

Product datasheet for **AM26367PU-N**

CD61 (ITGB3) (+Beta-3 Integrin) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: BV3]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	BV3
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Flow Cytometry: Stains the extracellular domain of integrin $\alpha v\beta 3$. The cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde before before analysis. Negative control the primary antibody was omitted (Ref.2). The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. Immunoassays. Immunofluorescence (Ref.3). Immunoprecipitation. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: Tissue sections fixed in Histochoice and blocked with 5% BSA (Ref.1). The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. Positive Control: HUVEC cells. Does not work in Western blot
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody BV3 recognizes Human alpha-V/beta-3 integrin present on Human cells.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 μ m filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



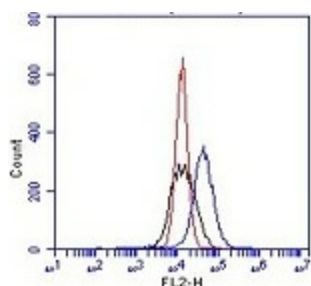
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Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	integrin subunit beta 3
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3690 Human P05106

Background: Integrins are a superfamily of $\alpha\beta$ heterodimeric cell-surface adhesion receptors found in many species. They are expressed on a variety of cells and mediate numerous physiological processes, including inflammation, migration, adhesion and proliferation. The $\beta 3$ family consist of 2 members: $\alpha 1\text{Ib}\beta 3$ and $\alpha \text{v}\beta 3$, which mediate cell-cell and cell-ECM interactions and are important for cellular migration, regulation of gene expression, cell survival, adhesion and differentiation. All processes which are involved in tissue development, angiogenesis and thrombosis. Each subunit consist of an extracellular domain, a single transmembrane segment and a cytoplasmic tail. They connect to the actin cytoskeleton via adaptor proteins that bind their cytoplasmic tails. Cell matrix adhesions also act as signaling units by their capacity to organize the actin cytoskeleton and to accumulate various signaling intermediates. Integrin $\alpha \text{v}\beta 3$ was originally identified as the vitronectin receptor. Nevertheless, other ligands include fibrinogen, fibronectin, laminin, thrombospondin, Von Willebrand factor, tenascin, osteopontin and several forms of collagen. The interactions of integrin $\alpha \text{v}\beta 3$ to those ligands is mediated by the RGD (Arg-Gly-Asp) sequence motif present in these proteins. Deregulation of $\beta 3$ integrins is involved in e.g. autoimmune diseases, cardiovascular disorders, transplant rejection and tumorigenesis. In contribution to the latter, integrin $\alpha \text{v}\beta 3$ contribute by supporting growth of small (tumor) blood vessels thereby potentiating the metastatic potential. Overexpression of integrin $\alpha \text{v}\beta 3$ has been demonstrated in various tumors and activated endothelium.

Synonyms: Integrin beta-3, GP3A, GPIIIa

Product images:



HUVEC cells were incubated with 2ug/ml AM26367PU-N for 1h at 4°C