

## Product datasheet for **AP31663SU-N**

### Thrombocyte Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

**Applications:** CT

**Recommended Dilution:** This antibody is suitable for use *in vivo* depletion.

#### Test Type

**For Agglutinating Antibodies:** Antisera dilutions in RPMI-1640 incubated with target cells at 4-8°C for 1hr. Agglutination determined by microscopic observations.

**Results:** Antisera of this lot (6325) strongly agglutinates Mouse Thrombocytes at dilutions > 1/2000.

**Reactivity:** Mouse

**Host:** Rabbit

**Clonality:** Polyclonal

**Specificity:** This antibody is an antiserum directed against Mouse Thrombocytes.

**Formulation:** State: Serum

State: Liquid Serum without preservatives.

**Conjugation:** Unconjugated

**Storage:** Store the antibody (in aliquots) at -20°C.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**Background:** Platelets or thrombocytes are the blood cell fragments that are involved in the cellular mechanisms that lead to the formation of blood clots. Low levels or dysfunction predisposes for bleeding, while high levels, although usually asymptomatic, may increase the risk of thrombosis. Like red blood cells, platelets are anuclear (no cell nucleus) and discoid (disc shaped); they measure 1.5 to 3.0 µm in diameter. The body has a very limited reserve of platelets, so they can be rapidly depleted. They contain RNA, a canalicular system, and several different types of granules; lysosomes (containing acid hydrolases), dense bodies (containing ADP, ATP serotonin and calcium) and alpha granules (containing fibrinogen, factor V, vitronectin, thrombospondin and von Willebrand factor), the contents of which are released upon activation of the platelet. These granule contents play an important role in both hemostasis and in the inflammatory response.



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