



Integrin β 4 (phospho Tyr1510) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-16898
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	ITGB4
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human ITGB4 around the phosphorylation site of Tyr1510. AA range:1481-1530
Specificity	Phospho-Integrin β 4 (Y1510) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Integrin β 4 protein only when phosphorylated at Y1510.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	$\geq 90\%$
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CD 14;CD14;CD14 antigen;gp15;Integrin beta 4 subunit;Integrin beta-4; ITB4_HUMAN;ITG B4;ITGB 4;Itgb4;Integrin β 4;GP150;CD antigen CD104
Observed Band	202kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	202kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor. Cell junction, hemidesmosome. Colocalizes with DST at the leading edge of migrating keratinocytes.
Tissue Specificity	Integrin alpha-6/beta-4 is predominantly expressed by epithelia. Isoform beta-4D is also expressed in colon and placenta. Isoform beta-4E is also expressed in epidermis, lung, duodenum, heart, spleen and stomach.
Function	disease:Defects in ITGB4 are a cause of epidermolysis bullosa letalis with pyloric atresia (EB-PA) [MIM:226730]; also known as junctional epidermolysis bullosa with pyloric atresia (PA-JEB) or aplasia cutis congenita with gastrointestinal atresia. EB-PA is an autosomal recessive, frequently lethal, epidermolysis bullosa with variable involvement of skin, nails, mucosa, and with variable effects on the digestive system. It is characterized by mucocutaneous fragility, aplasia cutis congenita, and gastrointestinal atresia, which most



commonly affects the pylorus. Pyloric atresia is a primary manifestation rather than a scarring process secondary to epidermolysis bullosa.,disease:Defects in ITGB4 are a cause of generalized atrophic benign epidermolysis bullosa (GABEB) [MIM:226650]. GABEB is a non-lethal, adult form of junctional epidermolysis bullosa characterized by life-long blistering of

Background

Integrins are heterodimers comprised of alpha and beta subunits, that are noncovalently associated transmembrane glycoprotein receptors. Different combinations of alpha and beta polypeptides form complexes that vary in their ligand-binding specificities. Integrins mediate cell-matrix or cell-cell adhesion, and transduced signals that regulate gene expression and cell growth. This gene encodes the integrin beta 4 subunit, a receptor for the laminins. This subunit tends to associate with alpha 6 subunit and is likely to play a pivotal role in the biology of invasive carcinoma. Mutations in this gene are associated with epidermolysis bullosa with pyloric atresia. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

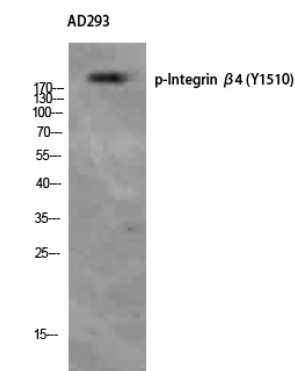
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

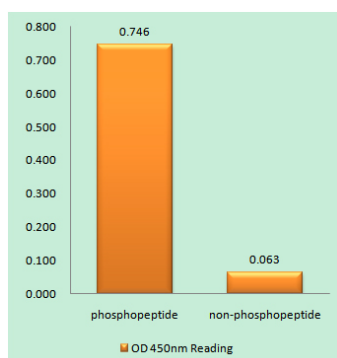
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



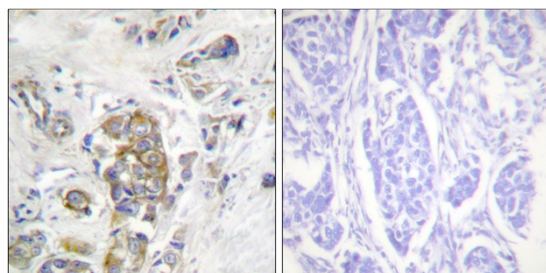
Products Images



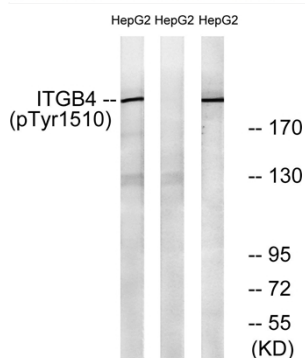
Western Blot analysis of AD293 using Phospho-Integrin β 4 (Y1510) Polyclonal Antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:500



Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using ITGB4 (Phospho-Tyr1510) Antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using ITGB4 (Phospho-Tyr1510) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HepG2 cells treated with Na_2VO_3 0.3nM 40', using ITGB4 (Phospho-Tyr1510) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.