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Rabbit Anti-CD41/ITGA2B antibody

SLM-52912R

Product Name	CD41/ITGA2B
Chinese Name	血小板膜 glycoproteinIIb（CD41）Recombinant rabbit monoclonal anti
Alias	platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex; Integrin, alpha 2b (platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex, antigen CD41); GPIIb; GTA; HPA3; CD 41; CD41 antigen; CD41a; CD41b; GP2b; GPalpha IIb; GPalphaIIb; Integrin alpha IIb; Integrin alpha IIb precursor; ITGA 2B; Integrin alpha 2b; ITGAB; Platelet fibrinogen receptor alpha; Platelet fibrinogen receptor alpha subunit; Platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex; Platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb; Platelet specific antigen bak; ITA2B_HUMAN.
Research Area	Cardiovascular Cell biology immunology Signal transduction Stem cells Cell adhesion molecule
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone NO.	7C8
React Species	Human
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	113kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	Recombinant human CD41
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw

cycles.

Attention

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

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This gene encodes a member of the integrin alpha chain family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate light and heavy chains that associate through disulfide linkages to form a subunit of the alpha-IIb/beta-3 integrin cell adhesion receptor. This receptor plays a crucial role in the blood coagulation system, by mediating platelet aggregation. Mutations in this gene are associated with platelet-type bleeding disorders, which are characterized by a failure of platelet aggregation, including Glanzmann thrombasthenia. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]

Product Detail

Function:
Isoform 1 and isoform 2 were identified in platelets and megakaryocytes, but not in reticulocytes or in Jurkat and U937 white blood cell line. Isoform 3 is expressed by leukemia, prostate adenocarcinoma and melanoma cells but not by platelets or normal prostate or breast epithelial cells.

Subcellular Location:
Membrane.

DISEASE:
Defects in ITGA2B 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 alpha chain family.
Contains 7 FG-GAP repeats.

SWISS:
Q9QUM0

Gene ID:
3674

Database links:
Entrez Gene: 3674 Human

Entrez Gene: 16399 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 685269 Rat

Omim: 607759 Human

SwissProt: P08514 Human

SwissProt: Q9QUM0 Mouse

Unigene: 411312 Human

Unigene: 26646 Mouse

Unigene: 128177 Rat