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Anti-Human CD18 DyLight® 550 conjugated ITGB2 Antibody(monoclonal, 1A3/2A10)

Catalog # ABO14806

Product Information

Application	FC
Primary Accession	P05107
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid
Description	Anti-Human CD18 DyLight® 550 conjugated ITGB2 Antibody (monoclonal, 1A3/2A10) . Tested in Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3689
Other Names	Integrin beta-2, Cell surface adhesion glycoproteins LFA-1/CR3/p150, 95 subunit beta, Complement receptor C3 subunit beta, CD18, ITGB2, CD18, MFI7
Calculated MW	84791
Application Details	Flow Cytometry, 1-3 □g/1x10^6 cells
Subcellular Localization	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Leukocytes.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na2HPO4, 0.02% NaN3.
Clone Names	Clone: 1A3/2A10
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human CD18 recombinant protein (Position: Q404-S769). Human CD18 shares 76% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse CD18.
Cross Reactivity	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

Protein Information

Name	ITGB2 (HGNC:6155)
Synonyms	CD18, MFI7
Function	Integrin ITGAL:ITGB2 is a receptor for ICAM1, ICAM2 and ICAM3 (PubMed:1676048, PubMed:23775590, PubMed:38195629). Integrin ITGAL:ITGB2 is also a receptor for the secreted form of ubiquitin-like protein ISG15; the interaction is mediated by ITGAL (PubMed:29100055). Integrins ITGAM:ITGB2 and ITGAX:ITGB2 are receptors for the iC3b fragment of the third complement component and for fibrinogen. Integrin ITGAX:ITGB2 recognizes the sequence G-P-R in fibrinogen alpha-chain. Integrin ITGAM:ITGB2 recognizes P1 and P2 peptides of fibrinogen gamma chain. Integrin ITGAM:ITGB2 is also a receptor for factor X. Integrin ITGAD:ITGB2 is a receptor for ICAM3 and VCAM1 (PubMed:10438935, PubMed:8777714, PubMed:9841932). Contributes to natural killer cell cytotoxicity (PubMed:15356110). Involved in leukocyte adhesion and transmigration of leukocytes including T-cells and neutrophils (PubMed:11812992, PubMed:28807980). Triggers neutrophil transmigration during lung injury through PTK2B/PYK2-mediated activation (PubMed:18587400). Integrin ITGAL:ITGB2 in association with ICAM3, contributes to apoptotic neutrophil phagocytosis by macrophages (PubMed:23775590). In association with alpha subunit ITGAM/CD11b, required for CD177-PRTN3-mediated activation of TNF primed neutrophils (PubMed:21193407). Integrins ITGAX:ITGB2 functions as a receptor of the erythrocyte-specific adhesion molecule ICAM4 and mediates erythrophagocytosis (PubMed:16985175). Integrins ITGAX:ITGB2 functions as a receptor of the neuron-specific adhesion molecule ICAM5 ensuring neuron cell-leukocyte adhesion (PubMed:10741396). Integrin ITGAL:ITGB2 functions as a receptor of ICAM1 by acting as a platform at the immunological synapse to translate TCR engagement and density of the ITGAL ligand ICAM1 into graded adhesion (PubMed:38195629). Integrin ITGAM:ITGB2/MAC-1 complex functions as a signaling receptor for the ligand receptor ICAM1, ensuring adhesion between stimulated neutrophils and stimulated endothelial cells (PubMed:1980124). Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 that functions as a signaling receptor of ICAM2, ensuring leukocyte cell-cell adhesion on resting cells (PubMed:1676048).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft; Single-pass type I membrane protein
Tissue Location	Leukocytes (PubMed:23775590). Expressed in neutrophils (at protein level) (PubMed:21193407, PubMed:28807980)

Background

ITGB2 (INTEGRIN, BETA-2), also known as CD18, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ITGB2 gene. ITGB2 is an integrin protein that belongs to the class of cell membrane glycoproteins. The beta-2 integrin chain gene is designated ITGB2 and the leukocyte antigen has been designated CD18. The ITGB2 gene is mapped to 21q22.3. The expression of CD18 is increased in lymphoblastoid cells from persons with Down syndrome, consistent with the location of the gene on chromosome 21. In humans lack of ITGB2 causes Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency, a disease defined by a lack of leukocyte extravasation from blood into tissues. Although ITGB2 is expressed on the cell surface at normal levels and is capable of function following extracellular stimulation, it could not be activated via the 'inside-out' signaling pathways.

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