

CALTAG LABORATORIES

PRODUCT INSERT

HAMSTER anti- MOUSE/RAT CD61

Product Code	Form	Volume	Antibody*	Excitation (nm)	Peak Emission (nm)	Matching Isotype Controls	
MCD6100	Purified [†]	1.0 ml	200 µg	N/A	N/A	Hamster IgG Purified	Code HM00
MCD6120	Alexa 488 [‡]	1.0 ml	100 µg	488	519	Hamster IgG Alexa 488	Code HM20
MCD6104	R-PE	0.5 ml	50 µg	488	575	Hamster IgG R-PE	Code HM04
MCD6104-3	R-PE	3.0 ml	300 µg				
MCD6105	APC	0.5 ml	100 µg	600-650	660	Hamster IgG APC	Code HM05

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Hamster monoclonal antibody to mouse/rat CD61

Clone: HMβ3-1

Isotype: Armenian Hamster IgG

Lot No.: See label

Expiration: See label

Buffer: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS)

Preservative: 0.1% *sodium azide*. Sodium azide is an extremely toxic and dangerous compound particularly when combined with acids or metals. Solutions containing sodium azide should be disposed of properly.

Stabilizer: For conjugated products only, a highly purified grade of BSA has been added as a stabilizing agent to bring the final protein concentration to 4-5 mg/ml after conjugation.

STORAGE & HANDLING

Store reagents at 2-8°C. For fluorochrome-conjugated antibodies only, light exposure should be avoided. Use dim light during handling, incubation with cells and prior to analysis. It is recommended that cells be analyzed within 18 hours of staining. If the reagent is being diluted, it is recommended that only the quantity to be used within one week be diluted.

PRODUCT CHARACTERIZATION

Antigen Specificity: According to the literature this antibody recognizes the CD61 antigen¹. The CD61 antigen is expressed on platelets, activated T lymphocytes, some granulocytes, blastocysts and mast cells.

PRODUCT QUALITY CONTROL

Every lot is tested by flow cytometry using platelets isolated from murine peripheral blood essentially according to the procedure contained in *Current Protocols in Cytometry* (2002) 6.10.1 – 6.10.17. From this testing it is recommended that between 0.1 and 0.25 µg of antibody be used per 1 x 10⁶ cells in a 100 µl staining volume. Because conditions may vary, it is recommended that each investigator determine the optimal amount of antibody to be used for each application.

REFERENCES:

1. Kieffer, N., D. R. Phillips. 1990. *Annu. Rev. Cell Biol.* 6: 329 - 357.
2. Yasuda, M., Y. Hasunuma, H. Adachi, C. Sekine, T. Sakanishi, H. Hashimoto, C. Ra, H. Yagita, K. Okumura. 1995. *Int. Immunol.* 7: 251 - 258.
3. Piali, L., P. Hammel, C. Uherek, F. Bachmann, R. H. Gisler, D. Dunon, B. A. Imhof. 1995. *J. Cell Biol.* 130: 451 - 460.
4. Wu, X., J. E. Mogford, S. H. Platts, G. E. Davis, G. A. Meininger, M. J. Davis. 1998. *J. Cell Biol.* 143: 241 – 252.
5. Ashkar, S., G. E. Weber, V. Panoutsakopoulou, M. E. Sanchirico, M. Jansson, S. Zawaideh, S. R. Rittling, D. T. Denhardt, M. J. Glimcher, H. Cantor. 2000. *Science* 287: 860 – 864.

* The amount of antibody is determined by measuring the optical density using a spectrophotometer. The antibody titer is verified by immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis.

[†] **Note:** CALTAG's goat anti-Hamster Ig polyclonal does not recognize the HMβ3-1 mAb. In order to detect staining by unlabeled HMβ3-1 mAb it may be necessary to identify an alternative source of secondary antibody. Please contact CALTAG's Technical Services Department for more information.

[‡] The Alexa Fluor[®] dye antibody conjugates in this product are sold under license from Molecular Probes, Inc., and are covered by pending and issued patents.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. . . NOT FOR THERAPEUTIC OR IN VITRO DIAGNOSTIC USE