

Product name:	Integrin $\alpha 5$ (Cytoplasmatic)
Cat number:	AB-10187
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100 μ l
Clone:	POLY
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rb
Isotype:	IgG
Reactivity:	Hu, Ms, Rt, Ch, Ha
Applications:	Western Blot: 1:5000 Immunohistochemistry: 1:1000. Immunofluorescence: 1:1000. Immunoprecipitation: 5 μ l of antiserum 5×10^6 cells. Flow Cytometry: Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user ELISA: Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user
Molecular Weight:	25kDa
Purification:	Serum
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.

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 (1, see enclosed table). 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 $\alpha 5$ subunit in association with $\beta 1$ forms a receptor for the RGD region of fibronectin. This receptor is expressed on most mesenchimal cell types in culture and mediate cell adhesion and assembly of the fibronectin matrix. The antibody to $\alpha 5$ is useful for a variety of studies such as analysis of the distribution and expression by immunohistochemistry, western blotting, immunofluorescence and immunoprecipitation. This antibody is usefull for analysis of $\alpha 5$ in all animal species. Antigen: NH₂-KRSLPGTAMEKAQLKPPATSDA-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 and is included in the light chain (25kDa).