

## Integrin β3 (PTR2555) mouse mAb

YM4695 Catalog No:

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat;

WB;IF;ELISA **Applications:** 

Target: Integrin β3

>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Phagosome;>>PI3K-Akt signaling Fields:

pathway:>>Osteoclast differentiation:>>Focal adhesion:>>ECM-receptor

interaction;>>Platelet activation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>Regulation of actin

cytoskeleton;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Human cytomegalovirus

infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1

infection;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;>>Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy;>>Dilated

cardiomyopathy;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: ITGB3 GP3A

**Protein Name:** Integrin beta-3 (Platelet membrane glycoprotein IIIa) (GPIIIa) (CD antigen

CD61)

**Human Gene Id:** 3690

**Human Swiss Prot** P05106

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 16416

**Mouse Swiss Prot** 

No:

O54890

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human Integrin β3 AA range: 700-788

**Specificity:** This antibody detects endogenous levels of Integrin β3 protein.

Formulation: PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

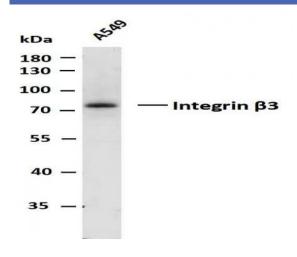
Source: Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Lambda

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WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:100-500. ELISA 1:1000-5000 **Dilution: Purification:** Protein G -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C) **Storage Stability:** Molecularweight: 87kD Observed Band: 72kD **Background:** integrin subunit beta 3(ITGB3) Homo sapiens The ITGB3 protein product is the integrin beta chain beta 3. Integrins are integral cell-surface proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. A given chain may combine with multiple partners resulting in different integrins. Integrin beta 3 is found along with the alpha IIb chain in platelets. Integrins are known to participate in cell adhesion as well as cell-surface mediated signalling. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], **Function:** disease:Defects in ITGB3 are a cause of Glanzmann thrombasthenia (GT) [MIM:273800]; also known as thrombasthenia of Glanzmann and Naegeli. GT is the most common inherited disease of platelets. Its inheritance is autosomal recessive. It is characterized by mucocutaneous bleeding of mild-to-moderate severity and the inability of this integrin to recognize macromolecular or synthetic peptide ligands. GT has been classified clinically into types I and II. In type I, platelets show absence of the glycoprotein IIb-IIIa complexes at their surface and lack fibringen and clot retraction capability. In type II, the platelets express the GPIIb-IIIa complex at reduced levels (5-20% controls), have detectable amounts of fibrinogen, and have low or moderate clot retraction capability. The platelets of GT variants have normal or near normal (60-100%) expression of dysfunctional receptors.,function:Int Isoform beta-3A and isoform beta-3C are widely expressed. Isoform beta-3A is **Expression:** specifically expressed in osteoblast cells; isoform beta-3C is specifically expressed in prostate and testis. Tag: hot Sort: No4: Host: Mouse **Modifications:** Unmodified



## Products Images



Whole cell lysates of A549 were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Integrin  $\beta3(PTR2555)$  antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A549