10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-Integrin alpha V/ITGAV Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 8B10H2)

Catalog # ABO16564

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC
Primary Accession	P06756
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Anti-Integrin alpha V/ITGAV Antibody Picoband™ (monoclonal, 8B10H2) . Tested in IF, IHC, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human.
Reconstitution	Adding 0.2 ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 □g/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	3685
Other Names	Integrin alpha-V, Vitronectin receptor {ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:6150}, Vitronectin receptor subunit alpha, CD51, Integrin alpha-V heavy chain, Integrin alpha-V light chain, ITGAV (HGNC:6150)
Calculated MW	116038
Application Details	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 □g/ml, Human Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 2-5 □g/ml, Human Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 □g/ml, Human
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Clone Names	Clone: 8B10H2
Immunogen	E.coli-derived human Integrin alpha V/ITGAV recombinant protein (Position: H732-D970).
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Storage	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	ITGAV (HGNC:6150)
Function	The alpha-V (ITGAV) integrins are receptors for vitronectin, cytotactin, fibronectin, fibrinogen, laminin, matrix metalloproteinase- 2, osteopontin, osteomodulin, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vWF. They recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to fractalkine (CX3CL1) and may act as its coreceptor in CX3CR1- dependent fractalkine signaling (PubMed:23125415). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to NRG1 (via EGF domain) and this binding is essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling (PubMed:20682778). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF1 and this binding is essential for FGF1 signaling (PubMed:18441324). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF2 and this binding is essential for FGF2 signaling (PubMed:28302677). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF1 and this binding is essential for IGF1 signaling (PubMed:19578119). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF2 and this binding is essential for IGF2 signaling (PubMed:28873464). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IL1B and this binding is essential for IL1B signaling (PubMed:29030430). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to PLA2G2A via a site (site 2) which is distinct from the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) and this induces integrin conformational changes and enhanced ligand binding to site 1 (PubMed:18635536, PubMed:25398877). ITGAV:ITGB3 and ITGAV:ITGB6 act as receptors for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediate R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1 (PubMed:12807887, PubMed:17158881). Integrin alpha-V/beta-6 or alpha- V/beta-8 (ITGAV:ITGB6 or ITGAV:ITGB8) 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 (PubMed:15184403, PubMed:22278742, PubMed:28117447). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for CD40LG (PubMed:31331973). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for IBSP and promotes cell adhesion and migration to IBSP (PubMed:10640428). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for SNED1 and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to SNED1 (PubMed:39713860).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell junction, focal adhesion

Background

Integrin alpha-V is a protein that in humans is encoded by the ITGAV gene. It is a member of the beta 3 integrin subfamily(cytoadhesins). The human locus for the av gene(VNRA) was previously mapped to the long arm of chromosome 2. Sims et al.(2000) localized the VNRA gene to 2q31. The gene contains 30 exons and spans over 93 kb of genomic DNA. It functions as a receptor for a group of proteins that includes vitronectin, fibrinogen, thrombospondin, and von Willebrand factor.

Images

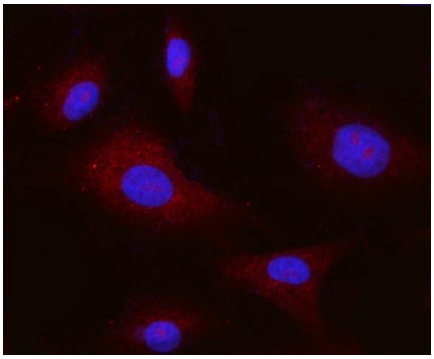

Figure 2. IF analysis of ITGAV using anti-ITGAV antibody (M01561-2).
ITGAV was detected in an immunocytochemical section of A549 cells. Enzyme antigen retrieval was performed using IHC enzyme antigen retrieval reagent (AR0022) for 15 mins. The cells were blocked with 10% goat serum. And then incubated with 5 µg/mL mouse anti-ITGAV Antibody (M01561-2) overnight at 4°C. Cy3 Conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (BA1031) was used as secondary antibody at 1:100 dilution and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The section was counterstained with DAPI. Visualize using a fluorescence microscope and filter sets appropriate for

the label used.

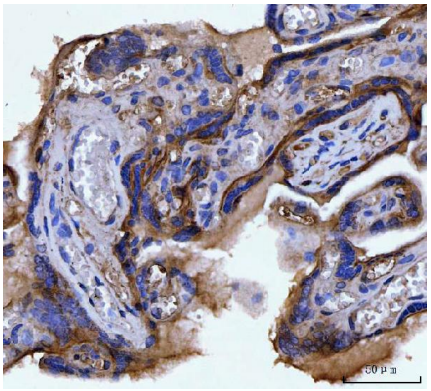

Figure 3. IHC analysis of ITGAV using anti-ITGAV antibody (M01561-2).
ITGAV was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human placenta tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-ITGAV Antibody (M01561-2) overnight at 4°C. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using HRP Conjugated Mouse IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (Catalog # SV0001) with DAB as the chromogen.

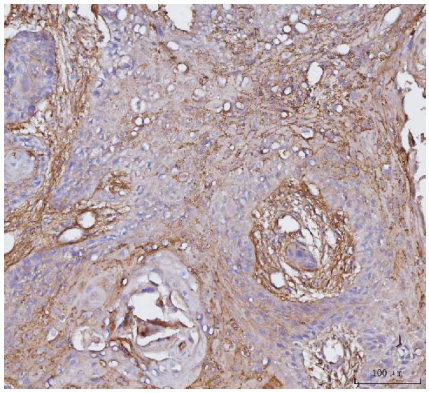

Figure 4. IHC analysis of ITGAV using anti-ITGAV antibody (M01561-2).
ITGAV was detected in a paraffin-embedded section of human esophageal squamous carcinoma tissue. Heat mediated antigen retrieval was performed in EDTA buffer (pH 8.0, epitope retrieval solution). The tissue section was blocked with 10% goat serum. The tissue section was then incubated with 2 µg/ml mouse anti-ITGAV Antibody (M01561-2) overnight at 4°C. Peroxidase Conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. The tissue section was developed using HRP Conjugated Mouse IgG Super Vision Assay Kit (Catalog # SV0001) with DAB as the chromogen.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.