

整合素 β 1/Integrin β 1 抗体

产品货号： mIR20630

英文名称： Integrin beta 1/CD29

中文名称： 整合素 β 1/Integrin β 1 抗体

别名： Integrin beta 1; Integrin beta-1; beta 1 subunit; CD 29; CD-29; CD29; CD29 antigen; Fibrinogen Receptor beta subunit; Fibronectin receptor subunit beta; Fibronectin receptor, beta subunit; FNRB; GPIIA; integrin beta 1 (fibronectin receptor beta polypeptide antigen CD29 includes MDF2 MSK12); Integrin VLA 4 subunit beta; ITGB; ITGB1; MDF2; MSK12; Very Late Activation Protein beta Polypeptide; VLAB; VLABeta; Glycoprotein IIa; GP IIa; Integrin VLA 4 subunit beta; integrin VLA-4 beta subunit; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); ITB1_HUMAN; ITGB 1; ITGB1; OTTHUMP0000019420; Very Late Activation Protein beta Polypeptide; very late activation protein, beta polypeptide; VLA BETA; VLA-4 subunit beta; VLA-BETA; VLAB; VLABeta.

研究领域： 细胞生物 免疫学 细胞粘附分子

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 Flow-Cyt=1 μ g/Test

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分子量： 88kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆 细胞膜

性 状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓 度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Integrin beta 1/CD29:601-700/798
<Extracellular>

亚 型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ° C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20° C. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ° C.

PubMed : PubMed

产品介绍 : Integrins alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1 and alpha-11/beta-1 are receptors for collagen. Integrins alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-2/beta-2 recognize the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. Integrins alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-4/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1, alpha-8/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1, alpha-11/beta-1 and alpha-V/beta-1 are receptors for fibronectin. Alpha-4/beta-1 recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 and CS-5 regions of fibronectin. Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 is a receptor for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-6/beta-1 and alpha-7/beta-1 are receptors for laminin. Integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1. It recognizes the sequence Q-I-D-S in VCAM1. Integrin alpha-9/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1, cytotactin and osteopontin. It recognizes the sequence A-E-I-D-G-I-E-L in cytotactin. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 is a receptor for epiligrin, thrombospondin and CSPG4. Alpha-3/beta-1 may mediate with LGALS3 the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Integrin alpha-V/beta-1 is a receptor for vitronectin. Beta-1 integrins recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Isoform beta-1B interferes with isoform beta-1A resulting in a dominant negative effect on cell adhesion and migration (in vitro). In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions.

Function:

Integrins alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1 and alpha-11/beta-1 are receptors for collagen. Integrins alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-2/beta-2 recognize the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. Integrins alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-4/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1, alpha-8/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1, alpha-11/beta-1 and alpha-V/beta-1 are receptors for fibronectin. Alpha-4/beta-1 recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 and CS-5 regions of fibronectin. Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 is a receptor for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-6/beta-1 and alpha-7/beta-1 are receptors for laminin. Integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1. It recognizes the sequence Q-I-D-S in VCAM1. Integrin alpha-9/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1, cytotactin and osteopontin. It recognizes the sequence A-E-I-D-G-I-E-L in cytotactin. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 is a receptor for epiligrin, thrombospondin and CSPG4. Alpha-3/beta-1 may mediate with LGALS3 the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Integrin alpha-V/beta-1 is a receptor for vitronectin. Beta-1 integrins recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands.

Isoform beta-1B interferes with isoform beta-1A resulting in a dominant negative effect on cell adhesion and migration (in vitro). In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions.

Subunit:

Heterodimer of an alpha and a beta subunit. Beta-1 associates with either alpha-1, alpha-2, alpha-3, alpha-4, alpha-5, alpha-6, alpha-7, alpha-8, alpha-9, alpha-10, alpha-11 or alpha-V. Binds LGALS3BP and ITGB1BP3, when associated with alpha-7, but not with alpha-5. Interacts with FLNA, FLNB and RANBP9. Isoform Beta-1D interacts with ACE2. Isoform Beta-1A interacts with the C-terminal region of FLNC. Interacts with KRT1 in the presence of GNB2L1 and SRC. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Binds to human echoviruses 1 and 8 capsid proteins and acts as a receptor for these viruses. Interacts with RAB21. Interacts (via the cytoplasmic region) with RAB25 (via the hypervariable C-terminal region). Interacts with FGR and HCK (By similarity). Interacts with MYO10.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Melanosome. Cleavage furrow. Note=Isoform beta-1B does not localize to focal adhesions. Highly enriched in stage I melanosomes. Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells. In a lung cancer cell line, in prometaphase and metaphase, localizes diffusely at the membrane and in a few intracellular vesicles. In early telophase, detected mainly on the matrix-facing side of the cells. By mid-telophase, concentrated to the ingressing cleavage furrow, mainly to the basal side of the furrow. In late telophase, concentrated to the extending protrusions formed at the opposite ends of the spreading daughter cells, in vesicles at the base of the lamellipodia formed by the separating daughter cells.

Tissue Specificity:

Isoform beta-1A is widely expressed, other isoforms are generally coexpressed with a more restricted distribution. Isoform beta-1B is expressed in skin, liver, skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, placenta, umbilical vein endothelial cells, neuroblastoma cells, lymphoma cells, hepatoma cells and astrocytoma cells. Isoform beta-1C and isoform beta-1C-2 are expressed in muscle, kidney, liver, placenta, cervical epithelium, umbilical vein endothelial cells, fibroblast cells, embryonal kidney cells, platelets and several blood cell lines. Isoform beta-C-2, rather than isoform beta-1C, is selectively expressed in peripheral T-cells. Isoform beta-1C is expressed in non-proliferating and differentiated prostate gland epithelial cells and in platelets, on the surface of erythroleukemia

cells and in various hematopoietic cell lines. Isoform beta-1D is expressed specifically in striated muscle (skeletal and cardiac muscle).

Post-translational modifications:

The cysteine residues are involved in intrachain disulfide bonds.

Similarity:

Belongs to the integrin beta chain family.

Contains 1 VWFA domain.

SWISS:

P05556

Gene ID:

3688

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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