

DESCRIPTION

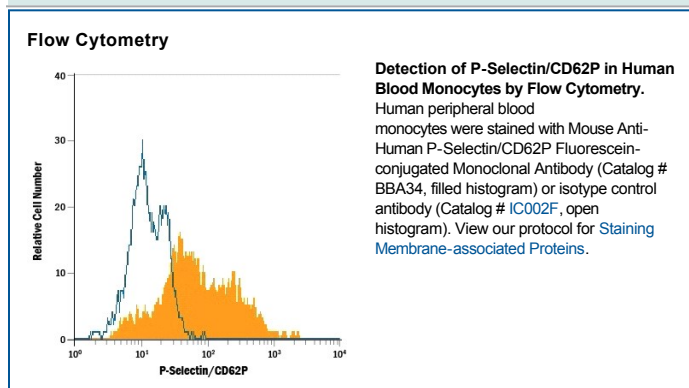
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody binds to CHO cells transfected with human P-Selectin but not to CHO cells transfected with either human E-Selectin or human L-Selectin.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 9E1
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Recombinant human P-Selectin Extracellular domain
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Human P-Selectin, also known as GMP-140, LECAM-3, PADGEM, and CD62P, is a member of the Selectin family, and is a cell surface glycoprotein expressed by activated platelets and endothelial cells. P-Selectin is translocated to the cell surface within minutes, from alpha granules of platelets or Weibel-Palade bodies of endothelial cells, following stimulation with thrombin, histamine, PMA or peroxides. P-Selectin binds to a 106 kDa protein present on myeloid cells, neutrophils, monocytes and lymphocytes, termed PSGL-1 (P-Selectin Glycoprotein Ligand-1).

P-Selectin plays a role in the adhesion of leukocytes and neutrophils to the endothelium. Acting in cooperation with L-Selectin, P-Selectin mediates the initial interaction of circulating leukocytes with endothelial cells that produces a characteristic 'rolling' of the leukocytes on the endothelium. This initial interaction is followed by a stronger interaction involving E-Selectin, and later ICAM-1 and VCAM-1, that leads eventually to extravasation of the white blood cell through the blood vessel wall into the extracellular matrix tissue. ELISA techniques have shown that detectable levels of soluble P-Selectin are present in the biological fluids of apparently normal individuals.