

DESCRIPTION

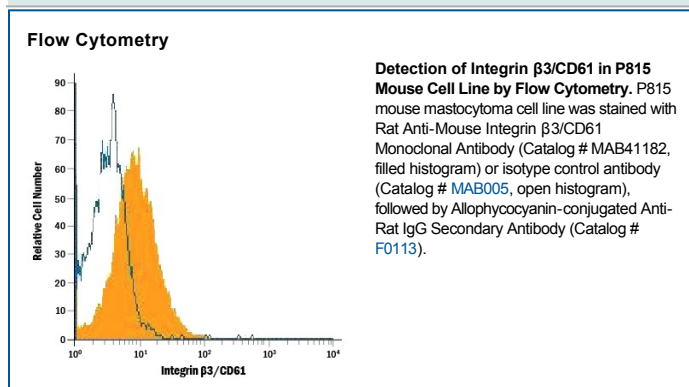
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Integrin β 3/CD61 in direct ELISA.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 909114
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant mouse Integrin α 2b and Integrin β 3 linked heterodimer Leu32-Arg988 (Integrin α 2b) & Glu26-Asp717 (Integrin β 3) Accession # NP_034705 (Integrin α 2b) & O54890 (Integrin β 3)
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

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 μ g/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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.