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

Anti-Integrin αL (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1818

Product Information

Application	WB, ICC
Primary Accession	P20701
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	M594
Calculated MW	128770

Additional Information

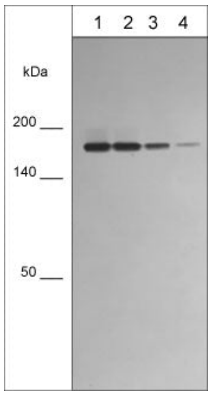
Gene ID	3683
Other Names	Integrin alpha-L, CD11 antigen-like family member A, Leukocyte adhesion glycoprotein LFA-1 alpha chain, LFA-1A, CD11a, ITGAL
Target/Specificity	Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated α and β subunits that consist of a large extracellular region (the ligand-binding domain), a short transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain of varying length. In mammals, at least 17 α subunits and 8 β subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin β2 subunit associates with integrin αL to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin β2/αL is involved in a variety of immune phenomena including leukocyte-endothelial cell interaction, cytotoxic T-cell mediated killing, and antibody dependent killing by granulocytes and monocytes.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Integrin αL (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated α and β subunits

that consist of a large extracellular region (the ligand-binding domain), a short transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain of varying length. In mammals, at least 17 α subunits and 8 β subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin β2 subunit associates with integrin αL to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin β2/αL is involved in a variety of immune phenomena including leukocyte-endothelial cell interaction, cytotoxic T-cell mediated killing, and antibody dependent killing by granulocytes and monocytes.

Images



Western blot analysis of human Jurkat whole cell lysate. The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-integrin αL (AN1818) at a dilution of 1:500 (lane 1), 1:1000 (lane 2), 1:2000 (lane 3) and 1:4000 (lane 4).

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