

ARG62797 anti-CD29 / Integrin beta 1 antibody [MEM-101A] (Biotin)

Package: 100 μg Store at: 4°C

Summary	
Product Description	Biotin-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [MEM-101A] recognizes CD29 / Integrin beta 1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Dog, Pig
Species Does Not React With	Ms
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The clone MEM-101A reacts with CD29 (integrin beta1 chain), a 130 kDa single chain type I glycoprotein expressed as a heterodimer (non-covalently associated with the integrin alpha subunits 1-6). CD29 is broadly expressed on majority of hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells (leukocytes, platelets, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, epithelial cells and mast cells). HLDA VI; WS Code AS A048
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MEM-101A
Isotype	lgG1
Target Name	CD29 / Integrin beta 1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Raji Burkitt's lymphoma cell line
Conjugation	Biotin
Alternate Names	CD29; Glycoprotein IIa; Fibronectin receptor subunit beta; VLAB; MSK12; CD antigen CD29; FNRB; GPIIA; VLA-4 subunit beta; VLA-BETA; MDF2; Integrin beta-1

Application Instructions

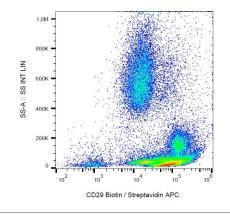
Application table	Application	Dilution
	FACS	1 - 2 μg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recomm should be determined by the sc	nended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations ientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml

Bioinformation

Database links	GenelD: 3688 Human
	GenelD: 397019 Pig
	Swiss-port # P05556 Human
	Swiss-port # Q9GLP0 Pig
Gene Symbol	ITGB1
Gene Full Name	integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12)
Background	CD29 (beta1 integrin subunit, GPIIa) forms non-covalently linked heterodimers with at least 6 different alpha chains (alpha1-alpha6, CD49a-f) determining the binding properties of beta1 (VLA) integrins. These integrins mediate cell adhesion to collagen, fibronectin, laminin and other extracellular matrix (ECM) components. This interaction hinders cell death, whereas disruption of anchorage to ECM leads to apoptosis. Decreased expression of most beta1 integrins correlates with acquiring multidrug resistance of tumour cells during selection in presence of antitumour drug. In platelets, translocation of intracellular pool of beta1 integrins to the plasma membrane following thrombin stimulation. These integrins are also up-regulated in leukocytes during emigration and extravascular migration and appear to be critically involved in regulating the immune cell trafficking from blood to tissue, as well as in regulating tissue damage and disease symptoms related to inflammatory bowel disease. Through a beta1 integrin-dependent mechanism, fibronectin and type I collagen enhance cytokine secretion of human airway smooth muscle in response to IL-1beta.
Function	Integrins alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1 and alpha-11/beta-1 are receptors for collagen. Integrins alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-2/beta-2 recognize the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. Integrins alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-4/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1, alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-V/beta-1 are receptors for fibronectin. Alpha-4/beta-1 recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 and CS-5 regions of fibronectin. Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 is a receptor for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-6/beta-1 and alpha-7/beta-1 are receptors for lamimin. Integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1. It recognizes the sequence Q-I-D-S in VCAM1. Integrin alpha-9/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1, cytotactin and osteopontin. It recognizes the sequence A-E-I-D-G-I-E-L in cytotactin. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 is a receptor for vitronectin. Beta-1 integrins recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Isoform 2 interferes with isoform 1 resulting in a dominant negative effect on cell adhesion and migration (in vitro). In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular vitral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis. Involved in osteoblast compaction through the fibronectin fibrillogenesis cell-mediated matrix assembly process and the formation of mineralized bone nodules. May be involved in up-regulates cell adhesion and laminin matrix deposition. Involved in promoting endothelial cell motility and angiogenesis. Involved for the successful completion of cytokinesis. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 provides a docking site of FAP (seprase) at invadopodia plasma membranes in a collagen-dependent manner and hence may participate in the adhesion, formation of invadopodia and matrix degradation processes, promoting cell invasion. Isoform 5 isoform 5 isoform 1 in striated muscles. [UniProt]
Research Area	Developmental Biology antibody; Microbiology and Infectious Disease antibody; Neuroscience antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	88 kDa
РТМ	The cysteine residues are involved in intrachain disulfide bonds.



ARG62797 anti-CD29 / Integrin beta 1 antibody [MEM-101A] (Biotin) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral blood stained with ARG62797 anti-CD29 / Integrin beta 1 antibody [MEM-101A] (Biotin), followed by Streptavidin (APC).