

Product datasheet for **TA354177**

Integrin beta 1 (ITGB1) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Recommended Dilution:	WB 0.1-1 µg/ml ELISA 0.01-0.1 µg/ml IP 2-5 µg/ml IHC 2-10 µg/ml FC 5-10 µg/ml
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant protein encoding aa 579-799 of human CD29 expressed in E.Coli.
Formulation:	This affinity purified antibody is supplied in sterile Phosphate buffered saline (pH7.2) containing antibody stabilizer.
Purification:	The Rabbit IgG is purified by Epitope Affinity Purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	130 kDa
Gene Name:	integrin subunit beta 1
Database Link:	NP_002202 Entrez Gene 3688 Human P05556



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Background:	<p>Integrin beta 1, also known as CD29, is a 130 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein that forms noncovalent complexes with various Integrin alpha subunits (including alpha 1, alpha 2, alpha 3, alpha 4, alpha 5, and alpha 6, also known as CD49a, CD49b, CD49c, CD49d, CD49e, and CD49f, respectively) to form the functional receptors that bind to specific extracellular matrix proteins. Integrin receptors are involved in the regulation of a variety of important biological functions, including embryonic development, wound repair, hemostasis, and prevention of programmed cell death. They are also implicated in abnormal pathological states such as tumor directed angiogenesis, tumor cell growth, and metastasis. These heterodimeric receptors bridge the cytoplasmic actin cytoskeleton with proteins present in the extracellular matrix and/or on adjacent cells. The clustering of integrins on a cell surface leads to the formation of focal contacts. Interactions between integrins and the extracellular matrix lead to activation of signal transduction pathways and regulation of gene expression.</p>
Synonyms:	CD29; FNRB; GPIIA; MDF2; MSK12; VLA-BETA; VLAB
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC), Axon guidance, Cell adhesion molecules (CAMs), Dilated cardiomyopathy, ECM-receptor interaction, Focal adhesion, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), Leukocyte transendothelial migration, Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection, Pathways in cancer, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton, Small cell lung cancer