

Rabbit Anti-Integrin beta 6/Biotin Conjugated antibody

SL4749R-Bio

Product Name	Anti-Integrin beta 6/Biotin
Chinese Name	生物素标记的整合素 β 6/Integrin β 6 抗体
Alias	Integrin beta-6; ITGB6; ITB6_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cell biology immunology Signal transduction Growth factors and hormones Kinases and Phosphatases Cell differentiation Cytoskeleton Extracellular matrix
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Chicken,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep) IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:500-5000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	114kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Integrin beta 6
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	background: Integrins are heterodimers composed of noncovalently associated transmembrane a and b subunits. The 16 a and 8 b subunits heterodimerize to produce more than 20 different receptors. Most integrin receptors bind ligands that are components of the extracellular matrix, including Fibronectin, collagen and vitronectin. Certain integrins can also bind to

soluble ligands, such as fibrinogen, or to counterreceptors on adjacent cells such as the intracellular adhesion molecules (ICAMs), leading to aggregation of cells. Ligands serve to cross-link or cluster integrins by binding to adjacent integrin receptors; both receptor clustering and ligand occupancy are necessary for the activation of integrin-mediated responses. In addition to mediating cell adhesion and cytoskeletal organization, integrins function as signaling receptors. Signals transduced by integrins play a role in many biological processes, including cell growth, differentiation, migration and apoptosis.

Function:

Integrin alpha-V/beta-6 is a receptor for fibronectin and cytotactin. It recognizes the sequence R-G-D in its ligands. Internalisation of integrin alpha-V/beta-6 via clathrin-mediated endocytosis promotes carcinoma cell invasion.

Subunit:

Heterodimer of an alpha and a beta subunit. Beta-6 associates with alpha-V. Interacts with FLNB. Interacts with HAX1. Alpha-V/beta-6 binds to foot-and-mouth disease virus (FMDV) VP1 protein, coxsackievirus A9, coxsackievirus B1 capsid proteins and acts as a receptor for these viruses.

Subcellular Location:

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the integrin beta chain family.
Contains 1 VWFA domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3694](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 16420](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 311061](#) Rat

[Omim: 147558](#) Human

[SwissProt: P18564](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9Z0T9](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q6AYF4](#) Rat

[Unigene: 470399](#) Human

[Unigene: 98193](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 19828](#) Rat



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