

Product datasheet for **SM3100LE**

CD11a (ITGAL) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: MEM-83]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	MEM-83
Applications:	FC, FN, IP
Recommended Dilution:	Functional Application: The antibody MEM-83 directly induces the binding of T cells to purified ICAM-1. Using an in vitro-translated CD11a cDNA deletion series, the MEM-83 activation epitope was mapped to the "I" domain of the LFA-1 alpha subunit. The studies have therefore identified a novel LFA-1 activation epitope mapping to the I domain of LFA-1, which could play a role in the regulation of LFA-1 binding to ICAM-1. Flow Cytometry: 1 µg/ml. Immunoprecipitation.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human peripheral blood lymphocytes
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with CD11a (alpha subunit of human LFA-1), a 170-180 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein expressed on B and T lymphocytes, monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, basophils and eosinophils.
Formulation:	Azide free PBS, pH~7.4, 0.2 µm filter sterilized State: Low Endotoxin State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (> 95% pure by SDS-PAGE)
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE!
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: CD11a (LFA-1 alpha) together with CD18 constitute leukocyte function-associated antigen 1 (LFA-1), the alphaLbeta2 integrin. CD11a is implicated in activation of LFA-1 complex. LFA-1 is expressed on the plasma membrane of leukocytes in a low-affinity conformation. Cell stimulation by chemokines or other signals leads to induction the high-affinity conformation, which supports tight binding of LFA-1 to its ligands, the intercellular adhesion molecules ICAM-1, -2, -3. LFA-1 is thus involved in interaction of various immune cells and in their tissue-specific settlement, but participates also in control of cell differentiation and proliferation and of T-cell effector functions. Blocking of LFA-1 function by specific antibodies or small molecules has become an important therapeutic approach in treatment of multiple inflammatory diseases. For example, humanized anti-LFA-1 antibody Efalizumab (Raptiva) is being used to interfere with T cell migration to sites of inflammation; binding of cholesterol-lowering drug simvastatin to CD11a allosteric site leads to immunomodulation and increase in lymphocytic cholinergic activity.

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