

Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD41 Antibody[HIP8]

Catalog Number: GFH1088L

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, κ
Clone No.	HIP8
Isotype Control	Elab Fluor® 488 Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control[MOPC-21] [Product E-AB-F09792L]
Conjugation	Elab Fluor® 488
Conjugation Information	Elab Fluor® 488 is designed to be excited by the Blue laser (488 nm) and detected using an optical filter centered near 520 nm (e.g., a 525/40 nm bandpass filter).
Storage Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

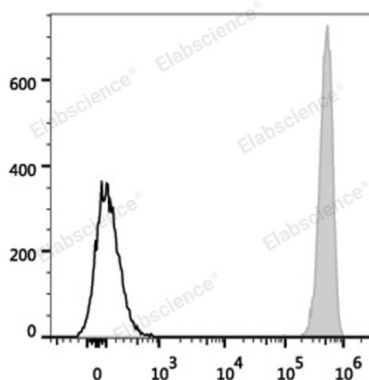
Applications

Recommended usage

FCM

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by flow cytometric analysis. **The amount of the reagent is suggested to be used 5 μL of antibody per test (million cells in 100 μL staining volume or per 100 μL of whole blood).** Please check your vial before the experiment. Since applications vary, the appropriate dilutions must be determined for individual use.

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes are stained with Elab Fluor® 488 Anti-Human CD41 Antibody (filled gray histogram). Unstained lymphocytes (empty black histogram) are used as control.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Keep as concentrated solution. This product can be stored at 2-8°C for 12 months. Please protected from prolonged exposure to light and do not freeze.
Shipping	Ice bag

Antigen Information

Alternate Names	ITGAB;CD41;GP2B;GPIIb;GPalpha lib;ITGA2B;Integrin alpha-lib;Platelet membrane glycoprotein lib
Gene ID	3674

For Research Use Only

Background

CD41 is a 125/25 kD α subunit of the gpIIb/IIIa (CD41/CD61) complex. CD41 is a heterodimer composed of a heavy chain (gpIIb α) and light chain (gpIIb β) linked by a single disulfide bond. It is a member of the integrin family primarily expressed on platelets and megakaryocytes. CD41 has been reported to be involved with platelet aggregation and platelet attachment to the ECM. CD41/CD61 complex acts as the receptor for fibrinogen, fibronectin, Von Willebrand factor and thrombin.