

ITGAV rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00003685-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human ITGAV peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human ITGAV is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human ITGAV peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — ITGAV

Entrez GeneID	3685
GeneBank Accession#	ITGAV
Gene Name	ITGAV
Gene Alias	CD51, DKFZp686A08142, MSK8, VNRA
Gene Description	integrin, alpha V (vitronectin receptor, alpha polypeptide, antigen CD51)
Omim ID	193210
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	ITAGV encodes integrin alpha chain V. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. The I-domain containing integrin alpha V undergoes post-translational cleavage to yield disulfide-linked heavy and light chains, that combine with multiple integrin beta chains to form different integrins. Among the known associating beta chains (beta chains 1,3,5,6, and 8; 'ITGB1', 'ITGB3', 'ITGB5', 'ITGB6', and 'ITGB8'), each can interact with extracellular matrix ligands; the alpha V beta 3 integrin, perhaps the most studied of these, is referred to as the Vitronectin receptor (VNR). In addition to adhesion, many integrins are known to facilitate signal transduction. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	Integrin, alpha-V (vitronectin receptor, alpha polypeptide) antigen identified by monoclonal antibody L230 integrin alpha-V

Pathway

- [Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy \(ARVC\)](#)
- [Cell adhesion molecules \(CAMs\)](#)
- [ECM-receptor interaction](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy \(HCM\)](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Regulation of actin cytoskeleton](#)

- [Small cell lung cancer](#)

Disease

- [Anemia](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Priapism](#)
- [Thalassemia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)