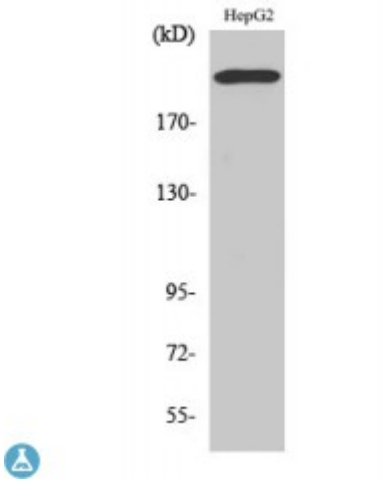
Anti-Integrin beta antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Integrin beta4.

Model	STJ93737
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Integrin beta4 around the non-phosphorylation site of Y1510.
Immunogen Region	1450-1530 aa
Gene ID	3691
Gene Symbol	ITGB4
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	Integrin beta4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Integrin beta4 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Integrin alpha-6/beta-4 is predominantly expressed by epithelia. Isoform beta-4D is also expressed in colon and placenta. Isoform beta-4E is also expressed in epidermis, lung, duodenum, heart, spleen and stomach.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Integrin beta-4 GP150 CD antigen CD104

Molecular Weight	202 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6158OMIM:147557
Alternative Names	Integrin beta-4 GP150 CD antigen CD104
Function	Integrin alpha-6/beta-4 is a receptor for laminin. Plays a critical structural role in the hemidesmosome of epithelial cells. Is required for the regulation of keratinocyte polarity and motility. ITGA6:ITGB4 binds to NRG1 (via EGF domain) and this binding is essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling . ITGA6:ITGB4 binds to IGF1 and this binding is essential for IGF1 signaling .
Sequence and Domain Family	The fibronectin type-III-like domains bind BPAG1 and plectin and probably also recruit BP230.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell membrane. Lipid-anchor. Cell junction, hemidesmosome. Colocalizes with DST at the leading edge of migrating keratinocytes.
Post-translational Modifications	Palmitoylated by DHHC3 at several cysteines of the membrane-proximal region, enhancing stability and cell surface expression. Palmitoylation also promotes secundary association with tertaspanins.