

**KD-Validated Anti-Integrin alpha V Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Rabbit monoclonal antibody  
Catalog # AGI1819**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-Integrin alpha V Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P06756</a>
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 116 kDa, observed, 130 kDa kDa
Gene Name	ITGAV
Aliases	ITGAV; Integrin Subunit Alpha V; CD51; MSK8; VNRA; VTNR; Integrin, Alpha V (Vitronectin Receptor, Alpha Polypeptide, Antigen CD51); Antigen Identified By Monoclonal Antibody L230; Vitronectin Receptor Subunit Alpha; Vitronectin Receptor; Integrin Alpha-V; Integrin AlphaVbeta3; Integrin, Alpha V; CD51 Antigen
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human Integrin alpha V

**KD-Validated Anti-Integrin alpha V Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID	3685
<b>Other Names</b>	Integrin alpha-V, Vitronectin receptor {ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:6150}, Vitronectin receptor subunit alpha, CD51, Integrin alpha-V heavy chain, Integrin alpha-V light chain, ITGAV ( <a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=6150" target="_blank">http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=6150</a> ) HGNC:6150

**KD-Validated Anti-Integrin alpha V Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ITGAV ([HGNC:6150](#))**Function**

The alpha-V (ITGAV) 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. ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to fractalkine (CX3CL1) and may act as its coreceptor in CX3CR1- dependent fractalkine signaling (PubMed:[23125415](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23125415)). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to NRG1 (via EGF domain) and this binding is essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling (PubMed:[20682778](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20682778)). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF1 and this binding is essential for

FGF1 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18441324" target="\_blank">18441324</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF2 and this binding is essential for FGF2 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28302677" target="\_blank">28302677</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF1 and this binding is essential for IGF1 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19578119" target="\_blank">19578119</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF2 and this binding is essential for IGF2 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28873464" target="\_blank">28873464</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IL1B and this binding is essential for IL1B signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29030430" target="\_blank">29030430</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to PLA2G2A via a site (site 2) which is distinct from the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) and this induces integrin conformational changes and enhanced ligand binding to site 1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18635536" target="\_blank">18635536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25398877" target="\_blank">25398877</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 and ITGAV:ITGB6 act as receptors for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediate R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12807887" target="\_blank">12807887</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17158881" target="\_blank">17158881</a>). Integrin alpha-V/beta-6 or alpha-V/beta-8 (ITGAV:ITGB6 or ITGAV:ITGB8) mediates R-G-D-dependent release of transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF-beta-1) from regulatory Latency-associated peptide (LAP), thereby playing a key role in TGF-beta-1 activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15184403" target="\_blank">15184403</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22278742" target="\_blank">22278742</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28117447" target="\_blank">28117447</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for CD40LG (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31331973" target="\_blank">31331973</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for IBSP and promotes cell adhesion and migration to IBSP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10640428" target="\_blank">10640428</a>).

#### Cellular Location

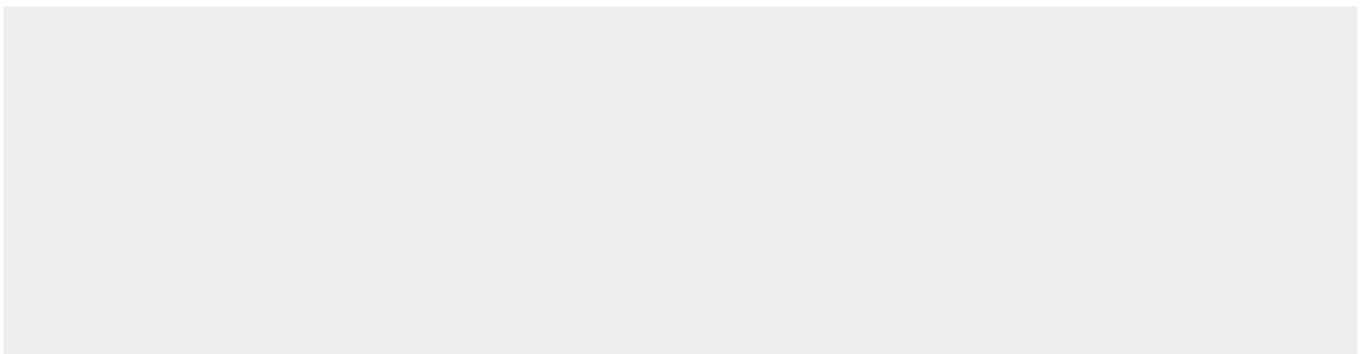
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell junction, focal adhesion

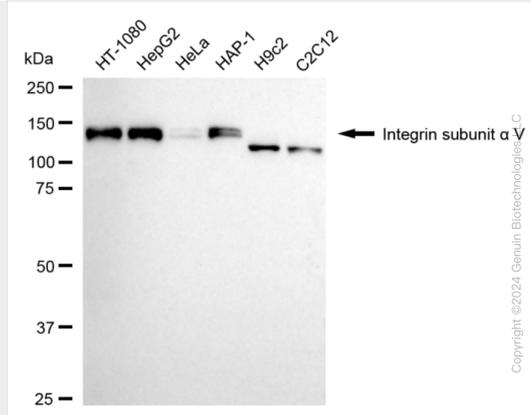
#### KD-Validated Anti-Integrin alpha V Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

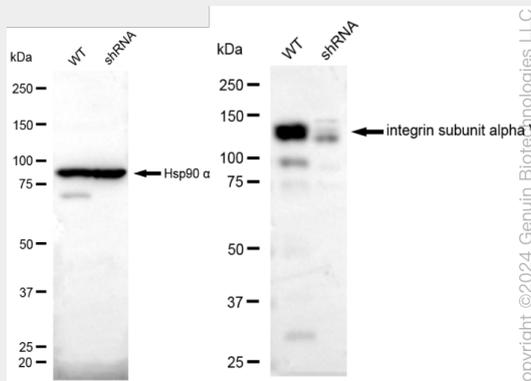
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### KD-Validated Anti-Integrin alpha V Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

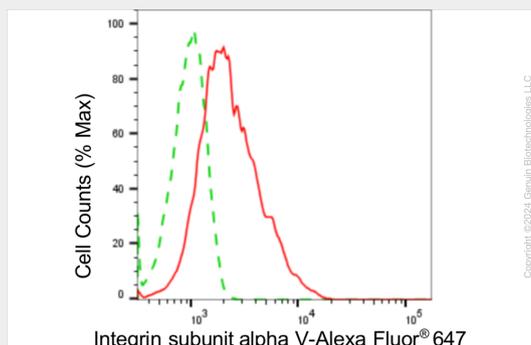




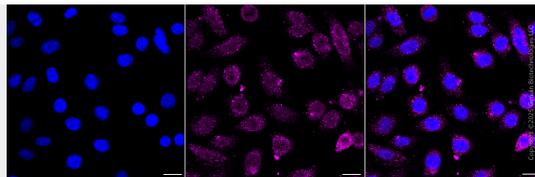
Western blotting analysis using anti-integrin subunit alpha V antibody (Cat#AGI1819). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-integrin subunit alpha V antibody (Cat#AGI1819, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Western blotting analysis using anti-integrin subunit alpha V antibody (Cat#AGI1819). Integrin subunit alpha V expression in wild-type (WT) and integrin subunit alpha V (ITGAV) shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 alpha serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-integrin subunit alpha V antibody (Cat#AGI1819, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of integrin subunit alpha V expression in HepG2 cells using anti-integrin subunit alpha V antibody (Cat#AGI1819, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, integrin subunit alpha V.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with anti-Integrin subunit alpha V antibody (Cat#AGI1819, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; Integrin subunit alpha V was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Low. Scale bar, 20  $\mu$ m.