

Integrin beta-1/CD29 Antibody

Catalog No: #48565



Package Size: #48565-1 50ul #48565-2 100ul

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Description

Product Name	Integrin beta-1/CD29 Antibody
Purification	Peptide affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms
Immunogen Description	peptide
Other Names	beta1 integrin antibody CD29 antibody Fibronectin receptor subunit beta antibody FNRB antibody Glycoprotein IIa antibody GP IIa antibody GPIIA antibody Integrin beta-1 antibody integrin VLA-4 beta subunit antibody Integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12) antibody ITB1_HUMAN antibody ITGB1 antibody MDF2 antibody MSK12 antibody OTTHUMP00000019420 antibody Very late activation protein, beta polypeptide antibody VLA BETA antibody VLA-4 subunit beta antibody VLA-BETA antibody VLAB antibody VLABeta antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P05556
Calculated MW	100~140 kDa
Formulation	1*TBBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

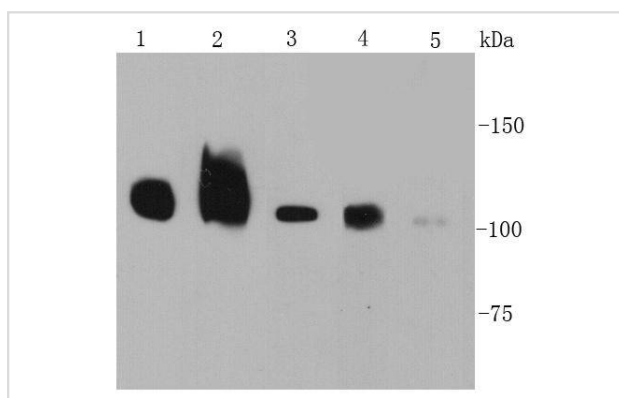
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000

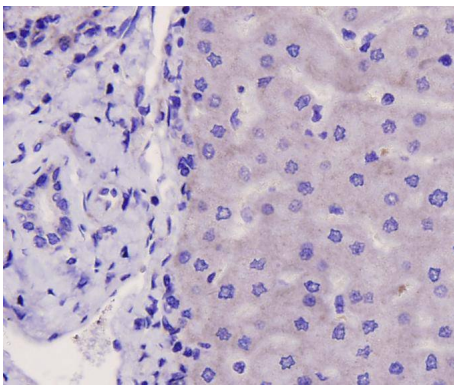
IHC: 1:200

FC: 1:100

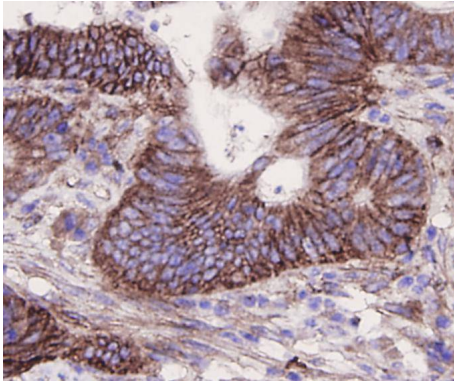
Images



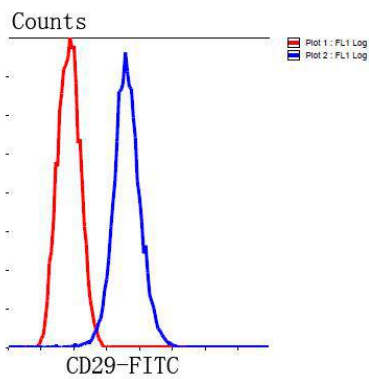
Western blot analysis of CD29 on different cell lysates using anti-CD29 antibody at 1/1000 dilution. Positive control: Lane 1: Human liver Lane 2: Human kidney Lane 3: NIH/3T3 Lane 4: A172 Lane 5: Hela



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver carcinoma tissue using anti-CD29 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue using anti-CD29 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Flow cytometric analysis of HepG2 cells with CD29 antibody at 1/100 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Goat anti rabbit IgG (FITC) was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

Integrins are transmembrane receptors that mediate the attachment between a cell and its surroundings, such as other cells or the extracellular matrix (ECM). Integrins are obligate heterodimers containing two distinct chains, called the α (alpha) and β (beta) subunits. The molecular mass of the integrin subunits can vary from 90?kDa to 160?kDa. Beta subunits have four cysteine-rich repeated sequences. Both α and β subunits bind several divalent cations. Integrins have two main functions: Attachment of the cell to the ECM and signal transduction from the ECM to the cell. However, they are also involved in a wide range of other biological activities, including immune patrolling, cell migration, and binding to cells by certain viruses, such as adenovirus, echovirus, hantavirus, and foot and mouth disease viruses. Research studies have implicated β 1 integrin in various activities including embryonic development, blood vessel, skin, bone, and muscle formation, as well as tumor metastasis and angiogenesis.

References

1. "Glycoproteomics analysis of human liver tissue by combination of multiple enzyme digestion and hydrazide chemistry." Chen R., Jiang X., Sun D., Han G., Wang F., Ye M., Wang L., Zou H. J. *Proteome Res.* 8:651-661(2009)
2. "Osteoblast mineralization requires beta1 integrin/ICAP-1-dependent fibronectin deposition." Brunner M., Millon-Fremillon A., Chevalier G., Nakchbandi I.A., Mosher D., Block M.R., Albiges-Rizo C., Bouvard D. J. *Cell Biol.* 194:307-322(2011)

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.