abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Integrin beta 1 antibody [EPR 16895] ab225269

Recombinant RoloMAb

1 References 2 Images

Overview

Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Integrin beta 1 antibody [EPR16895] **Product name**

Description Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR16895] to Integrin beta 1

Host species Rabbit

Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm Conjugation

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat

Recombinant fragment within Human Integrin beta 1 aa 1-250. The exact immunogen sequence **Immunogen**

> used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please contact our Scientific

Support team to discuss your requirements.

Database link: P05556

Positive control IHC-P: Human colon tissue.

General notes This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

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Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

Purity Protein A purified

ClonalityMonoclonalClone numberEPR16895

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab225269 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		1/100. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target

Function

Integrins alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1 and alpha-11/beta-1 are receptors for collagen. Integrins alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-2/beta-2 recognize the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. Integrins alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-4/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1, alpha-8/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1, alpha-11/beta-1 and alpha-V/beta-1 are receptors for fibronectin. Alpha-4/beta-1 recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 and CS-5 regions of fibronectin. Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 is a receptor for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-6/beta-1 and alpha-7/beta-1 are receptors for lamimin. Integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1. It recognizes the sequence Q-I-D-S in VCAM1. Integrin alpha-9/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1, cytotactin and osteopontin. It recognizes the sequence A-E-I-D-G-I-E-L in cytotactin. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 is a receptor for epiligrin, thrombospondin and CSPG4. Alpha-3/beta-1 may mediate with LGALS3 the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Integrin alpha-V/beta-1 is a receptor for vitronectin. Beta-1 integrins recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Isoform 2 interferes with isoform 1 resulting in a dominant negative effect on cell adhesion and migration (in vitro). When associated with alpha-7/beta-1 integrin, regulates cell adhesion and laminin matrix

compaction through the fibronectin fibrillogenesis cell-mediated matrix assembly process and the formation of mineralized bone nodules. May be involved in up-regulation of the activity of kinases such as PKC via binding to KRT1. Together with KRT1 and RACK1, serves as a platform for SRC activation or inactivation. Plays a mechanistic adhesive role during telophase, required for the successful completion of cytokinesis. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 provides a docking site for FAP (seprase) at invadopodia plasma membranes in a collagen-dependent manner and hence may participate in the adhesion, formation of invadopodia and matrix degradation processes, promoting cell invasion. ITGA4:ITGB1 binds to fractalkine (CX3CL1) and may act as its coreceptor in CX3CR1-dependent fractalkine signaling (PubMed:23125415, PubMed:24789099). ITGA4:ITGB1 and ITGA5:ITGB1 bind to PLA2G2A via a site (site 2) which is distinct from the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) and this induces integrin conformational changes and enhanced ligand binding to site 1 (PubMed:18635536, PubMed:25398877). ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1 (PubMed:12807887, PubMed:17158881).

deposition. Involved in promoting endothelial cell motility and angiogenesis. Involved in osteoblast

lsoform 5: lsoform 5 displaces isoform 1 in striated muscles.

(Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for human echoviruses 1 and 8 (PubMed:8411387). Acts as a receptor for cytomegalovirus/HHV-5 (PubMed:20660204). Acts as a receptor for Epstein-Barr virus/HHV-4 (PubMed:17945327). Integrin ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for human parvovirus B19 (PubMed:12907437). Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for human rotavirus (PubMed:12941907). Acts as a receptor for mammalian reovirus (PubMed:16501085). In case of HIV-1 infection, integrin ITGA5:ITGB1 binding to extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions (PubMed:10397733).

Isoform 1 is widely expressed, other isoforms are generally coexpressed with a more restricted distribution. Isoform 2 is expressed in skin, liver, skeletal muscle, cardiac muscle, placenta, umbilical vein endothelial cells, neuroblastoma cells, lymphoma cells, hepatoma cells and astrocytoma cells. Isoform 3 and isoform 4 are expressed in muscle, kidney, liver, placenta, cervical epithelium, umbilical vein endothelial cells, fibroblast cells, embryonal kidney cells, platelets and several blood cell lines. Isoform 4, rather than isoform 3, is selectively expressed in peripheral T-cells. Isoform 3 is expressed in non-proliferating and differentiated prostate gland epithelial cells and in platelets, on the surface of erythroleukemia cells and in various hematopoietic cell lines. Isoform 5 is expressed specifically in striated muscle (skeletal and cardiac muscle).

Belongs to the integrin beta chain family.

Contains 1 VWFA domain.

The cysteine residues are involved in intrachain disulfide bonds.

Cell membrane, sarcolemma. Cell junction. In cardiac muscle, isoform 5 is found in costameres and intercalated disks and Cell membrane. Cell projection, invadopodium membrane. Cell projection, ruffle membrane. Recycling endosome. Melanosome. Cleavage furrow. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Cell surface. Isoform 2 does not localize to focal adhesions. Highly enriched in stage I melanosomes. Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells. In a lung cancer cell line, in prometaphase and metaphase, localizes diffusely at the membrane and in a few intracellular vesicles. In early telophase, detected mainly on the matrix-facing side of the cells. By mid-telophase, concentrated to the ingressing cleavage furrow, mainly to the basal side of the furrow. In late telophase, concentrated to the extending protrusions formed at the opposite ends of the spreading daughter cells, in vesicles at the base of the lamellipodia formed by the separating daughter cells. Colocalizes with ITGB1BP1 and metastatic suppressor protein NME2 at the edge or peripheral ruffles and lamellipodia during the early stages of cell spreading on fibronectin or collagen.

Tissue specificity

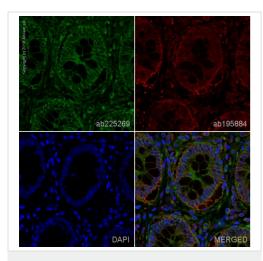
Sequence similarities

Post-translational modifications

Cellular localization

Translocates from peripheral focal adhesions sites to fibrillar adhesions in a ITGB1BP1-dependent manner. Enriched preferentially at invadopodia, cell membrane protrusions that correspond to sites of cell invasion, in a collagen-dependent manner. Localized at plasma and ruffle membranes in a collagen-independent manner.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Integrin beta 1 antibody [EPR16895] (ab225269)

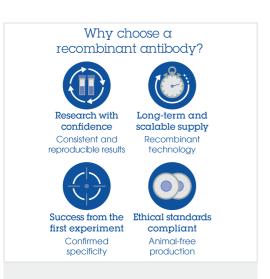
IHC image of Integrin beta 1 staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded normal human colon*.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6) in a Biocare Medical NxGen pressure cooker using retrieval settings of 110°C for 20 minutes. Non-specific protein-protein interactions were then blocked in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100, 0.3M (w/v) glycine and 1% (w/v) BSA for 1h at room temperature. The section was then incubated overnight at +4°C in TBS containing 0.025% (v/v) Triton X-100 and 1% (w/v) BSA with ab225269 at 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and counterstained using ab195884, Rat monoclonal to Tubulin (Alexa Fluor[®] 647), at 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue). The section was then mounted using Fluoromount[®].

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated), customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, antibody concentrations and incubation times.

*Tissue obtained from the Human Research Tissue Bank, supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre.



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