Product Data Sheet

Purified anti-human CD62P (P-Selectin)

Catalog # / Size: 2124510 / 100 µg

> Clone: AK4

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Reactivity: Human

The antibody was purified by affinity **Preparation:**

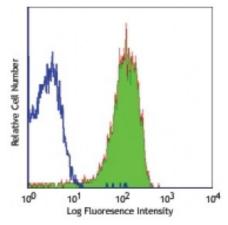
chromatography.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Workshop **Number:** VI P-44

Concentration: 0.5



Thrombin-activated human peripheral blood platelets stained with purified AK4, followed by antimouse laGs FITC

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of

this reagent is ≤0.5 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each

application.

Application

Notes:

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:

immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections4 and in vitro blocking of adhesion of platelets1. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays

(Cat. No. 304911).

Application References:

1. Skinner M, et al. 1991. J. Biol. Chem. 266:5371. (Block)

2. Kishimoto T, et al. Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc.

London.

3. Yen YT, et al. 2006. J. Virol. 80:2684.

4. Sato Y, et al. 2005. Blood 106:428. (IHC)

Description: CD62P is a 140 kD type I transmembrane glycoprotein also known as P-selectin,

platelet activation-dependent granule membrane protein (PADGEM), and GMP-140. It is expressed on activated platelets, megakaryocytes, and endothelial cells. CD62P is primarily stored in secretory α -granules in platelets and Weibel-Palade bodies in endothelial cells, and is rapidly relocated to the plasma membrane upon activation. The ligands for CD62P are CD162 and CD24. A primary function of CD62P is cell adhesion during neutrophil rolling, and platelet-neutrophil and

platelet-monocyte interactions.

Antigen

1. McEver R, et al. 1995. J. Biol. Chem. 270:11025.

2. Varki A. 1994. P. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91:7390. References: