

## # M011-1

| Product Information |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Catalog Number:     | M011-1  |
| Clone / Isotype:    | JAQ1/ Rat (Wistar) IgG2a  |
| Contents:           | FITC-labeled immunoglobulin in 20 mM Tris buffer with 137 mM NaCl, 0.5%<br>BSA and 0.09% (w/v) sodium azide |
| Size:               | 1.5 ml / 300 tests  |

## For research use only, not for diagnostic or therapeutic use. This product is no medical device.

**Specificity:** The JAQ1 antibody reacts with mouse GPVI, a platelet/megakaryocyte-specific 60 to 65 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein belonging to the immunoglobulin superfamily<sup>1</sup>. GPVI non-covalently associates with the signal-transducing FcR $\gamma$ -chain in the platelet membrane and serves as an activating collagen receptor<sup>2</sup>. JAQ1 inhibits collagen-induced aggregation of mouse platelets<sup>3</sup>. JAQ1 alone does not activate platelets. Cross-linking of JAQ1 by a secondary antibody, however, induces activation and aggregation of mouse platelets<sup>3</sup>.

**Preparation and Storage:** The antibody was purified from hybridoma cell culture supernatant by Protein G-Sepharose chromatography. The antibody was conjugated with FITC under optimum conditions. The solution is free of unbound FITC. Store product undiluted at 4°C and avoid prolonged exposure to light. Stable for one year from date of shipment. Do not freeze.

**Usage:** The antibody preparation is optimized for flow cytometric applications: Use 5  $\mu$ l to stain ~10<sup>6</sup> platelets or ~0.5 x 10<sup>6</sup> cells in a recommended volume of 25  $\mu$ l. Incubate for 15 minutes at room temperature, stop reaction by addition of 400  $\mu$ l PBS and analyze samples within 30 minutes. For immunofluorescent staining of acetone-fixed frozen sections, the appropriate dilution must be determined individually.

**Caution:** Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer.

