

Anti-Human CD61 (Integrin beta 3) Purified

Catalog Number :03711-20 RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

Product Information

Clone: VI-PL2Format/Conjugate: PurifiedConcentration: 0.5 mg/mLConcentration: 0.5 mg/mLReactivity: HumanLaser: Not ApplicablePeak Emission: Not ApplicablePeak Excitation: Not ApplicableFilter: Not ApplicableBrightness (1=dim,5=brightest): Not ApplicableIsotype: mouse IgG1, kappaFormulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, ph7.2.Applications: FC, IHC, FA, WB

Description

The VI-PL2 monoclonal antibody reacts with CD61, a type I integral transmembrane glycoprotein also known as integrin beta 3. CD61 forms a complex with CD41 (platelet gpIIb) and CD51 (integrin alphaV). It is expressed on osteoclasts, fibroblasts, platelets, macrophages, and megakaryocytes and appears to bind to fibronectin, vitronectin, thrombospondin, and fibrinogen and vWF. The VI-PL2 antibody is reported to be cross-reactive with baboon, rhesus, and cynomolgus.

Preparation & Storage

The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C. Do not freeze. The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinitychromatography.

Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

References

1.Leucocyte Typing VI: White Cell Differentiation Antigens: Proceedings of the Sixth International Workshop and Conference Held in Kobe, Japan, 10-14 November 1996. Garland Pub., 1998.

2. Barrett, L., Dai, C., Gamberg, J., Gallant, M., Grant, M. (2007). Circulating CD14- CD36+ peripheral blood mononuclear cells constitutively produce interleukin-10.; Journal of leukocyte biology,; 82(1), 152-160.

3. Schlossman, S. F. (1995).;Leucocyte typing V: White cell differentiation antigens: Proceedings of the Fifth International Workshop and Conference, Held in Boston, USA 3-7 November, 1993. Oxford University Press.