

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP17907b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>P17301</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_002194.2</u>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB30398
Calculated MW	129296
Antigen Region	1152-1180

Additional Information

Gene ID	3673
Other Names	Integrin alpha-2, CD49 antigen-like family member B, Collagen receptor, Platelet membrane glycoprotein Ia, GPIa, VLA-2 subunit alpha, CD49b, ITGA2, CD49B
Target/Specificity	This ITGA2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1152-1180 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ITGA2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ITGA2
Synonyms	CD49B

Function	Integrin alpha-2/beta-1 is a receptor for laminin, collagen, collagen C-propeptides, fibronectin and E-cadherin. It recognizes the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. It is responsible for adhesion of platelets and other cells to collagens, modulation of collagen and collagenase gene expression, force generation and organization of newly synthesized extracellular matrix. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for Human echoviruses 1 and 8.
Cellular Location	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Background

This gene product belongs to the integrin alpha chain family. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane glycoproteins composed of a distinct alpha chain and a common beta chain. They are found on a wide variety of cell types including, T cells, fibroblasts and platelets. Integrins are involved in cell adhesion and also participate in cell-surface mediated signalling. [provided by RefSeq].

References

Nie, Y.M., et al. Transfus Med 20(6):376-382(2010) Motovska, Z., et al. Atherosclerosis 212(2):548-552(2010) Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Hozumi, K., et al. FEBS Lett. 584(15):3381-3385(2010) Wang, Y., et al. Diabet. Med. 27(4):376-383(2010)

Images



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