

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center)
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP21056a**Specification**

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Product Information

Primary Accession [P26012](#)
Other Accession [P26013](#)

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 3696

Other Names

Integrin beta-8, ITGB8

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 197-211 of HUMAN ITGB8

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protein Information

Name ITGB8 ([HGNC:6163](#))

Function

Integrin alpha-V:beta-8 (ITGAV:ITGB8) is a receptor for fibronectin (PubMed:1918072). It recognizes the sequence R-G-D in its ligands (PubMed:1918072). Integrin alpha-V:beta-6 (ITGAV:ITGB6) 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 on the surface of activated regulatory T-cells (Tregs) (Probable). Required during vasculogenesis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

Placenta, kidney, brain, ovary, uterus and in several transformed cells. Transiently expressed in

293 human embryonic kidney cells.

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Images

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center) - Background

Integrin alpha-V/beta-8 is a receptor for fibronectin.

ITGB8 Blocking Peptide (Center) - References

Moyle M.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 266:19650-19658(1991).

Scherer S.W.,et al.Science 300:767-772(2003).

Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.

Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003).