Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAH-00643)

TargetMol

Anti-ITGA5 Antibody (3X608)

Product Details

Ig Type:	hIgG1
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3X608
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

Verified Activity:	IHC image of TMAH-00643 diluted at 1:50 and staining in paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-human polymer IgG labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.
Application:	ELISA,IHC
Recommended	IHC:1:50-1:200.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human ITGA5 Protein
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	3678
Uniprot ID:	P08648
Synonyms:	Integrin α-F;CD49 Antigen-Like Family Member E;Integrin α-5;Integrin Alpha-5;Fibronectin Receptor Subunit Alpha;Fibronectin Receptor Subunit α;FNRA;CD49e;VLA-5;ITGA5;Integrin Alpha-F
Biology Area:	Signal transduction, Stem cells

Research Background

Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 (ITGA5:ITGB1) is a receptor for fibronectin and fibrinogen. It recognizes the sequence R-G-D in its ligands. ITGA5:ITGB1 binds to PLA2G2A via a site (site 2) which is distinct from the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) and this induces integrin conformational changes and enhanced ligand binding to site 1. ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1. ITGA5:ITGB1 is a receptor for IL1B and binding is essential for IL1B signaling. ITGA5:ITGB3 is a receptor for soluble CD40LG and is required for CD40/CD40LG signaling. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for Human metapneumovirus. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for Human parvovirus B19. (Microbial infection) In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's

sarcoma lesions.

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