

## DESCRIPTION

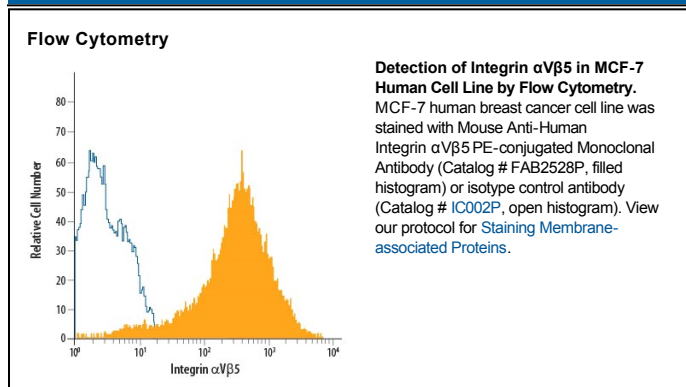
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Integrin $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 5. Recognizes the human Integrin $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 5 heterodimer and does not recognize the $\alpha$ V subunit in association with any other $\beta$ subunits.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # P5H9
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	HT1080 human fibrosarcoma cell line
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 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
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

## BACKGROUND

Integrins are heterodimeric receptors comprised of an  $\alpha$  and a  $\beta$  subunit. Integrin  $\alpha$ V (CD51) associates with several different  $\beta$  subunits, but Integrin  $\beta$ 5 associates exclusively with the  $\alpha$ V subunit. Integrin  $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 5, also known as Integrin  $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 5S and Integrin  $\alpha$ V $\beta$ 3B, is a transmembrane heterodimeric protein that functions as a receptor for Vitronectin. It is expressed on hepatoma cells, fibroblasts and carcinoma cells.