

## **GP6 Antibody (C-term)**

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP5691b

### **Specification**

## **GP6 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

**Application** FC, WB, IHC-P,E **Primary Accession** O9HCN6 Other Accession NP 057447.4 Reactivity Human Host **Rabbit** Clonality **Polyclonal** Isotype Rabbit IgG **Antigen Region** 309-337

### **GP6 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**

#### **Gene ID 51206**

#### **Other Names**

Platelet glycoprotein VI, GPVI, Glycoprotein 6, GP6

# Target/Specificity

This GP6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 309-337 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GP6.

#### **Dilution**

FC~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

#### **Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

#### **Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

#### **Precautions**

GP6 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

# **GP6 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**

Name GP6 (<u>HGNC:14388</u>)





**Function** Collagen receptor involved in collagen-induced platelet adhesion and activation. Plays a key role in platelet procoagulant activity and subsequent thrombin and fibrin formation. This procoagulant function may contribute to arterial and venous thrombus formation. The signaling pathway involves the FcR gamma-chain, the Src kinases (likely FYN or LYN) and SYK, the adapter protein LAT and leads to the activation of PLCG2.

#### **Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

### **Tissue Location**

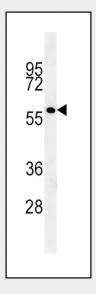
Megakaryocytes and platelets.

## **GP6 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

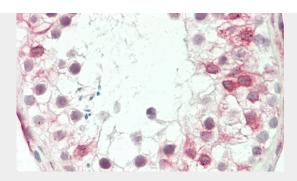
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# GP6 Antibody (C-term) - Images

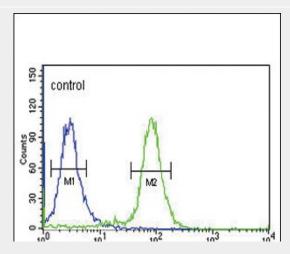


GP6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5691b) western blot analysis in K562 cell line lysates (15ug/lane). This demonstrates the GP6 antibody detected the GP6 protein (arrow).





Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded H.testis tissue reacted with GP6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat#AP5691b).



GP6 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5691b) flow cytometric analysis of K562 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

### GP6 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Glycoprotein VI (GP6) is a 58-kD platelet membrane glycoprotein that plays a crucial role in the collagen-induced activation and aggregation of platelets. Upon injury to the vessel wall and subsequent damage to the endothelial lining, exposure of the subendothelial matrix to blood flow results in deposition of platelets. Collagen fibers are the most thrombogenic macromolecular components of the extracellular matrix, with collagen types I, III, and VI being the major forms found in blood vessels. Platelet interaction with collagen occurs as a 2-step procedure: (1) the initial adhesion to collagen is followed by (2) an activation step leading to platelet secretion, recruitment of additional platelets, and aggregation. In physiologic conditions, the resulting platelet plug is the initial hemostatic event limiting blood loss. However, exposure of collagen after rupture of atherosclerotic plaques is a major stimulus of thrombus formation associated with myocardial infarction or stroke (Jandrot-Perrus et al., 2000 [PubMed 10961879]).

### **GP6 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Polgar, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272(21):13576-13583(1997) Asselin, J., et al. Blood 89(4):1235-1242(1997)





Huang, M.M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88(17):7844-7848(1991)

Moroi, M., et al. J. Clin. Invest. 84(5):1440-1445(1989)