

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Integrin β 3/CD61 in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 909114
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse Integrin α 2b and Integrin β 3 linked heterodimer Leu32-Arg988 (Integrin α 2b) & Glu26-Asp717 (Integrin β 3) Accession # NP_034705 (Integrin α 2b) & O54890 (Integrin β 3)
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	P815 mouse mastocytoma cell line

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Integrin beta 3 (ITGB3) is also known as platelet glycoprotein IIIa (GPIIIa) and CD61. Integrins are integral cell-surface proteins known to participate in both cell adhesion and cell-surface mediated signaling. They are composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. ITGB3 is an integrin beta chain that forms a heterodimer with alpha-IIb or alpha-V chains. It is involved in platelet aggregation, and serves as an anchor for fibrinogen, allowing platelets to form aggregates or clots. A functional absence of ITGB3 leads to Glanzmann's thrombasthenia, a condition where platelets are activated, but fail to form an aggregate. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different proteins have been described, in human.

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