

# Anti-Human CD42b Purified

Catalog Number: 04511-20

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### **Product Information**

Clone: HIP1

Format/Conjugate: Purified Concentration: 0.5 mg/mL

Reactivity: Human
Laser: Not Applicable

**Peak Emission:** Not Applicable **Peak Excitation:** Not Applicable

Filter: Not Applicable

Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest): Not Applicable

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, kappa

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, ≤0.09% Sodium azide, may contain carrier protein/stabilizer, ph7.2.

**Storage:** Product should be kept at 2-8°C.

Applications: FC, FA, IHC, WB

### **Description**

The HIP1 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to human CD42b, a 145kDa transmembrane protein known as the platelet glycoprotein Ib alpha chain (gpIb $\alpha$ ). CD42 is expressed on platelets and megakaryocytes and is reported to be involved in platelet adhesion. The HIP1 antibody inhibits collage-induced aggregation and platelet to von Willebrand Factor (vWF) binding.

## **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.Gohda, F., Uchiumi, H., Handa, H., Matsushima, T., Tsukamoto, N., Morita, K., ... Karasawa, M. (2007). Identification of inherited macrothrombocytopenias based on mean platelet volume among patients diagnosed with idiopathic thrombocytopenia.;Thrombosis research,;119(6), 741-746.
- 2. George, N. P. E., Wei, Q., Shin, P. K., Konstantopoulos, K., Ross, J. M. (2006). Staphylococcus aureus adhesion via Spa, ClfA, and SdrCDE to immobilized platelets demonstrates shear-dependent behavior.; Arteriosclerosis, thrombosis, and vascular biology,; 26(10), 2394-2400.
- 3. Leucocyte typing IV: white cell differentiation antigens. Oxford University Press, 1989.