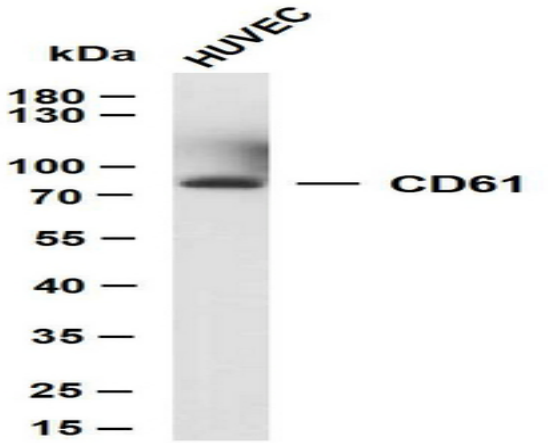
Best Tools for immunology Research

CD61 (ABT032) mouse mAb

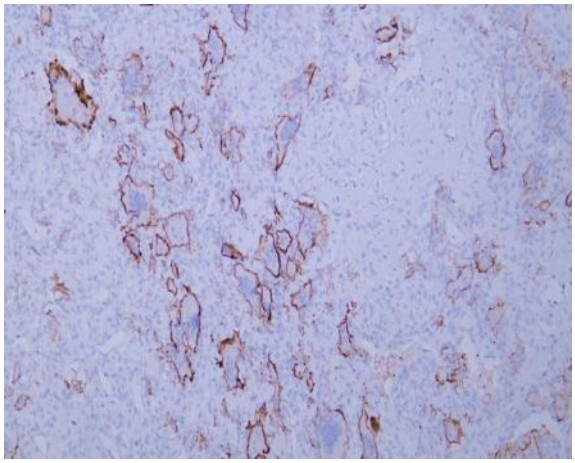
Catalog No :	YM4786
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;
Applications :	IHC;WB;IF;ELISA
Target :	Integrin β3
Fields :	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Phagosome;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Focal adhesion;>>ECM-receptor interaction;>>Platelet activation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Hematopoietic 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
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD61 AA range: 1-100
Specificity :	The antibody can specifically recognize human CD61 protein.
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:200-1000. 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 :	70kD
Cell Pathway :	Focal adhesion;ECM-receptor interaction;Hematopoietic cell lineage;Regulates Actin and Cytoskeleton;Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM);Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC);Dilated car
Background :	CD61 is also known as integrin β 3, a 105 kDa membrane glycoprotein, is an integrin cell surface protein related to cell adhesion and cell surface mediated signal transduction. It is expressed on platelets, megakaryocytes, osteoclasts and vascular endothelial cells. CD61 and CD41 form platelet glycoprotein IIb / IIIB complex and participate in coagulation and thrombosis. It is mainly used to detect small megakaryocytes in platelet and bone marrow biopsy, and can also be used in the diagnosis of megakaryocytic leukemia.
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
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasmic
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.

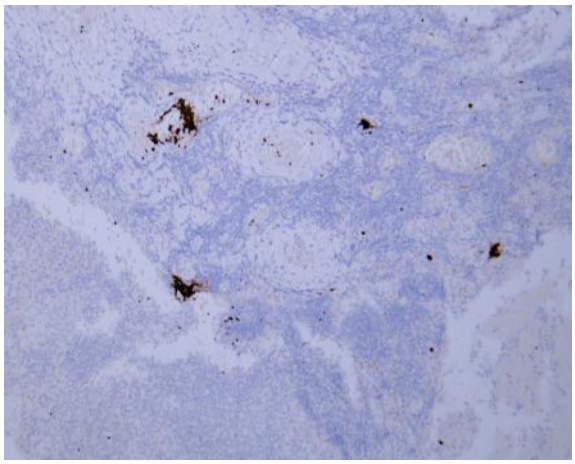
Products Images



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CD61 (ABT032)antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HUVEC



Human giant cell tumor tissue was stained with Anti-CD61 (ABT032) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-CD61 (ABT032) Antibody