

## Human Integrin α6β1 Heterodimer Alexa Fluor® 350-conjugated Antibody

Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2548B Catalog Number: FAB7809U

100 µg

DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human Integrin α6β1 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISA, less than 1% of cross reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Integrin β1 and recombinant mouse (rm) Integrin α6 is observed. In direct ELISA, no cross-reactivity with rhIntegrin α3, β2, β3, β5, β6, β7, and rmIntegrin β1 is observed.		
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Rabbit IgG Clone # 2548B		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived Human Integrin α6β1 heterodimer Phe24-Ser1012(Integrin alpha 6) and Gln21-Asp728 (Integrin beta1) Accession # NP_000201		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm		
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide.		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Shee (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 μg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	Human PBMC	

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> <li>12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>		

#### BACKGROUND

Integrin  $\alpha6\beta1$ , also called platelet glycoprotein GPIc-IIa, is a laminin binding integrin that is expressed on T cells, monocytes, endothelial cells, stem cells, and platelets (1-9). The non-covalent heterodimer is composed of ~150 kDa  $\alpha6$ /CD49f and 130 kDa  $\beta1$ /CD29 type I transmembrane glycoprotein subunits (2). While  $\alpha6$  pairs only with  $\beta1$  or  $\beta4$ , twelve integrins share the  $\beta1$  subunit (1-5). The  $\alpha6$  subunit is cleaved into extracellular heavy and transmembrane light chains (3). Alternative splicing in the human  $\alpha6$  extracellular domain (ECD) at amino acid (aa) 216 creates X1 (ubiquitous), X2 and X1X2 isoforms, while splicing at a mouse or human cytoplasmic site creates A and B isoforms (10, 11). These forms do not appear to alter the binding specificity (4, 10, 11). The  $\beta1$  ECD contains a vWFA domain, which participates in binding. Each subunit then has a transmembrane sequence and a short cytoplasmic tail. The dimer is folded when it is least active. Divalent cations and intracellular (inside-out) signaling convert it to its most active, extended and open conformation (1, 2). The human  $\alpha6$  (X1) heavy chain shares 94-95% aa identity with mouse, rat, bovine, and canine  $\alpha6$ , and the human  $\beta1$  ECD shares 92-96% aa sequence identity with rat, bovine, mouse, and feline  $\beta1$ .  $\alpha6\beta1$  shows broad specificity for adhesion to laminin isoforms (4, 10). Its expression on human and mouse pluripotent stem cells is important for attachment, expansion, and self-renewal on LN-511 (laminin  $\alpha5$   $\beta1\gamma1$ ) (6, 7). The secreted protein Netrin-4 and the laminin  $\gamma1$  subunit form an adhesion-activating complex with  $\alpha6\beta1$  on mouse neural stem cells and human lymphatic endothelial cells that promotes lymphangiogenesis (8, 9).  $\alpha6\beta1$  up-regulation on cancers such as prostate, glioma, and hepatoma is reported to enhance tumorigenicity, motility, invasion and metastasis (12-14).  $\alpha6\beta1$  cleavage via uPA (urokinase-type plasminogen activator) facilitates tumorigenicity in prostate cancers, and interaction of hepatoma  $\alpha6\beta1$ 

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