Best Tools for immunology Research

CD61 (ABT032) IHC kit

Catalog No :	IHCM6117
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;
Applications :	IHC
Target :	Integrin β3
Fields :	>>Rap1 signaling pathway;>>Phagosome;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Osteoclast differentiation;>>Focal adhesion;>>ECM-receptor interaction;>>Platelet activation;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>Hematopoietic cell lineage;>>Regulation of actin cytoskeleton;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Proteoglycans in cancer;>>MicroRNAs in cancer;>>Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy;>>Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy;>>Dilated cardiomyopathy;>>Fluid shear stress and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	ITGB3 GP3A
Protein Name :	Integrin beta-3 (Platelet membrane glycoprotein IIIa) (GPIIIa) (CD antigen CD61)
Human Gene Id :	3690
Human Swiss Prot No :	P05106
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human CD61 AA range: 1-100
Specificity :	The antibody can specifically recognize human CD61 protein.
Source :	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, kappa
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Storage Stability :	2°C to 8°C/1 year
Cell Pathway :	Focal adhesion;ECM-receptor interaction;Hematopoietic cell lineage;Regulates

Actin and Cytoskeleton;Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM);Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC);Dilated car

Background :

The ITGB3 protein product is the integrin beta chain beta 3. Integrins are integral cell-surface proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. A given chain may combine with multiple partners resulting in different integrins. Integrin beta 3 is found along with the alpha IIb chain in platelets. Integrins are known to participate in cell adhesion as well as cell-surface mediated signalling. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function :

disease:Defects in ITGB3 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. Its inheritance is autosomal recessive. It is 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-IIIa complexes at their surface and lack fibrinogen and clot retraction capability. In type II, the platelets express the GPIIb-IIIa 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.,function:Int

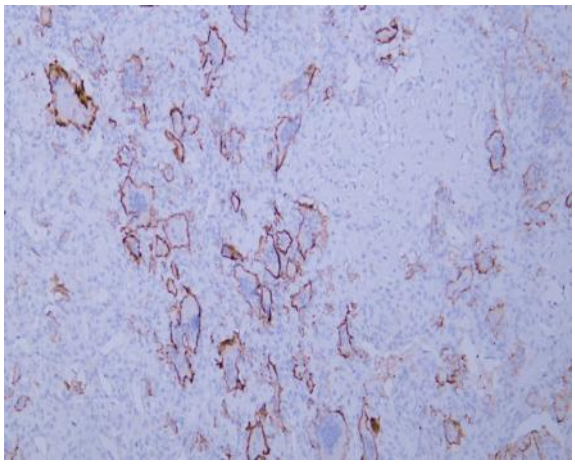
Subcellular Location :

Cytoplasmic

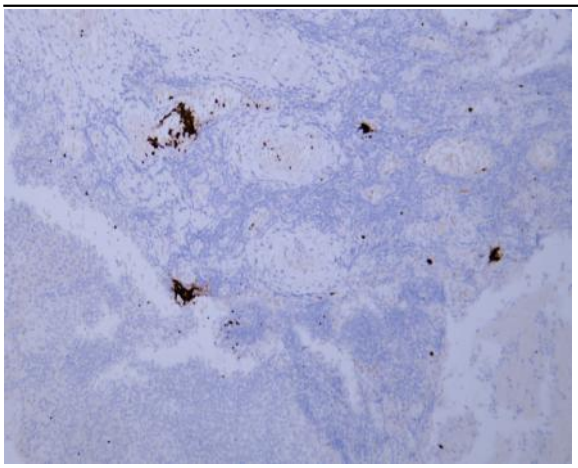
Expression :

Isoform beta-3A and isoform beta-3C are widely expressed. Isoform beta-3A is specifically expressed in osteoblast cells; isoform beta-3C is specifically expressed in prostate and testis.

Products Images



Human giant cell tumor tissue was stained with Anti-CD61 (ABT032) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-CD61 (ABT032) Antibody