ARG65450
anti-CD42a antibody [GR-P]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [GR-P] recognizes CD42a
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Dog
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody GRP (also known as GRPP) recognizes CD42a (glycoprotein 9), a 22 kDa transmembrane protein constitutively expressed on megakaryocytes and platelets. HLDA IV.; WS Code P 35
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	GR-P
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD42a
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Glycoprotein 9; CD antigen CD42a; CD42a; GPIX; GP-IX; Platelet glycoprotein IX

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	1 - 4 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

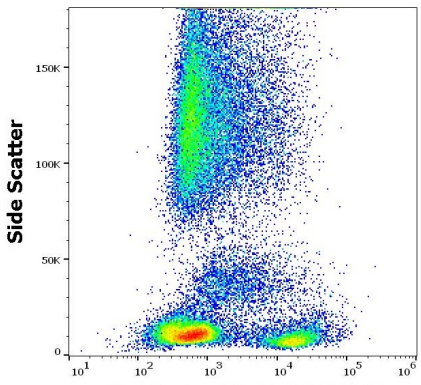
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from cell culture supernatant by protein-A affinity chromatography.
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

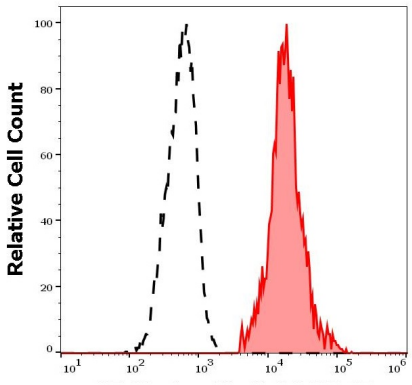
Database links	GeneID: 2815 Human Swiss-port # P14770 Human
Gene Symbol	GP9
Gene Full Name	glycoprotein IX (platelet)
Background	CD42a, also known as Glycoprotein 9 (GPIX), composes together with GPIb alpha, GPIb beta and GPV the GPIb-IX-V receptor complex critical in the process of platelet-rich thrombus formation by tethering the platelet to a thrombogenic surface. CD42b binds to von Willebrand factor (VWF) exposed at a site of vascular injury, as well as to thrombin, coagulation factors XI and XII, high molecular wight kininogen, TSP-1, integrin Mac-1 and P-selectin. Defects in the gene encoding CD42a are a cause of Bernard-Soulier syndrome, also known as giant platelet disease. These patients have unusually large platelets and have a clinical bleeding tendency.
Function	The GPIb-V-IX complex functions as the vWF receptor and mediates vWF-dependent platelet adhesion to blood vessels. The adhesion of platelets to injured vascular surfaces in the arterial circulation is a critical initiating event in hemostasis. GP-IX may provide for membrane insertion and orientation of GP-Ib. [UniProt]
Research Area	Immune System antibody
Calculated Mw	19 kDa

Images



ARG65450 anti-CD42a antibody [GR-P] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood stained with ARG65450 anti-CD42a antibody [GR-P] at 1 µg/ml dilution, followed by PE-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody.



ARG65450 anti-CD42a antibody [GR-P] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of human thrombocytes (red-filled) from CD42a negative lymphocytes (black-dashed). Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG65450 anti-CD42a antibody [GR-P] at 1 µg/ml dilution, followed by PE-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse antibody.