

<b>Cat. No:</b>	MAB-10055
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100 µg
<b>Clone:</b>	LM609
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Ms
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG1
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Hu, Bv, Ch, Cat, Rb, Mk
<b>Applications:</b>	Flow Cytometry: suggested dil. 1/50 - 1/100 . Use 10 µl of to label 10 <sup>6</sup> cells. Immunoprecipitation Immunofluorescence: Inhibits adhesion of cells to vitronectin coated surfaces at 1- 25 µg/mL Immunohistochemistry : IHC(frozen Tissues) not effective for IHC(P). Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
<b>Purification:</b>	Purified
<b>Background:</b>	The involvement of integrins in vascular proliferation, adhesion, and wound repair have been well-documented. The integrin family of cell adhesion receptors consists of at least 16 membrane-associated heterodimers, composed of an α and β subunit that associate in a non-covalent manner. The structure and functional diversity of the integrin family are based upon the pairing abilities of the individual α and β subunits. Key to these molecular interactions between the integrin receptors and their respective ligands is the recognition of the Arg-Gly-Asp (RGD) sequence, known to be present in the extracellular matrix components fibronectin, vitronectin, collagen, fibrinogen, and von Willebrand factor. Due to its involvement in angiogenesis, the integrin αVβ3 receptor is one of the most intensely studied of the integrin receptors. Monoclonal antibody MAB10055 is reactive with the vitronectin receptor αVβ3 complex, an RGD-directed adhesion receptor.
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in 0.02M PB, pH 7.6, 0.25M NaCl containing 0.1% sodium azide
<b>Storage:</b>	Maintain at 2-8 ° C.

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