Technical Data Sheet

Purified Mouse Anti-Rat CD61

Product Information

Material Number:	**554951**
Alternate Name:	Integrin β3 chain
Size:	0.5 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	F11
Immunogen:	Rat bone cell suspensions
Isotype:	Mouse (BALB/c) IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Rat
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The F11 antibody reacts with the integrin β3 chain (CD61), which associates with the integrin αv chain (CD51), to form the vitronectin receptor found on endothelial cells, myeloid cells, and osteoclasts, and with the αIIb chain (CD41) on platelets and megakaryocytes. Both receptors mediate adhesion to fibronectin, fibrinogen, vitronectin, thrombospondin, and von Willebrand factor. F11 mAb has been reported to block the in vitro attachment of osteoclasts to several ligands. Weak reactivity with human osteoclasts, megakaryocytes, and platelets has also been observed. Other reported applications include immunoprecipitation, in vitro blocking, and immunohistochemical staining (IHC) of acetone-fixed frozen and zinc-fixed paraffin-embedded sections. IHC of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections is not recommended.

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
Store undiluted at 4° C.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Immunohistochemistry-zinc-fixed	Tested During Development
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Tested During Development
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
Blocking	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-formalin (antigen retrieval required)	Not Recommended

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
557273	Purified Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	MOPC-31C
554952	FITC Mouse Anti-Rat CD61	0.5 mg	F11

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
3. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.
4. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.

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References

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Helfrich MH, Nesbitt SA, Horton MA. Integrins on rat osteoclasts: characterization of two monoclonal antibodies (F4 and F11) to rat beta 3. *J Bone Miner Res.* 1992; 7(3):346-351.(Immunogen: Immunoprecipitation)

Kieffer N, Phillips DR. Platelet membrane glycoproteins: functions in cellular interactions. *Annu Rev Cell Biol.* 1990; 6:329-357.(Biology)