



## Rabbit Anti-phospho-ITGB3 (Tyr785) antibody

SL5452R

<b>Product Name:</b>	phospho-ITGB3 (Tyr785)
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	磷酸化整合素β3/CD61抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	Integrin beta 3 (phospho Y785); p-Integrin beta 3 (phospho Y785); Integrin beta chain, β3 precursor; Integrin Beta 3; CD 61; CD61; CD61 antigen; GP3A; GPIIIa; HPA 1; HPA 4; Integrin beta 3 (platelet glycoprotein IIIa antigen CD61); Integrin beta chain beta 3; ITG B3; ITGB 3; ITGB3; NAIT; Platelet fibrinogen receptor beta subunit; Platelet glycoprotein IIIa; platelet glycoprotein IIIa precursor; Platelet membrane glycoprotein IIIa; PTP.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	87kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	The cell membrane
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human ITGB3 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr785:IT(p-Y)RG
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	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.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	The ITGB3 (Integrin beta chain beta 3) protein product is the integrin beta chain beta 3.

Integrins are integral cell-surface proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. A given chain may combine with multiple partners resulting in different integrins. Integrin beta 3 is found along with the alpha IIb chain in platelets. Integrins are known to participate in cell adhesion as well as cell-surface mediated signalling.

**Function:**

Integrin alpha-V/beta-3 is a receptor for cytotactin, fibronectin, laminin, matrix metalloproteinase-2, osteopontin, osteomodulin, prothrombin, thrombospondin, vitronectin and von Willebrand factor. Integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 is a receptor for fibronectin, fibrinogen, plasminogen, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vitronectin. Integrins alpha-IIb/beta-3 and alpha-V/beta-3 recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 recognizes the sequence H-H-L-G-G-G-A-K-Q-A-G-D-V in fibrinogen gamma chain. Following activation integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 brings about platelet/platelet interaction through binding of soluble fibrinogen. This step leads to rapid platelet aggregation which physically plugs ruptured endothelial surface. 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. Beta-3 associates with either alpha-IIb or alpha-V. Isoform Beta-3C interacts with FLNB. Interacts with COMP. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Interacts with PDIA6 following platelet stimulation. Interacts with SYK; upon activation by ITGB3 promotes platelet adhesion. Interacts with MYO10.

**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Isoform beta-3A and isoform beta-3C are widely expressed. Isoform beta-3A is specifically expressed in osteoblast cells; isoform beta-3C is specifically expressed in prostate and testis.

**Post-translational modifications:**

Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to thrombin-induced platelet aggregation. Probably involved in outside-in signaling. A peptide (AA 740-762) is capable of binding GRB2 only when both Tyr-773 and Tyr-785 are phosphorylated. Phosphorylation of Thr-779 inhibits SHC binding.

**DISEASE:**

Defects in ITGB3 are a cause of Glanzmann thrombasthenia (GT) [MIM:273800]; also known as thrombasthenia of Glanzmann and Naegeli. GT is the most common inherited disease of platelets. It is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by mucocutaneous bleeding of mild-to-moderate severity and the inability of this integrin to recognize macromolecular or synthetic peptide ligands. GT has been classified clinically into types I and II. In type I, platelets show absence of the glycoprotein IIb/beta-3 complexes at their surface and lack fibrinogen and clot retraction capability. In type II,

the platelets express the glycoprotein IIb/beta-3 complex at reduced levels (5-20% controls), have detectable amounts of fibrinogen, and have low or moderate clot retraction capability. The platelets of GT 'variants' have normal or near normal (60-100%) expression of dysfunctional receptors.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the integrin beta chain family. Contains 1 VWFA domain.

**SWISS:**

P05106

**Gene ID:**

3690

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 3690](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 16416](#) Mouse

[Omin: 173470](#) Human

[SwissProt: P05106](#) Human

[SwissProt: O54890](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 218040](#) Human

[Unigene: 87150](#) Mouse

**Important Note:**

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

CD61抗原又称为GP III

a, 是一种表达于血小板、巨核细胞、单核细胞、巨噬细胞和endothelial cells上的glycoprotein。CD61和CD41构成血小板glycoproteinII b/III b。