

ITGAV (light chain, Cleaved-Asp891) rabbit pAb

YC0176 Catalog No:

Reactivity: Human; Mouse

Applications: WB;ELISA;IHC

Target: **ITGAV**

Fields: >>Phagosome;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>ECM-

receptor interaction:>>Cell adhesion molecules:>>Regulation of actin

cytoskeleton;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Human cytomegalovirus

infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Pathways in

cancer;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>Small cell lung cancer;>>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;>>Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy;>>Dilated

cardiomyopathy;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis

Gene Name: **ITGAV MSK8 VNRA**

ITGAV (light chain, Cleaved-Asp891) **Protein Name:**

P43406

Human Gene Id: 3685

Human Swiss Prot

P06756

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 16410

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human ITGAV (light chain, Cleaved-Asp891)

This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human, Mouse ITGAV (light chain, **Specificity:**

Cleaved-Asp891, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 890-891)

Formulation: Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500-2000;IHC 1:50-300; ELISA 2000-20000

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Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 17 110kD

Background: integrin subunit alpha V(ITGAV) Homo sapiens The product of this gene belongs

to the integrin alpha chain family. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha subunit and a beta subunit that function in cell surface adhesion and signaling. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate light and heavy chains that comprise the alpha V subunit. This subunit associates with beta 1, beta 3, beta 5, beta 6 and beta 8 subunits. The heterodimer consisting of alpha V and beta 3 subunits is also known as the vitronectin receptor. This integrin may regulate angiogenesis and cancer progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. Note that the integrin alpha 5 and integrin alpha V subunits are encoded by distinct genes.

[provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015],

Function: function: The alpha-V integrins are receptors for vitronectin, cytotactin,

fibronectin, fibrinogen, laminin, matrix metalloproteinase-2, osteopontin, osteomodulin, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vWF. They recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in

Kaposi's sarcoma lesions., similarity: Belongs to the integrin alpha chain

family.,similarity:Contains 7 FG-GAP repeats.,subunit:Heterodimer of an alpha and a beta subunit. The alpha subunit is composed of an heavy and a light chain linked by a disulfide bond. Alpha-V associates with either beta-1, beta-3, beta-5, beta-6 or beta-8 subunit. Interacts with HIV-1 Tat. Alpha-V/beta-6 binds to footand-mouth disease virus (FMDV) VP1 protein and acts as a receptor for this virus

(By similarity). Alpha-V/beta-6 binds to coxsack

Subcellular Location:

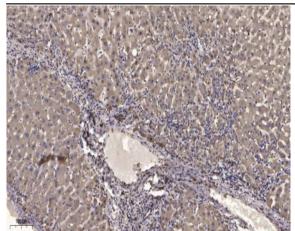
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell junction, focal

adhesion.

Sort: 8726

No4:

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).