

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse GPVI in ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human GPVI is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 784808
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse GPVI Gly24-Lys265 Accession # P0C191
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	Mouse platelets

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

GPVI (Platelet Glycoprotein VI; also glycoprotein 5) is a member of the Ig superfamily. It is found on platelets and megakaryocytes, and serves as the main collagen receptor on platelets. Following exposure to subendothelial connective tissue, GPVI binds to a Gly-Pro-(hydroxy)Pro motif on collagen and generates a noncovalent membrane signaling complex with FcR γ-chain. This interaction is stabilized by Integrin α2β1, followed by activation of PLCγ2 with clot initiation. Mature mouse GPVI is a 292 amino acid (aa) type I transmembrane protein. It possesses a 244 aa extracellular region (aa 22-265) that contains two C2-type Ig-like domains (aa 27-197) and two potential glycosylation sites, plus a 37 aa cytoplasmic tail (aa 287-313). There is one potential splice form that shows a deletion of aa 224-240. Over aa 24-265, mouse GPVI shares 70% and 86% aa identity with human and rat GPVI, respectively.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.