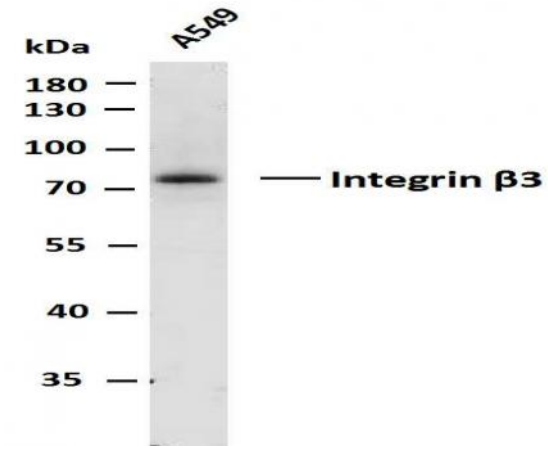
Best Tools for immunology Research

Integrin β3 (PTR2555) mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM4695
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat;
Applications :	WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	Integrin β3
Fields :	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Phagosome;>>PI3K-Akt signaling 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 No :	P05106
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

Dilution :	WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:100-500. ELISA 1:1000-5000
Purification :	Protein G
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
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 fibrinogen 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
Expression :	Isoform beta-3A and isoform beta-3C are widely expressed. Isoform beta-3A is specifically expressed in osteoblast cells; isoform beta-3C is specifically expressed in prostate and testis.

Products Images



Whole cell lysates of A549 were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Integrin β3(PTR2555) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A549