

ITA6 Antibody
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AW5255**Specification**

ITA6 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P23229
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	H=127,122,119,124,10 KDa
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Source	HUMAN

ITA6 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3655**Antigen Region**
53-329**Other Names**

ITGA6; Integrin alpha-6; CD49 antigen-like family member F; VLA-6; CD_antigen=CD49f; Integrin alpha-6 heavy chain; Integrin alpha-6 light chain

Dilution

WB~~ 1:1000

Target/Specificity

This ITA6 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with ITA6 recombinant protein.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

ITA6 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ITA6 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ITGA6**Function**

Integrin alpha-6/beta-1 (ITGA6:ITGB1) is a receptor for laminin on platelets (By similarity). Integrin alpha-6/beta-1 (ITGA6:ITGB1) is present in oocytes and is involved in sperm-egg fusion (By similarity). Integrin alpha-6/beta-4 (ITGA6:ITGB4) is a receptor for laminin in epithelial cells and it plays a critical structural role in the hemidesmosome (By similarity). ITGA6:ITGB4 binds to NRG1 (via EGF domain) and this binding is essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling (PubMed:20682778). ITGA6:ITGB4 binds to IGF1 and this binding is essential for IGF1 signaling (PubMed:22351760). ITGA6:ITGB4 binds to IGF2 and this binding is essential for IGF2 signaling (PubMed:28873464).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor

Tissue Location

Integrin alpha-6/beta-4 is predominantly expressed by epithelia. Isoforms containing segment X1 are ubiquitously expressed. Isoforms containing segment X1X2 are expressed in heart, kidney, placenta, colon, duodenum, myoblasts and myotubes, and in a limited number of cell lines; they are always coexpressed with the ubiquitous isoform containing segment X1. In some tissues (e.g Salivary gland), isoforms containing cytoplasmic segment A and isoforms containing segment B are detected while in others, only isoforms containing one cytoplasmic segment are found (segment A in epidermis and segment B in kidney). Processed integrin alpha-6: Expressed at low levels in normal prostate tissue with elevated levels in prostate cancer tissue (at protein level) (PubMed:15023541)

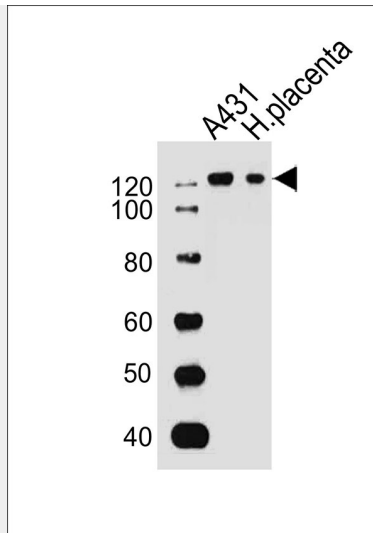
ITA6 Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

ITA6 Antibody - Images





Western blot analysis of lysates from A431 cell line and human placenta tissue (from left to right), using ITA6 Antibody (Cat. #AW5255). AW5255 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody.

ITA6 Antibody - Background

The ITGA6 protein product is the integrin alpha chain alpha 6. 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. For example, alpha 6 may combine with beta 4 in the integrin referred to as TSP180, or with beta 1 in the integrin VLA-6. Integrins are known to participate in cell adhesion as well as cell-surface mediated signalling.

ITA6 Antibody - References

Kim, T.H., et al. Mol. Cancer Res. 7(10):1605-1612(2009)
Eeles, R.A., et al. Nat. Genet. 41(10):1116-1121(2009)
Boroujerdnia, M.G., et al. Pak. J. Biol. Sci. 12(4):360-366(2009)
Dai, J.Y., et al. BMC Cancer 9, 337 (2009)
Dydensborg, A.B., et al. BMC Cancer 9, 223 (2009)