicine, while at the same time reducing, or even potentially replacing, animal testing.



Sino Biological offers comprehensive solutions for stem cell research:

Protein Antibody Lysate ELISA Gene

Advantages of Sino Biological products:

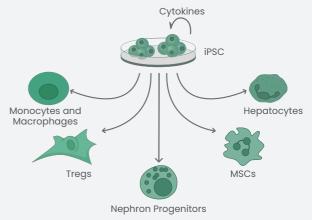


For all stem cell-related reagents, click HERE

Embryonic Stem Cells (ESCs) and Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells (iPSCs) -Culture and Characterization

Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) have the remarkable ability to differentiate into various cell types. The process of differentiation can be directed through supplementation with specific cytokines and growth factors.

Cytokines and growth factors are signaling molecules that play crucial roles in regulating cell behavior and development. By adding these factors to the culture media, researchers can direct the differentiation of ESCs and iPSCs toward specific lineages or cell types.



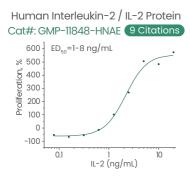
GMP-grade and Research-grade Cytokines for Stem Cell Culture

High Purity

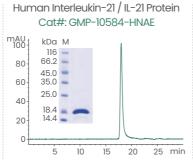
High Bioactivity

High Batch-to-batch Consistency

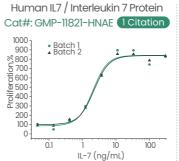
High Stability



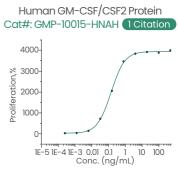
Cell proliferation assay using CTLL2. The specific activity of recombinant human IL-2 is approximately 20,000 IU/µg.



Purity: ≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE & SEC-HPLC.



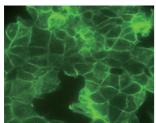
Cell proliferation assay using anti-CD3 antibody activated human peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC).



Cell proliferation assay using TF-1 human erythroleukemic cells.

Featured Antibodies for Characterization

Anti-E-cadherin Antibody
Cat#: 11725-R003 2 Citations



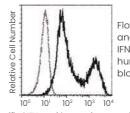
IF staining of human E-cadherin in MCF-7 cells.

Anti-CD9 Antibody



Immunochemical staining of human CD9 in human prostate.

Anti-IFN gamma Antibody Cat#: 11725-R003 2 Citations



Flow cytometric analysis of Human IFN-y expression on human peripheral blood lymphocytes.

Purified IFN-γ, with negative control (FITC second step)

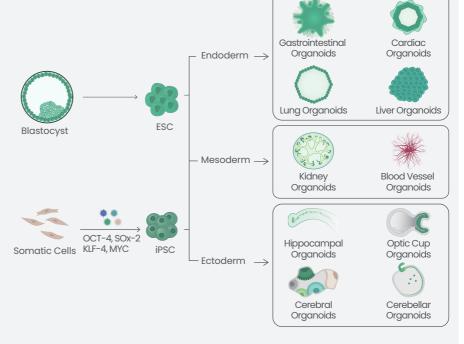
For all cytokines, click HERE

For more ESC and iPSC-related products, click HERE

For GMP-grade cytokines, click HERE

Development of Organoids from Stem Cells

Organoids, derived from stem cells, can be developed using specific growth factors such as Wnt, BMP, and FGF. Activation of the Wnt signaling pathway helps initiate organoid formation, while signaling promotes patterning. FGF signaling supports the growth and proliferation of stem cells within the organoid. By carefully manipulating the administration growth factors, researchers can guide stem cell differentiation and architect organoids that closely resemble specific organs. This approach enables the study of organ development, disease modeling, and drug testing in a more physiologically relevant and scalable manner.



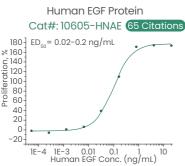
Various Species

High Purity

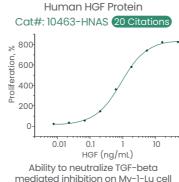
HPLC Verified

Low Endotoxin

High Activity

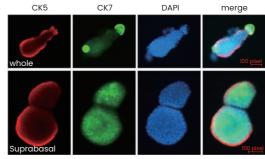


Cell proliferation assay using Balb/C 3T3 mouse embryonic fibroblasts.

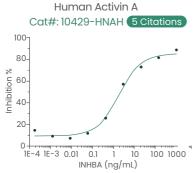


Ability to neutralize TGF-beta mediated inhibition on Mv-1-Lu cell proliferation.

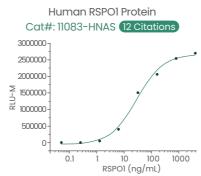
Mouse KGF/FGF-7 Protein Cat#: 50394-M07E



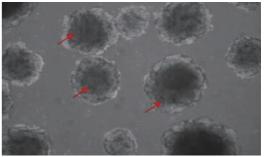
Mouse bladder organoids after 14 days in culture. Data provided by Dr. Yin at Washington University, St. Louis, MO.



Ability to inhibit proliferation of MPC-11 cells.



Ability to induce activation of ßcatenin response in a Topflash Luciferase assay using HEK293T human embryonic kidney cells.



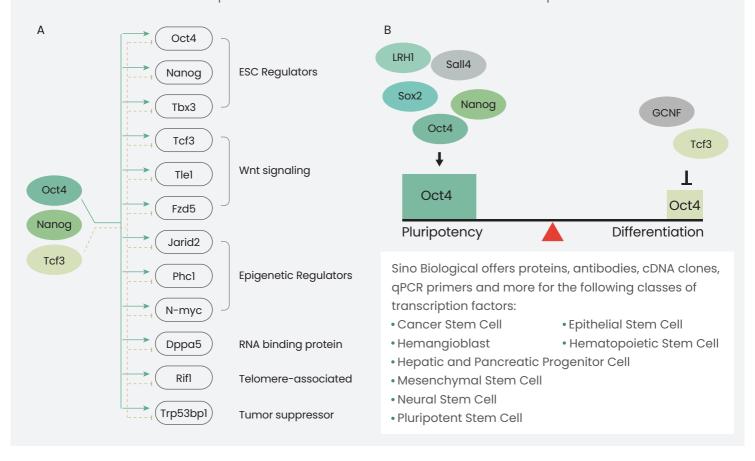
iPSC-derived human vascular organoids were cultured with FGF2 (Cat#: 10014-HNAE), VEGFA (Cat#: 11066-HNAH), EGF (Cat#: 10605-HNAE).

Red arrows represent vascular organoids.

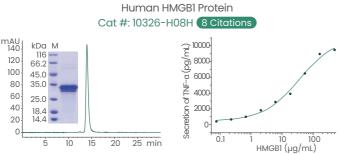
For all organoid development reagents, click HERE

Stem Cell Transcription Factors

Transcription factors play a crucial role in regulating stem cell fate decisions by controlling gene expression. In embryonic stem cells (ESCs), Oct4, Sox2, and Nanog are key transcription factors that maintain pluripotency and self-renewal. In adult stem cells, such as hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs), GATA2 and RUNX1 are important for HSC differentiation into blood cells. Similarly, in neural stem cells (NSCs), Sox2 and Pax6 regulate neural differentiation. Other transcription factors, such as Myc and Klf4, are involved in reprogramming somatic cells into induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs). A more comprehensive understanding of the impact individual transcription factors can have on stem cell fate is imperative to the advancement of stem cell-based therapies.



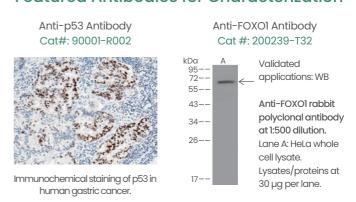
Featured Protein for Cell Culture



>85 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.

>97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. Induces TNF-alpha secretion by RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte / macrophage cells.

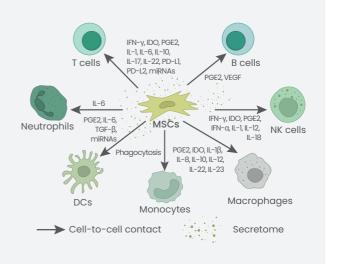
Featured Antibodies for Characterization



For more stem cell transcription factors, click HERE

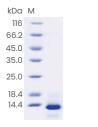
1. Mesenchymal Stem Cells

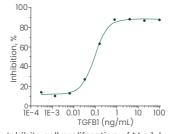
Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) differentiate into various cell types including bone, cartilage, and adipose tissue. Their differentiation is regulated by growth factors (TGF- β , BMPs, IGF), transcription factors (RUNX2, Sox9, PPAR γ), and cell surface markers (CD73, CD90, CD105). These surface markers are also used to identify and isolate MSCs from other cell types. The study of these molecules is key to developing regenerative therapies for bone, cartilage, and other tissue disorders.



Featured Proteins for Cell Culture





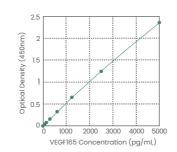


Purity: >95% by SDS-PAGE.

Inhibits cell proliferation of Mv-1-lu mink lung epithelial cells.

Featured Antibodies for Characterization

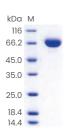
Human VEGF165 ELISA Kit Cat#: KIT11066 1 Citation



Concentration (pg/mL)	Zero standard subtracted OD
0	0
78.13	0.034
156.25	0.072
312.5	0.156
625	0.320
1250	0.649
2500	1.245
5000	2.354

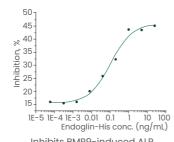
Standard curve for VEGF165 ELISA kit.
This assay recognizes both recombinant and natural Human VEGF165.

Mouse Endoglin/CD105 Protein Cat#: 50407-M08H



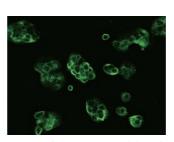
Purity: >97 % by

SDS-PAGE



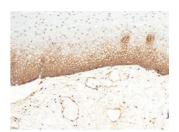
Inhibits BMP9-induced ALP production by MC3T3E1 mouse chondrogenic cells.

Anti-CD73 Antibody Cat#: 10904-R102



Immunofluorescence staining of NT5E-3 in MCF7 cells.

Anti-CD44 Antibody
Cat#: 12211-MM01 4 Citations

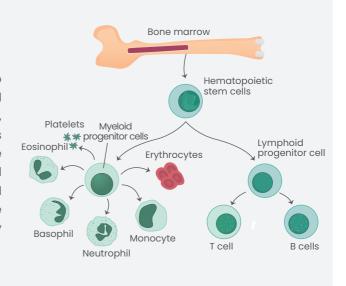


Immunochemical staining of human CD44 in human esophagus.

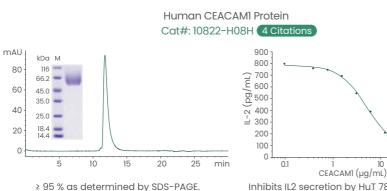
For all MSCs-related reagents, click HERE

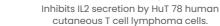
2. Hematopoietic Stem Cells

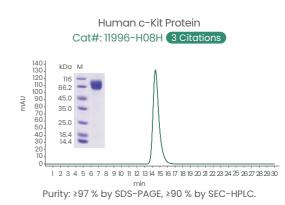
Hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) have the remarkable ability to transform into various types of blood cells, a process controlled by an interplay of cytokines, signaling molecules (SCF, IL-3, G-CSF), transcription factors (GATA2, RUNX1), and cell markers (CD34, CD133). Investigating these factors can facilitate the development of targeted therapies, improve stem cell transplantation procedures, aid in disease diagnosis and monitoring, and contribute to the development of innovative drugs. By leveraging CD34 and CD133, HSCs can be effectively isolated and characterized.



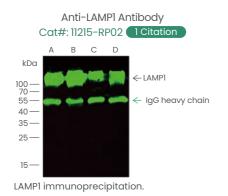
Featured Proteins for Cell Culture



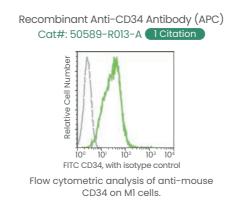




Featured Antibodies for Characterization



≥ 90 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.



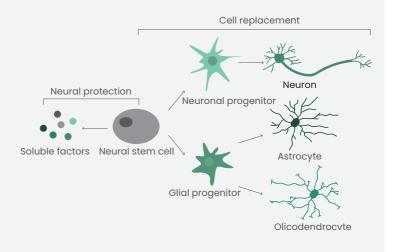
Recombinant Anti-CD4 Antibody Cat#: 10400-R113 Immunochemical staining of CD4 in

human lymph node.

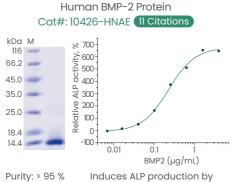
For all HSCs-related reagents, click HERE

3. Neural Stem Cells

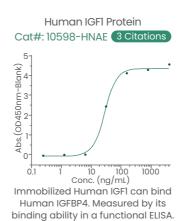
Neural Stem Cells' (NSCs) differentiation into neurons, astrocytes, and oligodendrocytes is regulated by growth factors (EGF, FGF, BMP) and transcription factors (Sox2, Pax6, Ngn1). CD133 and nestin are cell surface markers that are commonly used to isolate and characterize NSCs. Together, these molecules regulate cell fate, proliferation, self-renewal, and the complex signaling processes behind neural development that can be targeted in novel therapeutic approaches.

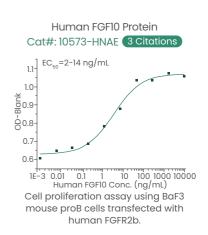


Featured Proteins for Cell Culture

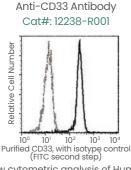


Purity: > 95 % Induces ALP production by by SDS-PAGE. MC3T3-EI mouse osteoblastic cells.

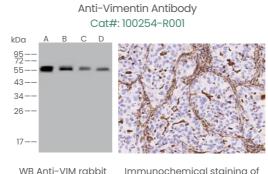




Featured Antibodies for Characterization

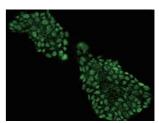


Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD33 expression on human whole blood monocytes.



WB Anti-VIM rabbit Immunochemical staining o monoclonal antibody. Immunochemical staining o human Vimentin in human lung cancer.

Anti-Neurogenin-2 Antibody Cat#: 101258-T38

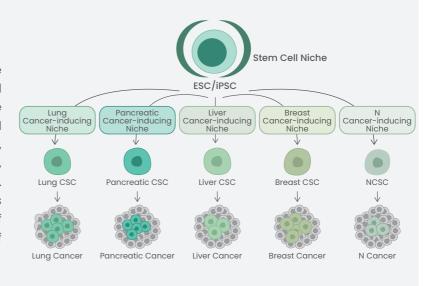


Immunofluorescence staining of NEUROG2 in HESS9 cells.

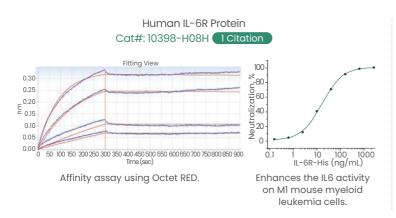
For all NSCs-related reagents, click HERE

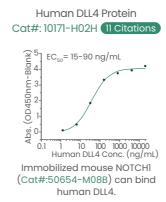
4. Cancer Stem Cells

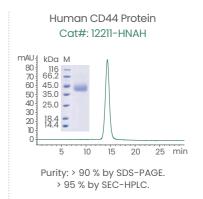
Cancer stem cells (CSCs) exhibit stem cell-like properties, regulating tumor progression and therapy resistance. Known related factors include growth factors (EGF, FGF, TGF- β), while implicated signaling pathways include Wnt, Notch, and, Hedgehog. CSCs express surface markers (CD44, CD133, ALDH) commonly used for characterization. Understanding the interactions of these factors and markers will facilitate the development of CSC-targeted therapies and the inhibition of tumor progression.



Featured Proteins for Cell Culture



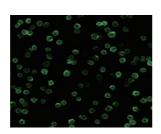




Featured Antibodies for Characterization

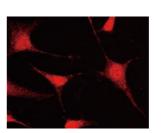
Anti-CD19 Antibody Cat#: 11880-MM17

Purified CD19, with isotype control (FITC second step) Flow cytometric analysis of Human CD19 expression on human whole blood lymphocytes.

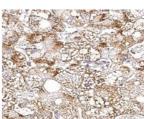


IF staining of CD19 in Raji cells.

Anti-Musashi 1 Antibody Cat#: 100587-T10



IF staining of MSII in Hela cells.



IF staining of MSII in human hepatoma.

For all CSCs-related reagents, click HERE

"Stem cells hold the promise of personalized medicine, tailoring treatments to individual patients for maximum effectiveness."



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