

Product datasheet

Anti-Integrin beta 1 antibody [MEM-101A] ab8238

1 References [画像数 2](#)

製品の概要

製品名	Anti-Integrin beta 1 antibody [MEM-101A]
製品の詳細	Mouse monoclonal [MEM-101A] to Integrin beta 1
由来種	Mouse
特異性	We have data to indicate that this antibody may not cross react with Cow. However, this has not been conclusively tested and expression levels may vary in certain cell lines/tissues.
アプリケーション	適用あり: ICC/IF, Flow Cyt, IP, WB
種交差性	交差種: Human
免疫原	Tissue/ cell preparation (Human). (Burkitt's lymphoma cell line Raji).
ポジティブ・コントロール	ICC/IF: HepG2 cells.

製品の特性

製品の状態	Liquid
保存方法	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
バッファー	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide Constituents: PBS, pH 7.4
精製度	>95% by SDS-PAGE
特記事項(精製)	Purified from ascites by protein-A affinity chromatography.
ポリ/モノ	モノクローナル
クローン名	MEM-101A
アイソタイプ	IgG1

アプリケーション

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab8238** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

アプリケーション	Abreviews	特記事項
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 10 µg/ml.
Flow Cyt		Use a concentration of 0.01 - 0.1 µg/ml. ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		Use a concentration of 2 µg/ml.

ターゲット情報

機能

Integrins alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1 and alpha-11/beta-1 are receptors for collagen. Integrins alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-2/beta-2 recognize the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. Integrins alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-4/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1, alpha-8/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1, alpha-11/beta-1 and alpha-V/beta-1 are receptors for fibronectin. Alpha-4/beta-1 recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 and CS-5 regions of fibronectin. Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 is a receptor for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-6/beta-1 and alpha-7/beta-1 are receptors for laminin. Integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1. It recognizes the sequence Q-I-D-S in VCAM1. Integrin alpha-9/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1, cytotactin and osteopontin. It recognizes the sequence A-E-I-D-G-I-E-L in cytotactin. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 is a receptor for epiligrin, thrombospondin and CSPG4. Alpha-3/beta-1 may mediate with LGALS3 the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Integrin alpha-V/beta-1 is a receptor for vitronectin. Beta-1 integrins recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Isoform 2 interferes with isoform 1 resulting in a dominant negative effect on cell adhesion and migration (in vitro). When associated with alpha-7/beta-1 integrin, regulates cell adhesion and laminin matrix deposition. Involved in promoting endothelial cell motility and angiogenesis. Involved in osteoblast compaction through the fibronectin fibrillogenesis cell-mediated matrix assembly process and the formation of mineralized bone nodules. May be involved in up-regulation of the activity of kinases such as PKC via binding to KRT1. Together with KRT1 and RACK1, serves as a platform for SRC activation or inactivation. Plays a mechanistic adhesive role during telophase, required for the successful completion of cytokinesis. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 provides a docking site for FAP (seprase) at invadopodia plasma membranes in a collagen-dependent manner and hence may participate in the adhesion, formation of invadopodia and matrix degradation processes, promoting cell invasion. ITGA4:ITGB1 binds to fractalkine (CX3CL1) and may act as its coreceptor in CX3CR1-dependent fractalkine signaling (PubMed:23125415, PubMed:24789099). ITGA4:ITGB1 and ITGA5:ITGB1 bind to PLA2G2A via a site (site 2) which is distinct from the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) and this induces integrin conformational changes and enhanced ligand binding to site 1 (PubMed:18635536, PubMed:25398877). ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1 (PubMed:12807887, PubMed:17158881). Isoform 5: Isoform 5 displaces isoform 1 in striated muscles. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for human echoviruses 1 and 8 (PubMed:8411387). Acts as a receptor for cytomegalovirus/HHV-5 (PubMed:20660204). Acts as a receptor for Epstein-Barr virus/HHV-4 (PubMed:17945327). Integrin ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for human parvovirus B19 (PubMed:12907437). Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for human rotavirus (PubMed:12941907). Acts as a receptor for mammalian reovirus (PubMed:16501085). In case of HIV-1 infection, integrin ITGA5:ITGB1 binding to extracellular

viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions (PubMed:10397733).

組織特異性

Isoform 1 is widely expressed, other isoforms are generally coexpressed with a more restricted distribution. Isoform 2 is expressed in skin, liver, skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, placenta, umbilical vein endothelial cells, neuroblastoma cells, lymphoma cells, hepatoma cells and astrocytoma cells. Isoform 3 and isoform 4 are expressed in muscle, kidney, liver, placenta, cervical epithelium, umbilical vein endothelial cells, fibroblast cells, embryonal kidney cells, platelets and several blood cell lines. Isoform 4, rather than isoform 3, is selectively expressed in peripheral T-cells. Isoform 3 is expressed in non-proliferating and differentiated prostate gland epithelial cells and in platelets, on the surface of erythroleukemia cells and in various hematopoietic cell lines. Isoform 5 is expressed specifically in striated muscle (skeletal and cardiac muscle).

配列類似性

Belongs to the integrin beta chain family.

Contains 1 VWFA domain.

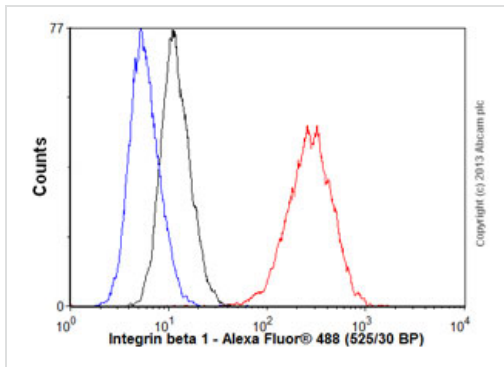
翻訳後修飾

The cysteine residues are involved in intrachain disulfide bonds.

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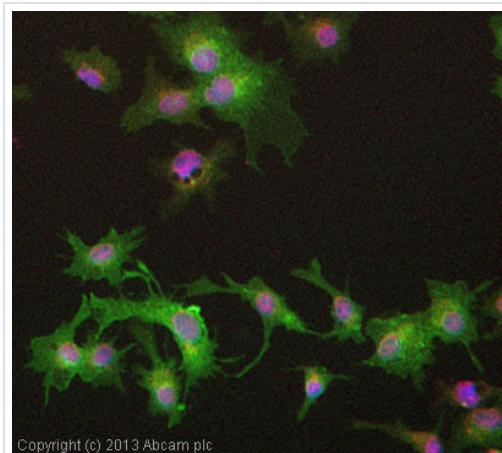
Cell membrane, sarcolemma. Cell junction. In cardiac muscle, isoform 5 is found in costameres and intercalated disks and Cell membrane. Cell projection, invadopodium membrane. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Recycling endosome. Melanosome. Cleavage furrow. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell surface. Isoform 2 does not localize to focal adhesions. Highly enriched in stage I melanosomes. Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells. In a lung cancer cell line, in prometaphase and metaphase, localizes diffusely at the membrane and in a few intracellular vesicles. In early telophase, detected mainly on the matrix-facing side of the cells. By mid-telophase, concentrated to the ingressing cleavage furrow, mainly to the basal side of the furrow. In late telophase, concentrated to the extending protrusions formed at the opposite ends of the spreading daughter cells, in vesicles at the base of the lamellipodia formed by the separating daughter cells. Colocalizes with ITGB1BP1 and metastatic suppressor protein NME2 at the edge or peripheral ruffles and lamellipodia during the early stages of cell spreading on fibronectin or collagen. Translocates from peripheral focal adhesions sites to fibrillar adhesions in a ITGB1BP1-dependent manner. Enriched preferentially at invadopodia, cell membrane protrusions that correspond to sites of cell invasion, in a collagen-dependent manner. Localized at plasma and ruffle membranes in a collagen-independent manner.

画像



Flow Cytometry - Anti-Integrin beta 1 antibody [MEM-101A] (ab8238)

Overlay histogram showing MCF7 cells stained with ab8238 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab8238, 0.01µg/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was a goat **anti-mouse Alexa Fluor® 488** (IgG; H&L) (ab150113) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [CIGG1] (ab91353, 1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control. Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Integrin beta 1 antibody [MEM-101A] (ab8238)

ab8238 stained HepG2 cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed for 10 minutes at room temperature and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1 hour at room temperature to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab8238 at 10µg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (pseudo-colored green) was Goat **Anti-Mouse Alexa Fluor® 488** IgG H&L) preadsorbed (ab150117) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (pseudo-colored red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (pseudo-colored blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM for 1 hour at room temperature.

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