

Product Datasheet

CD62P - P-selectin, labelled with fluorescein GRP13244

Species/Host	Chicken
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Pig, Rabbit
Predicted Reactivity	Horse
Tested Applications	FC
Immunogen	recombinant human P-selectin UniProt:P16109
Form/Appearance	Liquid in 0.9 % NaCl, 0.1 % sodium azide
Storage	Store at 4°C; make aliquots to avoid working with a stock. Please, remember to spin tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from liquid material adhering to the cap or sides of the tubes.
Note	For research use only.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Total IgY fraction
MW	91 kDa
Uniprot ID	P16109
Dilution Range	1 : 1000 (WB)
Application Notes	<p>Additional Information: The antibodies have been tested in flow cytometry to provide reproducible results; antibodies will react with activated human and porcine platelets according to the method Larsson A et al. Platelets. 2002 May;13(3):153-7 Studies of fibrinogen binding to porcine platelets by flow cytometry: a method for studies of porcine platelet activation.Flow cytometry: Suitable for detection of platelet activation by flow cytometry. Blood samples were collected in 5 mL sodium citrate tubes (367704, Becton Dickinson, Rutherford, NJ). Platelet-rich plasma was isolated by centrifugation at room temperature. 5 mL platelet-rich plasma was added to polystyrene tubes containing 100 mL HEPES-buffer (137 mmol/L NaCl, 2.7 mmol/L KCl, 1 mmol/L MgCl₂, 5.6 mmol/L glucose, 1 g/L bovine serum albumin and 20 mmol/L HEPES, pH 7.4) and 10 mL FITC labelled chicken antibody. The samples were incubated for 10 minutes at room temperature and were then diluted and fixed with 1000 mL ice-cold PBS (0.02 mol/L Na₂HPO₄, 0.15 mol/L NaCl, 0.02% NaN₃, pH 7.2), containing 1 % p-formaldehyde. No washing steps were used. The samples were analyzed utilising an Epics Profile XL-MCL cytometer (Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, FL). Data processing from 5,000 platelets was carried out with the XL software (Coulter Electronics) The IgY fraction is isolated by a two-step PEG precipitation procedure followed by ammonium sulphate precipitation; labelled with fluorescein. Background: Platelets or thrombocytes are the cell fragments circulating in the blood that are involved in the cellular mechanisms of primary hemostasis leading to the formation of blood clots. Dysfunction or low levels of platelets predisposes to bleeding, while high levels, although usually asymptomatic, may increase the risk of thrombosis. Platelets are produced in the bone marrow; the progenitor cell for platelets is the megakaryocyte. It is about twelve times larger than an erythrocyte, possesses a lobed nucleus and sheds platelets into the circulation. Alternative protein names include: CD62P; GMP140; GMRP; Granule membrane protein 140; Granulocyte membrane protein; GRMP; LECAM 3; LECAM3; Leukocyte endothelial cell adhesion molecule 3; PADGEM; Platelet activation dependent granule external membrane protein; PSEL; SELP</p>