

**anti-human CD61 FITC-conjugated****Cat-No.: H12445F**      **1 ml****Clone:** C17

**Specificity:** This clone has been derived from hybridization of SP2/0 cells with spleen cells of a BALB/c mouse immunized with human platelets. This antibody has been clustered to CD61 in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth International Workshop on Human White Cell Differentiation Antigens. The monoclonal antibody is directed against the CD61-antigen (GP IIIa, integrin  $\beta$ 3 subunit), which is expressed on human platelets. Apparently molecular mass under reducing conditions: 110 kDa. The monoclonal antibody reacts with platelets, monocytes, some B cells, megakaryocytes, megakaryoblasts, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells and osteoblasts (integrin beta-3 chain) in complexed form and does not react with the platelets of patients with Glanzmann Thrombasthenia.

**Isotype subclass:** Mouse IgG1

**Form:** The antibody was purified from ascites using column chromatography (ion exchange chromatography). Conjugated with fluorescein iso thiocyanate isomer 1 (FITC). Molecular F/P ratio is between 5.0 and 10.0.

**Physical state:** Liquid**Buffer/Additives/Preservative:** PBS containing 1 % BSA and 0.09 % sodium azide (pH 7.4).**Expiration date:** The reagent is stable until the expiry date stated on the vial label.**Storage conditions:** Store at 4 °C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

**Application:** The monoclonal antibody is a useful marker of megakaryoblasts and megakaryoblastic leukaemias. The monoclonal antibody inhibits binding of ligand (fibrinogen, fibronectin, etc.). Methods: Direct immunofluorescence staining with analysis by flowcytometry or fluorescence microscopy

**References:**

1. Tetteroo, P.A.T. et al., Brit. J. Haematol., 55, 509 (1983).
2. Vinci, G. et al., Brit. J. Haematol., 56, 589 (1984).
3. Leeksa, O.C. et al., Blood, 67, 1176 (1986).
4. Giltay, J.C. et al., Blood, 69, 809 (1987).
5. Borne, A.E.G.Kr. von dem, Leucocyte Typing III, 748 (1987).
6. Modderman, P.W. et al., Trombosis and Haemostasis, 60, 68 (1988).
7. Knapp, W. et al., Immunology Today 10, 253 (1989).

**Warning:** Sodium azide is harmful if swallowed (R22). Keep out of reach of children (S2). Keep away from food drink and animal feeding stuff (S13). Wear suitable protective clothing (S36). If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label (S46). Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (R32). Azide compounds should be flushed with large volumes of water during disposal to avoid deposits in lead or copper plumbing where explosive conditions can develop.

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