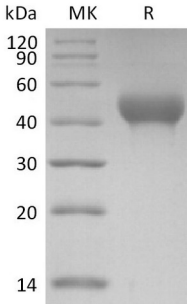
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse GPVI (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM2265

Summary

Name	GP6/GPVI
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse Glycoprotein 6 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gln22-Lys265 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	B2RR15
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	27.8 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



Background

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Alternative Names	Glycoprotein 6; glycoprotein VI (platelet); GP6; GPIV; GPVI; GPVIplatelet collagen receptor; MGC138168; platelet glycoprotein VI
Background	Glycoprotein VI (GPVI) is a 63 kDa platelet/megakaryocyte-specific type I transmembrane glycoprotein of the immunoglobulin superfamily that is an important collagen receptor and initiator of platelet activation, aggregation and thrombin generation. GPVI is also a secondary receptor required for platelet spreading on laminin. GPVI associates with the Fc receptor gamma -chain via charged aa in the TM domains of GPVI (arginine) and the FcR gamma (aspartic acid). Collagen binding by the GPVI Ig-like domains initiates signaling through the FcR gamma ITAM sequence. Dimerization of GPVI (2:2 with FcR gamma) and N-glycosylation greatly enhances collagen binding. Type I and III collagens are strong thrombus-forming components in the vascular subendothelium and atherosclerotic plaques. GPVI initiates binding to fibrillar collagens under flow conditions, then activates integrin alpha 2 beta 1 which binds collagen more tightly. GPVI deficiencies cause only a mild bleeding tendency, probably because integrin alpha 2 beta 1 is able to minimally initiate collagen binding. Normal human GPVI concentration can vary widely and affect maximum thrombin generation. Engagement of GPVI by collagens or other agonists, including autoantibodies, causes calmodulin-regulated metalloproteinase cleavage of the 57 kDa ECD and depletes surface GPVI.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.