

Product Information

MONOCLONAL ANTI-HUMAN INTEGRIN α V (CD51), CLONE P2W7 Mouse Ascites Fluid

Product Number **I 6778**

Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-Human Integrin α V (mouse IgG1 isotype) is derived from the P2W7 hybridoma produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from a mouse immunized with an ocular melanoma cell line expressing high levels of human integrin α _v β ₁.

Monoclonal Anti-Human Integrin α V is specific for human integrin α V (160 kDa). The antibody may be used for immunoblotting, immunoprecipitation and immunohistochemistry (frozen tissue).

Integrins are important extracellular matrix (ECM) receptor proteins located on cell surfaces. They are heterodimers composed of an alpha and a beta transmembrane glycoprotein subunit. Around twenty-two different integrins (different alpha/ beta subunit combinations) are found in nature. Integrins are generally present in high concentrations at the cell surface, but, unlike most other cell-surface receptors, they bind ligands with very low affinity. Due to their weak individual binding, integrins need to cluster and bind in-groups in order to effectively bind the ECM. Integrins bind many different ligands including laminin. Each integrin is made up of a large N-terminal extracellular domain that binds the ECM ligand and a small C-terminal cytoplasmic domain that mediates interaction with the actin cytoskeleton and signaling function.¹

A subset of integrins contains the vitronectin α subunit receptor, α _v. Alpha V integrins serve as receptors for extracellular matrix proteins and can interact with ligands through the arginine-glycine-aspartic acid (RGD) recognition motif. The alpha V subunit can be associated with different beta subunits, including β ₁, β ₃, β ₅, β ₆, and β ₈.^{2,3}

Reagents

Monoclonal Anti-Human Integrin α V is supplied as mouse ascites fluid.

Storage/Stability

Store at -20°C in aliquots. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

Procedure

Immunoprecipitation

1. Dilute the cell lysate before beginning the immunoprecipitation to roughly 1 mg/ml total cell protein in a microcentrifuge tube with PBS (Sigma Product No. P 3813).
2. Add 7.5 μ l of Anti-Human Integrin α V (I 6778) to 1 mg cell lysate.
3. Gently rock the reaction mixture at 4°C overnight.
4. Capture the immunocomplex by adding 100 μ l of a washed (in PBS) 1:1 slurry of Protein G-Agarose beads (50 μ l packed beads) (Sigma Product No. P 2294).
5. Gently rock reaction mixture at 4°C for 2 hours.
6. Collect the agarose beads by pulsing (5 seconds in the microcentrifuge at 14,000 x g), and drain off the supernatant. Wash the beads 3 times with either ice cold cell lysis buffer or PBS.
7. Resuspend the agarose beads in 50 μ l 2X Laemmli sample buffer. The agarose beads can be frozen for later use.
8. Suspend the agarose beads in Laemmli sample buffer and boil for 5 minutes. Pellet the beads using a microcentrifuge pulse. SDS-PAGE and subsequent immunoblotting analysis may be performed on a sample of the supernatant.

Lysis Buffer:

50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4, containing 1% NP-40, 0.25% sodium deoxycholate, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM PMSF, 1 μ g/ml each aprotinin, leupeptin, pepstatin, 1 mM Na_3VO_4 , and 1 mM NaF.

Product Profile

A working antibody dilution of 1:600 is recommended for immunoblotting using CEF (chick embryo fibroblast) cells, anti-goat IgG-peroxidase conjugate, and chemiluminescent detection.

For immunoprecipitation, 7.5 μ l is recommended to immunoprecipitate Integrin α V from 1 mg of a CEF RIPA cell lysate.

Note: In order to obtain the best results and assay sensitivity in various techniques and preparations we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Chan, B. M., et al., Cell, **68**, 1051 (1992).
2. Bossy, B., and Reichardt, L.F., Biochem., **29**, 10191 (1990).
3. Rajaraman, R., Exp. Cell Res., **205**, 25 (1993).

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