GP5 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002814-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human GP5 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human GP5 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human GP5 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — GP5

Entrez GeneID	2814
GeneBank Accession#	GP5
Gene Name	GP5
Gene Alias	CD42d
Gene Description	glycoprotein V (platelet)
Omim ID	173511
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Human platelet glycoprotein V (GP5) is a part of the Ib-V-IX system of surface glycoproteins that c onstitute the receptor for von Willebrand factor (VWF; MIM 193400) and mediate the adhesion of platelets to injured vascular surfaces in the arterial circulation, a critical initiating event in hemosta sis. The main portion of the receptor is a heterodimer composed of 2 polypeptide chains, an alph a chain (GP1BA; MIM 606672) and a beta chain (GP1BB; MIM 138720), that are linked by disulfi de bonds. The complete receptor complex includes noncovalent association of the alpha and bet a subunits with platelet glycoprotein IX (GP9; MIM 173515) and GP5. Mutations in GP1BA, GP1B B, and GP9 have been shown to cause Bernard-Soulier syndrome (MIM 231200), a bleeding diso rder.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	-

Pathway

- ECM-receptor interaction
- Hematopoietic cell lineage

Disease

- Bernard-Soulier Syndrome
- Blood Platelet Disorders
- Cardiovascular Diseases

- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Thalassemia
- Thrombocytopenia
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- von Willebrand Disease