



Rabbit Anti-ITGA7 antibody

SL23229R

Product Name:	ITGA7
Chinese Name:	整合素 α 7抗体
Alias:	Integrin alpha-7 light chain; Integrin alpha-7 heavy chain; Integrin alpha-7 70 kDa form; Integrin alpha 7; α 7; alpha7; FLJ25220; INTEGRIN ALPHA 7; ITGA7; MGC105724; ITA7_HUMAN; Integrin alpha-7; Integrin α 7; Integrin- α 7.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	25/125kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Integrin alpha-7 light chain :1081-1181/1181<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:	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the integrin alpha chain family. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. They mediate a wide spectrum of cell-cell and cell-matrix interactions, and thus play a role in cell migration, morphologic development, differentiation, and metastasis. This protein functions as a receptor for the basement membrane protein laminin-1. It is

mainly expressed in skeletal and cardiac muscles and may be involved in differentiation and migration processes during myogenesis. Defects in this gene are associated with congenital myopathy. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2009]

Function:

Integrin alpha-7/beta-1 is the primary laminin receptor on skeletal myoblasts and adult myofibers. During myogenic differentiation, it may induce changes in the shape and mobility of myoblasts, and facilitate their localization at laminin-rich sites of secondary fiber formation. It is involved in the maintenance of the myofibers cytoarchitecture as well as for their anchorage, viability and functional integrity. Isoform Alpha-7X2B and isoform Alpha-7X1B promote myoblast migration on laminin 1 and laminin 2/4, but isoform Alpha-7X1B is less active on laminin 1 (In vitro). Acts as Schwann cell receptor for laminin-2. Acts as a receptor of COMP and mediates its effect on vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) maturation (By similarity). Required to promote contractile phenotype acquisition in differentiated airway smooth muscle (ASM) cells.

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-7 associates with beta-1. Interacts with COMP.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Isoforms containing segment A are predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle. Isoforms containing segment B are abundantly expressed in skeletal muscle, moderately in cardiac muscle, small intestine, colon, ovary and prostate and weakly in lung and testes. Isoforms containing segment X2D are expressed at low levels in fetal and adult skeletal muscle and in cardiac muscle, but are not detected in myoblasts and myotubes. In muscle fibers isoforms containing segment A and B are expressed at myotendinous and neuromuscular junctions; isoforms containing segment C are expressed at neuromuscular junctions and at extrasynaptic sites. Isoforms containing segments X1 or X2 or, at low levels, X1X2 are expressed in fetal and adult skeletal muscle (myoblasts and myotubes) and cardiac muscle.

Post-translational modifications:

ADP-ribosylated on at least two sites of the extracellular domain in skeletal myotubes. A 70 kDa form is created by proteolytic cleavage. Cleavage is elevated during myogenic differentiation and the cleaved form enhances cell adhesion and spreading on laminin.

DISEASE:

Defects in ITGA7 are the cause of muscular dystrophy congenital due to integrin alpha-7 deficiency (MDCI) [MIM:613204]. A form of congenital muscular dystrophy.

Patients present at birth, or within the first few months of life, with hypotonia, muscle weakness and often with joint contractures.

Similarity:

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

SWISS:

Q13683

Gene ID:

3679

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3679](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 16404](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 81008](#)Rat

[Omim: 600536](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q13683](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q61738](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: Q63258](#)Rat

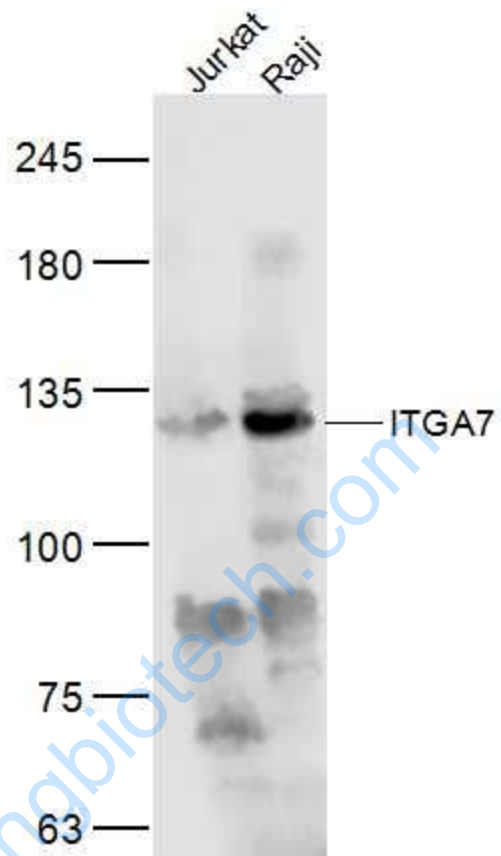
[Unigene: 524484](#)Human

[Unigene: 54492](#)Rat

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample:

Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Raji(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti- ITGA7 (SL23229R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 125 kD

Observed band size: 125 kD