

**Integrin  $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP73761****Specification****Integrin  $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P20701</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**Integrin  $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3683**Other Names**

ITGAL; CD11A; Integrin alpha-L; CD11 antigen-like family member A; Leukocyte adhesion glycoprotein LFA-1 alpha chain; LFA-1A; Leukocyte function-associated molecule 1 alpha chain; CD11a

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**Integrin  $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** ITGAL ([HGNC:6148](#))**Synonyms** CD11A**Function**

Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 is a receptor for ICAM1, ICAM2, ICAM3 and ICAM4. Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 is a receptor for F11R (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11812992>>11812992</a>, PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15528364>>15528364</a>). Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 is a receptor for the secreted form of ubiquitin-like protein ISG15; the interaction is mediated by ITGAL (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29100055>>29100055</a>). 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. Contributes to natural killer cell cytotoxicity (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15356110>>15356110</a>). Involved in leukocyte adhesion and transmigration of leukocytes including T-cells and neutrophils (PubMed:<<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11812992>>11812992</a>). Acts as a

platform at the immunological synapse to translate TCR engagement and density of the ITGAL ligand ICAM1 into graded adhesion (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38195629" target="\_blank">38195629</a>). Required for generation of common lymphoid progenitor cells in bone marrow, indicating a role in lymphopoiesis (By similarity). Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 in association with ICAM3, contributes to apoptotic neutrophil phagocytosis by macrophages (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23775590" target="\_blank">23775590</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Note=Upon antigen recognition by the TCR, is recruited to lipid rafts (PubMed:15684041).

#### Tissue Location

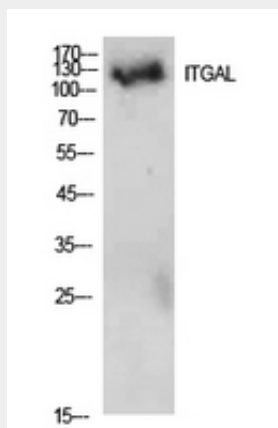
Leukocytes.

### Integrin $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

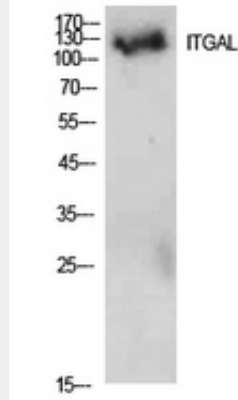
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### Integrin $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Integrin  $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000



Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Integrin  $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

### **Integrin $\alpha$ L Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

Integrin alpha-L/beta-2 is a receptor for ICAM1, ICAM2, ICAM3 and ICAM4. Integrin alpha-L/beta-2 is also a receptor for F11R (PubMed:11812992, PubMed:15528364). 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. Contributes to natural killer cell cytotoxicity (PubMed:15356110). Involved in leukocyte adhesion and transmigration of leukocytes including T-cells and neutrophils (PubMed:11812992). Required for generation of common lymphoid progenitor cells in bone marrow, indicating a role in lymphopoiesis (By similarity). Integrin alpha-L/beta-2 in association with ICAM3, contributes to apoptotic neutrophil phagocytosis by macrophages (PubMed:23775590).