



Rabbit Anti-Integrin Alpha V antibody

SL2203R

Product Name:	Integrin Alpha V
Chinese Name:	整合素 α V抗体
Alias:	Integrin alpha-V light chain; CD 51; CD51; CD51 antigen; HGNC; ITGAV; Msk 8; Msk8; Vitronectin receptor alpha polypeptide; Vitronectin receptor alpha polypeptide antigen CD51; Vitronectin receptor subunit alpha; VNRA; ITAV_HUMAN; Integrin alpha-V Precursor.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=0.2 μ g /testICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	18/113kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Integrin alpha-V light chain:901-1048/1048<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Integrins are heterodimeric proteins made up of alpha and beta subunits. At least 18 alpha and 8 beta subunits have been described in mammals. Integrin family members are membrane receptors involved in cell adhesion and recognition in a variety of processes

including embryogenesis, hemostasis, tissue repair, immune response and metastatic diffusion of tumor cells.

Integrin alpha V chain interacts with the integrin beta 3 subunit/CD61 to form the alpha-V-beta-3 heterodimer/vitronectin receptor. It is expressed on endothelial cells, some activated leukocytes, NK cells, macrophages, neutrophils, and platelets. Integrin alpha V also forms heterodimers with the integrin beta 1, beta 5, beta 6, and beta 8 subunits.

Alpha-V-beta-3 is an activation dependent receptor for platelet attachment and spreading on vitronectin and other matrix components. In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions. Alpha-V/beta-6 binds to foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) VP1 protein and acts as a receptor for this virus. By similarity, Alpha-V/beta-6 binds to coxsackievirus A9 and coxsackievirus B1 capsid proteins and acts as a receptor for these viruses.

Function:

The alpha-V integrins are receptors for vitronectin, cytotactin, fibronectin, fibrinogen, laminin, matrix metalloproteinase-2, osteopontin, osteomodulin, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vWF. They recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions.

Subunit:

Heterodimer of an alpha and a beta subunit. The alpha subunit is composed of an heavy and a light chain linked by a disulfide bond. Alpha-V associates with either beta-1, beta-3, beta-5, beta-6 or beta-8 subunit. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Alpha-V/beta-6 binds to foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) VP1 protein and acts as a receptor for this virus. Alpha-V/beta-6 binds to coxsackievirus A9 and coxsackievirus B1 capsid proteins and acts as a receptor for these viruses. Interacts with RAB25.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the integrin alpha chain family.
Contains 7 FG-GAP repeats.

SWISS:

P06756

Gene ID:

3685

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3685](#)Human

[Omin: 193210](#)Human

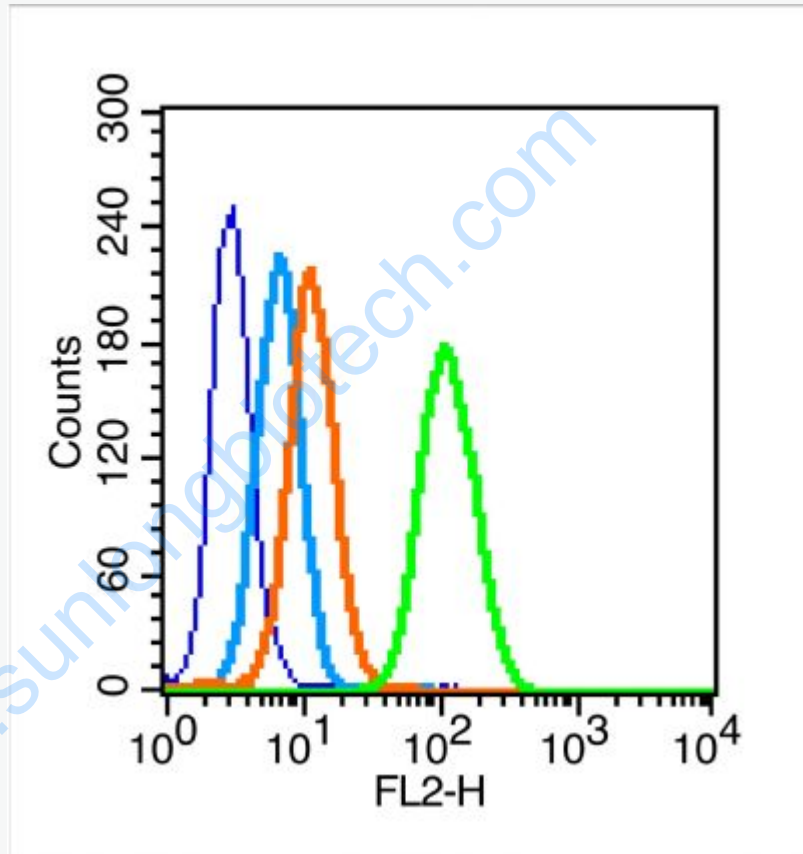
[SwissProt: P06756](#)Human

[Unigene: 436873](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Blank control (blue line): MCF7 (blue).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Integrin Alpha V receptor antibody (SL2203R)

Dilution: 0.2µg /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 70% methanol overnight at 4°C . Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS/2%BSA/10% goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody for 15 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control: MCF7.

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-CD51 antibody (SL2203R)

Dilution: 2 μ g /10⁶ cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647

Dilution: 1 μ g /test.

Protocol

The cells were incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.