ARG22910
anti-CD42a antibody [GRP-P]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [GRP-P] recognizes CD42a Mouse anti Human CD42a antibody, clone GRP-P recognizes the platelet GPIX glycoprotein, a 23kDa surface marker expressed by platelets and megakaryocytes. Platelet GPIX is also known as CD42a.The CD42 complex is the major platelet receptor for von Willebrand factor.
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Dog
Tested Application	FACS, IP
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	GRP-P
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD42a
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human red blood cells and platelets.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Glycoprotein 9; CD antigen CD42a; CD42a; GPIX; GP-IX; Platelet glycoprotein IX

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Neat - 1:5
IP	Assay-dependent

Application Note: FACS: Use 10 µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells or 100 µl whole blood
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

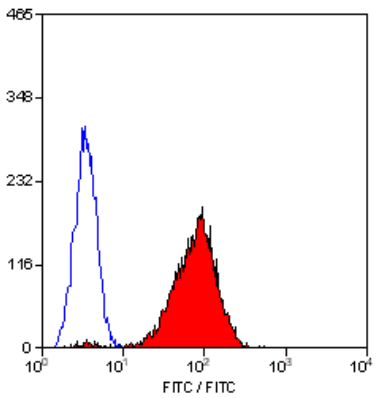
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified by ion exchange chromatography.
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.09% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. 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

Gene Symbol	GP9
Gene Full Name	glycoprotein IX (platelet)
Background	This gene encodes a small membrane glycoprotein found on the surface of human platelets. It forms a 1-to-1 noncovalent complex with glycoprotein Ib, a platelet surface membrane glycoprotein complex that functions as a receptor for von Willebrand factor. The complete receptor complex includes noncovalent association of the alpha and beta subunits with the protein encoded by this gene and platelet glycoprotein V. Defects in this gene 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. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008]
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]
Calculated Mw	19 kDa

Images



ARG22910 anti-CD42a antibody [GRP-P] FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood platelets stained with ARG22910 anti-CD42a antibody [GRP-P].