

Datasheet: MCA2245A488

Description:	RAT ANTI MOUSE CD41:Alexa Fluor® 488
Specificity:	CD41
Other names:	INTEGRIN ALPHA IIB
Format:	ALEXA FLUOR® 488
Product Type:	Monoclonal Antibody
Clone:	MWReg30
Isotype:	lgG1
Quantity:	100 TESTS/1ml

Product Details

Applications	This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit <u>www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols</u> .							
		Yes N	ο	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution			
	Flow Cytometry	•			Neat			
	Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not							
	necessarily exclude its a guide only. It is reco system using appropri	mmended that th	ne user	titrates the product f	g dilutions are given as or use in their own			
Target Species	Mouse							
Product Form	Purified IgG conjugated to Alexa Fluor® 488 - liquid							
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore	Excitation Max	(nm)	Emission Max (nm)				
	Alexa Fluor®488	495		519				
Preparation	Purified IgG prepared by affinity chromatography on Protein G from tissue culture supernatant							
Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline							
Preservative	eservative 0.09% sodium azide (NaN ₃)							
Stabilisers	1% bovine serum albu							
Approx. Protein Concentrations	Ig concentration 0.05	mg/ml						

Immunogen	Purified murine platelets
External Database Links	UniProt: <u>Q9QUM0</u> <u>Related reagents</u> Entrez Gene: <u>16399</u> Itga2b <u>Related reagents</u>
Specificity	 Rat anti Mouse CD41 antibody, clone MWReg30 recognizes the mouse integrin alpha IIb subunit CD41. CD41 is a ~125 kDa single pass type 1 transmembrane glycoprotein expressed by platelets, megakaryocytes (Zhang <i>et al.</i> 2007), mast cells (Berlanga <i>et al.</i> 2005), and hematopoietic progenitors (Mitjavila-Garcia <i>et al.</i> 2002). CD41 forms a heterodimer with CD61. The CD41/CD61 complex is important for platelet adhesion and aggregation (Patel <i>et al.</i> 2003) acting as a receptor for many extracellular matrix proteins including fibronectin, thrombospondin and vitronectin (Weisel <i>et al.</i> 1992). Rat anti mouse CD41, clone MWReg30 has been reported to inhibit PMA induced aggregation <i>in vitro</i> and to induce hypothermia <i>in vivo</i> (Nieswandt <i>et al.</i> 1999).
Flow Cytometry	Use 10µl of the suggested working dilution to label 10 ⁶ cells in 100µl. The Fc region of monoclonal antibodies may bind to cells expressing low affinity Fc receptors. This may be reduced by using SeroBlock FcR (<u>BUF041A/BUF041B</u>).
References	 Larson, M.K. and Watson, S.P. (2006) Regulation of proplatelet formation and platelet release by integrin alpha IIb beta3. <u>Blood. 108: 1509-14.</u> Tamagawa-Mineoka, R. <i>et al.</i> (2007) The role of platelets in leukocyte recruitment in chronic contact hypersensitivity induced by repeated elicitation. <u>Am J Pathol. 170; 2019-29.</u> Lutskiy, M.I. <i>et al.</i> (2007) WASP localizes to the membrane skeleton of platelets. <u>Br J Haematol. 139: 98-105.</u> Perez, L.E. <i>et al.</i> (2008) SH2-inositol phosphatase 1 negatively influences early megakaryocyte progenitors. <u>PLoS One. 3: e3565.</u> Zanzinger, K. <i>et al.</i> (2009) Regulation of triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells 1 expression on mouse inflammatory monocytes. <u>Immunology. 128: 185-95.</u> Winter, O. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Megakaryocytes constitute a functional component of a plasma cell niche in the bone marrow. <u>Blood. 116: 1867-75.</u> Takayama, M. <i>et al.</i> (2010) Genetic analysis of hierarchical regulation for Gata1 and NF-E2 p45 gene expression in megakaryopoiesis. <u>Mol Cell Biol. 30: 2668-80.</u> Sullivan, B.P. <i>et al.</i> (2010) NF-E2 domination over Nrf2 promotes ROS accumulation and megakaryocytic maturation. <u>Blood. 115 (3): 677-86.</u> Göçmen, A.Y. <i>et al.</i> (2011) Effect of resveratrol on platelet activation in hypercholesterolemic rats: CD40-CD40L system as a potential target. <u>Appl Physiol Nutr</u>

Metab. 36 (3): 323-30. 11. Teeling, J.L. et al. (2012) Intracerebral immune complex formation induces inflammation in the brain that depends on Fc receptor interaction Acta Neuropathol. 124: 479-90. 12. Fujita, R. et al. (2013) NF-E2 p45 Is Important for Establishing Normal Function of Platelets. Mol Cell Biol. 33: 2659-70. 13. Goggs, R. et al. (2013) The small GTPase Rif is dispensable for platelet filopodia generation in mice. PLoS One. 8 (1): e54663. 14. Woods, S.J. et al. (2015) Kinetic profiling of in vivo lung cellular inflammatory responses to mechanical ventilation. Am J Physiol Lung Cell Mol Physiol. 308 (9): L912-21. 15. Flierl, U. et al. (2015) Phosphorothioate backbone modifications of nucleotide-based drugs are potent platelet activators. J Exp Med. 212 (2): 129-37. 16. Devanathan, V. et al. (2015) Platelet Gi protein Gαi2 is an essential mediator of thrombo-inflammatory organ damage in mice. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 112 (20): 6491-6. 17. Cuccurullo, A. et al. (2016) Blockade of Thrombopoietin Reduces Organ Damage in Experimental Endotoxemia and Polymicrobial Sepsis. PLoS One. 11 (3): e0151088. 18. Ryan, J. et al. (2016) Myeloid cell-mediated renal injury in rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis depends upon spleen tyrosine kinase. J Pathol. 238 (1): 10-20. 19. Criel, M. et al. (2016) Absence of Pear1 does not affect murine platelet function in vivo. Thromb Res. 146: 76-83. 20. Asai, J. et al. (2016) Platelets Regulate the Migration of Keratinocytes via Podoplanin/CLEC-2 Signaling during Cutaneous Wound Healing in Mice. Am J Pathol. 186 (1): 101-8. 21. Williams, C.M. et al. (2016) Identification of roles for the SNARE-associated protein, SNAP29, in mouse platelets. Platelets. 27 (4): 286-94. 22. Thomson, A.K. et al. (2017) Survival of motor neurone protein is required for normal postnatal development of the spleen. J Anat. 230 (2): 337-46. 23. Moore, S.F. et al. (2021) Opposing Roles of GSK3α and GSK3β Phosphorylation in Platelet Function and Thrombosis. Int J Mol Sci. 22(19):10656. Storage This product is shipped at ambient temperature. It is recommended to aliquot and store at -20°C on receipt. When thawed, aliquot the sample as needed. Keep aliquots at 2-8°C for short term use (up to 4 weeks) and store the remaining aliquots at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light. Guarantee 12 months from date of despatch Acknowledgements This product is provided under an intellectual property licence from Life Technologies Corporation. The transfer of this product is contingent on the buyer using the purchased product solely in research, excluding contract research or any fee for service research, and the buyer must not sell or otherwise transfer this product or its components for (a) diagnostic, therapeutic or prophylactic purposes; (b) testing, analysis or screening services, or information in return for compensation on a per-test basis; (c) manufacturing or quality assurance or quality control, or (d) resale, whether or not resold for use in

		luct for purposes other than 791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad			
Health A Informat		Safety Datashee vw.bio-rad-antib	at:		
Regulato	For resea	arch purposes o			
	d Products nended Useful Reag	ents			
	EROBLOCK FcR (BUF04 EROBLOCK FcR (BUF04				
North & South America	Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751		Fel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739	Europe	Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com

To find a batch/lot specific datasheet for this product, please use our online search tool at: bio-rad-antibodies.com/datasheets 'M413535:221123'

Printed on 09 Feb 2024

Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com

Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com

© 2024 Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc | Legal | Imprint