

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Integrin α V/CD51 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 273210
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human Integrin α V/CD51 Phe31-Val992 Accession # NP_002201
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	Human peripheral blood mononuclear cells

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Integrin α V (CD51; also vitronectin receptor subunit alpha) is a 140-150 kDa member of the integrin α -chain family of adhesion molecules. It forms disulfide-linked integral membrane heterodimers with at least five β -chains, including β 1, 3, 5, 6 and 8. Human α V is a 1018 aa type I transmembrane glycoprotein that contains a 962 aa extracellular domain (ECD) and a short 32 aa cytoplasmic tail. The ECD contains seven FG (PheAlaGly)-GAP (GlyAlaPro) repeats that form a β -propeller domain (aa 46-483). Furin cleavage of the α V ECD occurs after Gly889, generating a disulfide-linked heteromeric subunit α V chain. α V-containing integrins bind multiple ECM molecules, including vitronectin, osteopontin, MMP-2 and TSP. The ECD of human α V shares 92% and 90% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat α V ECD, respectively.

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