

## Product datasheet for **TA389155**

### ITGB3 Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: M581]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	M581
Applications:	ICC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:500 <b>ICC:</b> 1:50
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Immunogen:	Clone M581 was generated from a recombinant protein containing amino acid residues in the extracellular region of human Integrin $\beta$ 3. This sequence has high homology with rat and mouse Integrin $\beta$ 3, and has low homology to other integrin family members.
Specificity:	This antibody detects a 100kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of Integrin $\beta$ 3 on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human platelets and endothelial cells (HUVEC).
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub> and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	100
Database Link:	<a href="#">P05106</a>



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**Background:**

Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits that consist of a large extracellular region (the ligand-binding domain), a short transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain of varying length. In mammals, at least 17  $\alpha$  subunits and 8  $\beta$  subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin  $\beta$ 2 subunit associates with integrin  $\alpha$ L to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin  $\beta$ 2/ $\alpha$ L is involved in a variety of immune phenomena including leukocyte-endothelial cell interaction, cytotoxic T-cell mediated killing, and antibody dependent killing by granulocytes and monocytes.

**Note:**

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.