

## Product datasheet for **AM33386PU-N**

### CD11a (ITGAL) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: NKI SPV-L1]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	NKI SPV-L1
Applications:	FC, IF, IHC, IP
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Flow Cytometry.</b> <b>Immunoprecipitation.</b> <b>Immunocytochemistry.</b> <b>Immunohistochemistry on Frozen sections.</b>
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	This antibody derived by fusion of Sp2/0 mouse myeloma cells with splenocytes from a BALB/c mouse immunized with cytotoxic T-cell clone HG-38.
Specificity:	The antibody <i>NKI (SPV)-L1</i> is directed against Human CD11a. The antibody is reported to inhibit the cytolytic activity of various Human cytotoxic T-cell clones including HG-38 and HG-31.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Stabilizer: 50% Glycerol + 0.2% BSA Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	integrin subunit alpha L



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**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 3683 Human P20701](#)

**Background:** Integrin alpha L (antigen CD11A, p180, lymphocyte function-associated antigen 1; alpha polypeptide), also known as ITGAL, is a human gene which functions in the immune system. It is involved in cellular adhesion and co-stimulatory signaling. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. This I-domain containing alpha integrin combines with the beta 2 chain (ITGB2) to form the integrin lymphocyte function-associated antigen-1 (LFA-1), which is expressed on all leukocytes. LFA-1 is part of the family of leukocyte integrins that are recognised by their common  $\beta$ -chains (CD18) and the distinct  $\alpha$ -chain CD11a.

LFA-1 is expressed on lymphocytes, monocytes and granulocytes. It is involved in recruitment of these cells to the site of infection where it binds to ICAM-1 on antigen-presenting cells and functions as an adhesion molecule. LFA-1 is the first to bind T-cells to antigen-presenting cells and initially binds weakly. A signal from the T-cell receptor and/or the cytokine receptor changes the conformation and prolongs the cell contact, allowing the T-cell to proliferate. Blocking experiments with anti-LFA monoclonal antibodies demonstrated that LFA-1 inhibits the adhesion step between effector and target cells in cytotoxic T lymphocyte, natural killer and lectin dependent cellular cytotoxicity. LFA-1 also acts as an adhesion molecule between monocytes and T-cells.

**Synonyms:** Integrin alpha-L, LFA1, LFA-1