

T8-667-T025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD62P PE-Cy™5 conjugated (25 tests)

Clone:	AK4
lsotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The antibody AK4 recognizes CD62P (P-selectin), a 140 kD single chain type I transmembrane glycoprotein present in secretory alpha-granules in platelets, in Weibel-Palade bodies in endothelial cells and in megakaryocytes; it is relocated to the plasma membrane upon activation. HLDA VI; WS Code P-44
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	Human platelets
Species Reactivity:	Human, Non-Human Primates
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with tandem dye PE-Cy™5 under optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution containing 15mM sodium azide.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 4 μ l reagent / 100 μ l of whole blood or 10 ⁶ cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.1 ml) is sufficient for 25 tests.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	CD62P (P-selectin) is an adhesion glycoprotein that is expressed on platelets and endothelial cells upon their activation. Interaction between CD62P and its mucin-like ligand PSGL-1 (P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1) expressed on the microvilli of most leukocytes supports leukocyte rolling along postkapillary venules at the earliest time of inflammation. Both CD62P and PSGL-1 are extended glycoproteins that form homodimers. CD62P dimerization is probably mediated through interactions of the transmembrane domains and stabilizes leukocyte tethering and rolling, probably by increasing rebinding within a bond cluster.

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



References:

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Kaufmann R, von Andrian UH, Zollner TM: Activated, not resting, platelets increase leukocyte rolling in murine skin utilizing a distinct set of adhesion molecules. J Invest Dermatol. 2004 Mar;122(3):830-6.

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