

### 30-1816: Anti-CD42a Monoclonal Antibody (Clone:GR-P)-APC Conjugated

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

#### Description

**Specificity:** The mouse monoclonal antibody GR-P (also known as GRP-P) recognizes an extracellular epitope of CD42a (glycoprotein 9), a 22 kDa transmembrane protein constitutively expressed on megakaryocytes and platelets.<Br>

**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>	100 tests
<b>Purification :</b>	Purified antibody is conjugated with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions and unconjugated antibody and free fluorochrome are removed by size-exclusion chromatography.
<b>Content :</b>	Formulation: Stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 15 mM sodium azide
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Protect from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.

#### Application Note

**Flow cytometry:** The reagent is designed for analysis of human blood cells using 4 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10<sup>6</sup> cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (0.4 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.

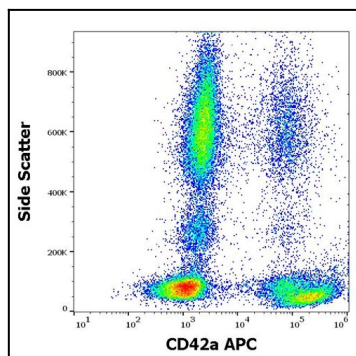


Figure 1: Flow cytometry surface staining pattern of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human CD42a (GR-P) APC antibody (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).

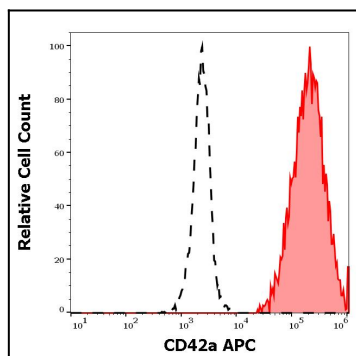


Figure 2: Separation of human thrombocytes (red-filled) from human neutrophil granulocytes (black-dashed) in flow cytometry analysis (surface staining) of human peripheral whole blood stained using anti-human CD42a (GR-P) APC antibody (10 µl reagent / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood).