

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP5691b**Specification**

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [O9HCN6](#)
Other Accession [NP_057447.4](#)

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 51206

Other Names

Platelet glycoprotein VI, GPVI, Glycoprotein 6, GP6

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name GP6 ([HGNC:14388](#))

Function

Collagen receptor involved in collagen-induced platelet adhesion and activation. Plays a key role in platelet procoagulant activity and subsequent thrombin and fibrin formation. This procoagulant function may contribute to arterial and venous thrombus formation. The signaling pathway involves the FcR gamma-chain, the Src kinases (likely FYN or LYN) and SYK, the adapter protein LAT and leads to the activation of PLCG2.

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Megakaryocytes and platelets.

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background

Glycoprotein VI (GP6) is a 58-kD platelet membraneglycoprotein that plays a crucial role in the collagen-inducedactivation and aggregation of platelets. Upon injury to the vesselwall and subsequent damage to the endothelial lining, exposure ofthe subendothelial matrix to blood flow results in deposition ofplatelets. Collagen fibers are the most thrombogenic macromolecularcomponents of the extracellular matrix, with collagen types I, III,and VI being the major forms found in blood vessels. Plateletinteraction with collagen occurs as a 2-step procedure: (1) theinitial adhesion to collagen is followed by (2) an activation stepleading to platelet secretion, recruitment of additional platelets,and aggregation. In physiologic conditions, the resulting plateletplug is the initial hemostatic event limiting blood loss. However,exposure of collagen after rupture of atherosclerotic plaques is amajor stimulus of thrombus formation associated with myocardialinfarction or stroke (Jandrot-Perrus et al., 2000 [PubMed10961879]).

GP6 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Polgar, J., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 272(21):13576-13583(1997)Asselin, J., et al. Blood 89(4):1235-1242(1997)Huang, M.M., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 88(17):7844-7848(1991)Moroi, M., et al. J. Clin. Invest. 84(5):1440-1445(1989)