

### 30-1529: Anti-CD42a Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:GR-P)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	GR-P
<b>Application :</b>	FACS
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	GP9
<b>Gene ID :</b>	2815
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P14770
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	GP9
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Human acute lymphoblastic leukemia cells

#### Description

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 weight 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.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	0.1 mg
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

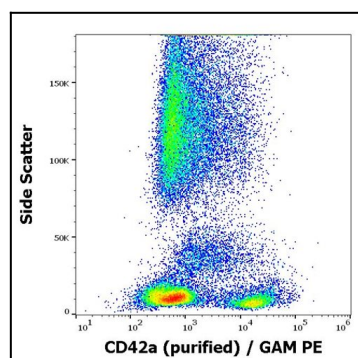


Figure 1: Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of human peripheral blood stained using anti-human CD42a (GR-P) purified antibody (concentration in sample 1 µg/ml) GAM PE.

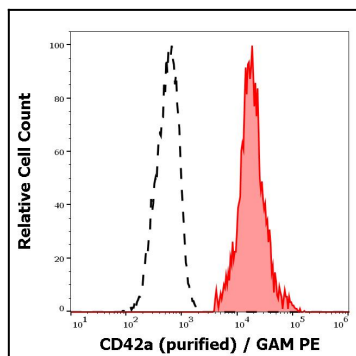


Figure 2: Separation of human thrombocytes (red-filled) from CD42a negative lymphocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human CD42a (GR-P) purified antibody (concentration in sample 1 µg/ml) GAM PE.