ITGA2B (light chain form 1, Cleaved-Gln891) mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16820
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	ITGA2B GP2B ITGAB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human ITGA2B (light chain form 1, Cleaved-Gln891)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human ITGA2B (light chain form 1, Cleaved-Gln891, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 890-891). It doesn't recognize light chain form 2
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	antigen CD41;BDPLT16;BDPLT2;CD41;CD41B;form 2;GP2B;GPalpha IIb;GPIIb; GT;GTA;HPA3;Integrin alpha 2b;Integrin alpha IIb;Integrin alpha-IIb light chain; Integrin;alpha 2b (platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex;antigen CD41); ITA2B_HUMAN;Itga2b;ITGAB;platelet fibrinogen receptor;alpha subunit;platelet glycoprotein IIb of IIb/IIIa complex;Platelet membrane glycoprotein IIb;platelet specific antigen BAK;PPP1R93;ITGA2B GP2B ITGAB;ITGA2B (light chain form 1;Cleaved-Gln891);Integrin alpha-IIb (GPalpha IIb;CD antigen CD41) [Cleaved into: Integrin alpha-IIb heavy chain;form 1;form 2]; Cleaved-Gln891); form 1; form 2]
Observed Band	16 110kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	16 110kD
Cell Pathway	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1 and isoform 2 are expressed in platelets and megakaryocytes, but not in reticulocytes. Not detected in Jurkat, nor in U937 cell lines (PubMed:2351656) . Isoform 3 is expressed in prostate adenocarcinoma, as well as in several

	erythroleukemia, prostate adenocarcinoma and melanoma cell lines, including PC-3, DU-145, HEL, WM983A, WM983B and WM35. Not detected in platelets, nor in normal prostate (at protein level) (PubMed:9809974).
Function	disease:Defects in ITGA2B are a cause of Glanzmann thrombasthenia (GT) [MIM:273800]; also known as thrombasthenia of Glanzmann and Naegeli. This autosomal recessive disorder is the most common inherited disease of platelets. GT is characterized by mucocutaneous bleeding of mild-to-moderate severity and the inability of this integrin to recognize macromolecular or synthetic peptide ligands. GT has been classified clinically into types I and II. In type I, platelets show absence of the glycoprotein IIb/beta-3 complexes at their surface and lack fibrinogen and clot retraction caMABility. In type II, the platelets express the glycoprotein IIb/beta-3 complex at reduced levels (5-20% controls), have detectable amounts of fibrinogen, and have low or moderate clot retraction caMABility. The platelets of GT 'variants' have normal or near normal (60-100%) expression of dysfunctional receptors.,fun
Background	This gene encodes a member of the integrin alpha chain family of proteins. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate light and heavy chains that associate through disulfide linkages to form a subunit of the alpha-IIb/beta-3 integrin cell adhesion receptor. This receptor plays a crucial role in the blood coagulation system, by mediating platelet aggregation. Mutations in this gene are associated with platelet-type bleeding disorders, which are characterized by a failure of platelet aggregation, including Glanzmann thrombasthenia. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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