

Cat. No:	AB-10183
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	250 μ l
Clone:	POLY
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rb
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Hu, Ms, Rt, Ch, Ha
Applications:	Western Blot: 1:1000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:500 Immunofluorescence: 1:500 Immunoprecipitation: 5 μ l of antiserum are sufficient to precipitate the antigen from 5×10^6 cells. Elisa: Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user
Purification:	Serum
Background:	Integrins are a family of membrane glycoproteins that include receptors for fibronectin, laminin, collagens vitronectin and fibrinogen. These receptors mediate adhesive interactions of the cells during development and tissue repair. The integrins consist of heterodimeric complexes of α and β subunits. The family includes 17 different α and 8 different β that can associate to form distinct receptor complexes. These receptors are expressed in different cell type and each integrin complexes perform different function. Most of the integrins are expressed also on leukocytes where they are known as VLA antigens. The α 1 subunit associates with β 1 and it forms a receptors for collagens and laminin. The antibody to α 1 is useful for a variety of studies such as analysis of the distribution and expression by western blotting, immunofluorescence and immunoprecipitation. This antibody is usefull for analysis of α 1 in all animal species. Antigen: NH ₂ -KIGFKRPLKKKMEK-COOH synthetic peptide derived from the COOH terminal region of the human protein (cytoplasmic domain) coupled to KLH. This region of the molecule is localized intracellularly.
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	The antiserum contains 0.05% sodium azide as preservative. At this concentration azide will be toxic to most cellular systems. If necessary it can be removed through dialysis against an appropriate buffer prior to use.
Storage:	The antiserum can be stored frozen at -20°C in small aliquots.

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