

# Anti-Integrin β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1822

#### **Product Information**

Application WB, ICC, IP
Primary Accession P05556
Host Mouse

**Clonality** Mouse Monoclonal

IsotypeIgG2aClone NamesM041Calculated MW88415

#### **Additional Information**

Gene ID 3688

Other Names Integrin beta-1, Fibronectin receptor subunit beta, Glycoprotein IIa, GPIIA,

VLA-4 subunit beta, CD29, TGB1, FNRB, MDF2, MSK12, ITGB1

**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  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  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  $\alpha$  subunits and 8  $\beta$  subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin  $\beta$ 2 subunit associates with integrin  $\alpha$ 1 to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin  $\beta$ 2/ $\alpha$ 1 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 IP~~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 β1 (Extracellular region) Antibody is for research use only and

not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

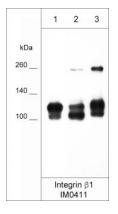
Shipping Blue Ice

## **Background**

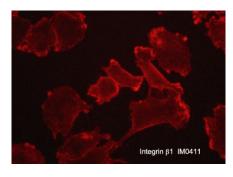
Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  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  $\alpha$  subunits and 8  $\beta$  subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin  $\beta$ 2 subunit associates with integrin  $\alpha$ L to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin  $\beta$ 2/ $\alpha$ L 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 native cell lysates from human NCI-H446 lung cancer cells (lane 1), LNCaP prostate cancer cells (lane 2), and MCF7 breast cancer cells (lane 3). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Integrin β1 (AN1822) at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunocytochemical labeling of Integrin  $\beta 1$  in aldehyde fixed and NP40 permeabilized human NCI-H1915 lung carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-Integrin  $\beta 1$  (AN1822). The antibody was detected using goat anti-mouse Ig:DyLight® 594.

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