10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody
Catalog # AN1819

Specification

Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P05556
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Mouse Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**88415**

Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **3688**

Other Names
Integrin beta-1, Fibronectin receptor subunit beta, Glycoprotein IIa, GPIIA, VLA-4 subunit beta, CD29, TGB1, FNRB, MDF2, MSK12, ITGB1

Target/Specificity
Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated α and β subunits that consist of a large extracellular region (the ligand-binding domain), a short transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain of varying length. In mammals, at least 17 α subunits and 8 β subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin β2 subunit associates with integrin αL to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin β2/αL is involved in a variety of immune phenomena including leukocyte-endothelial cell interaction, cytotoxic T-cell mediated killing, and antibody dependent killing by granulocytes and monocytes.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping
Blue Ice

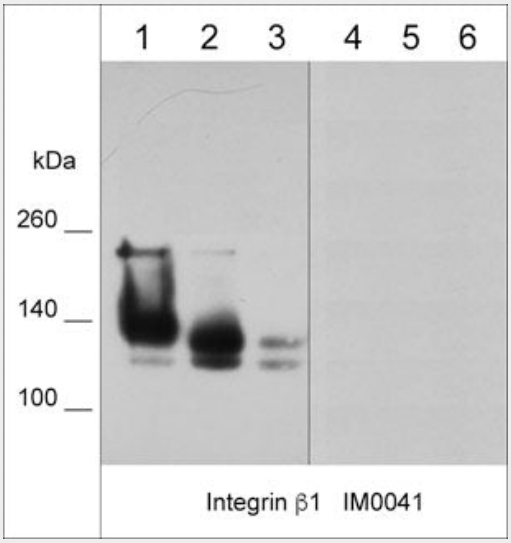
Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Protocols

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

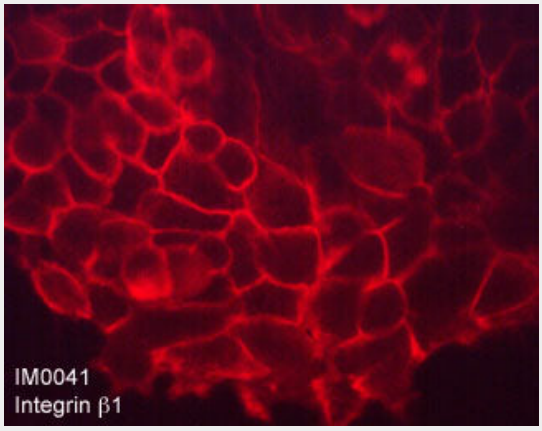
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Images

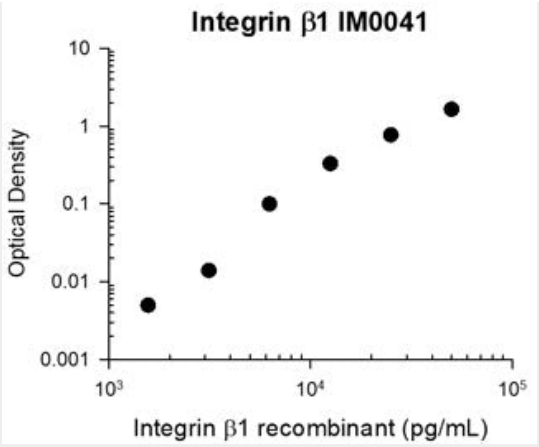


Western blot analysis of native (lanes 1-3) and denatured (lanes 4-6) cell lysates from human A431 (lane 1 & 4), A549 (lane 2 & 5), and LNCaP (lane 3 & 6). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Integrin β1 (IM0041) at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunocytochemical labeling of Integrin β1 in paraformaldehyde fixed human A431 cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-Integrin β1 (clone M004). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse DyLight® 594.

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Representative Standard Curve using mouse monoclonal anti-integrin β1 (IM0041) for ELISA capture of human recombinant integrin β1 extracellular region. Capture was detected by mouse monoclonal anti-integrin β1 (IM0411) followed by appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to HRP.

Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody - Background

Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated α and β subunits that consist of a large extracellular region (the ligand-binding domain), a short transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain of varying length. In mammals, at least 17 α subunits and 8 β subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin β2 subunit associates with integrin αL to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin β2/αL is involved in a variety of immune phenomena including leukocyte-endothelial cell interaction, cytotoxic T-cell mediated killing, and antibody dependent killing by granulocytes and monocytes.