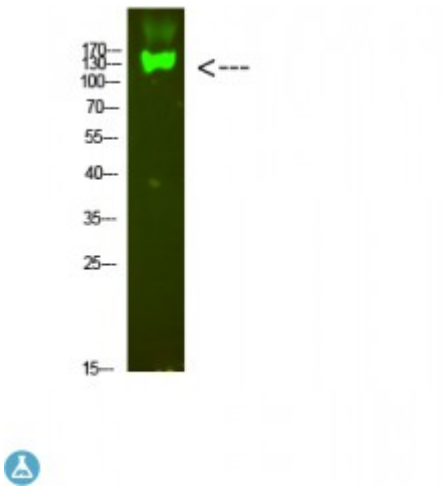
Anti-Integrin beta antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Integrin beta7.

Model	STJ99322
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Integrin beta7.
Immunogen Region	671-720aa
Gene ID	3695
Gene Symbol	ITGB7
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	Integrin beta7 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Integrin beta7.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a variety of leukocyte lines.
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-7 Gut homing receptor beta subunit
Molecular Weight	130kDa
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:6162OMIM:147559
Alternative Names	Integrin beta-7 Gut homing receptor beta subunit
Function	Integrin alpha-4/beta-7 (Peyer patches-specific homing receptor LPAM-1) is an adhesion molecule that mediates lymphocyte migration and homing to gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT). Integrin alpha-4/beta-7 interacts with the cell surface adhesion molecules MADCAM1 which is normally expressed by the vascular endothelium of the gastrointestinal tract. Interacts also with VCAM1 and fibronectin, an extracellular matrix component. It recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 region of fibronectin. Interactions involves the tripeptide L-D-T in MADCAM1, and L-D-V in fibronectin. Binds to HIV-1 gp120, thereby allowing the virus to enter GALT, which is thought to be the major trigger of AIDS disease. Interaction would involve a tripeptide L-D-I in HIV-1 gp120. Integrin alpha-E/beta-7 (HML-1) is a receptor for E-cadherin.
Sequence and Domain Family	Domain I contains three cation-binding sites: the ligand-integrin-binding site (LIMBS), the metal ion-dependent adhesion site (MIDAS), and the adjacent to MIDAS site (ADMIDAS). In the absence of a ligand or in calcium-dependent binding, only ADMIDAS is occupied. In magnesium-dependent binding all three sites bind metal ions. LIMBS positively modify ligand binding whereas ADMIDAS negatively modify ligand binding.
Cellular Localization	Membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.