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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-ITGB3 antibody

Catalog Number: SL24402R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	ITGB3
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Integrin beta 3: 251-350/788
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 Flow-Cyt=1ug/Test not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse(predicted:Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Predicted MW.:	84kDa
Subcellular Location:	The cell membrane
Background:	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:** Integrin alpha-V/beta-3 is a receptor for cytotactin, fibronectin, laminin, matrix metalloproteinase-2, osteopontin, osteomodulin, prothrombin, thrombospondin, vitronectin and von Willebrand factor. Integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 is a receptor for fibronectin, fibrinogen, plasminogen, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vitronectin. Integrins alpha-IIb/beta-3 and alpha-V/beta-3 recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 recognizes the sequence H-H-L-G-G-G-A-K-Q-A-G-

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

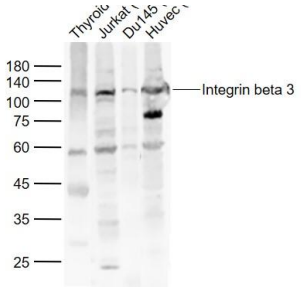
	D-V in fibrinogen gamma chain. Following activation integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 brings about platelet/platelet interaction through binding of soluble fibrinogen. This step leads to rapid platelet aggregation which physically plugs ruptured endothelial surface. In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions. **Subunit:** Heterodimer of an alpha and a beta subunit. Beta-3 associates with either alpha-IIb or alpha-V. Isoform Beta-3C interacts with FLNB. Interacts with COMP. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Interacts with PDIA6 following platelet stimulation. Interacts with SYK; upon activation by ITGB3 promotes platelet adhesion. Interacts with MYO10. **Subcellular Location:** Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. **Tissue Specificity:** 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. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues in response to thrombin-induced platelet aggregation. Probably involved in outside-in signaling. A peptide (AA 740-762) is capable of binding GRB2 only when both Tyr-773 and Tyr-785 are phosphorylated. Phosphorylation of Thr-779 inhibits SHC binding. 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. It is an autosomal recessive disorder 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/beta-3 complexes at their surface and lack fibrinogen and clot retraction capability. In type II, the platelets express the glycoprotein IIb/beta-3 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. **Similarity:** Belongs to the integrin beta chain family. Contains 1 VWFA domain. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 3690 Human **Entrez Gene:** 16416 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 29302 Rat Omim: 173470 Human **SwissProt:** P05106 Human

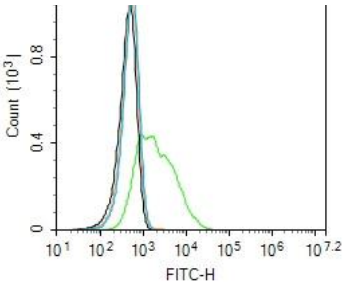
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	SwissProt: O54890 Mouse **Unigene:** 218040 Human **Unigene:** 87150 Mouse The CD61 antigen, also known as GP III a, is a glycoprotein expressed on platelets, megakaryocytes, monocytes, macrophages and endothelial cells. CD61 and CD41 constitute the platelet glycoprotein II b/III b.

[VALIDATION IMAGES]





Sample:
Lane 1: Thyroid gland (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug
Lane 2: Jurkat (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Lane 3: Du145 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Lane 4: Huvec (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti-Integrin beta 3 (SL24402R) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 100 kD
Observed band size: 110 kD

Blank control:HUVEC.
Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Integrin beta 3 antibody (SL24402R)
Dilution: 1ug/Test;
Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC
Dilution: 0.5ug/Test.
Protocol
The cells were incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

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