



# Anti-ITGA5 monoclonal antibody, clone HM alpha 5 [Biotin] (CABT-46394HM)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### Product Overview

Hamster anti Mouse CD49e antibody, clone HM alpha 5 recognizes the mouse integrin alpha 5 subunit (CD49e). CD49e is a type I membrane protein that associates non-covalently with integrin beta 1 (CD29) to form the heterodimer CD49e/CD29 (VLA-5). VLA-5 is expressed on mast cells, splenic B cells, thymocytes, T-cells and monocytes. The VLA-5 heterodimer forms the fibronectin receptor, which plays an important role in cell adhesion and migration. Flow Cytometry Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 106 cells in 100ul. The Fc region of monoclonal antibodies may bind non-specifically to cells expressing low affinity fc receptors.

<b>Specificity</b>	ITGA5
<b>Immunogen</b>	Purified mouse VLA-5 protein.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Hamster
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse, Rat
<b>Clone</b>	HM alpha 5
<b>Conjugate</b>	Biotin
<b>Applications</b>	FC
<b>Format</b>	Purified IgG conjugated to Biotin - liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	0.09% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid

repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

## GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	<a href="#">Itga5 integrin alpha 5 (fibronectin receptor alpha) [ Mus musculus (house mouse) ]</a>
Official Symbol	ITGA5
Synonyms	ITGA5; integrin alpha 5 (fibronectin receptor alpha); Fnra; VLA5; Cd49e; integrin alpha-5; integrin alpha-F; CD49 antigen-like family member E; fibronectin receptor subunit alpha; fibronectin receptor alpha polypeptide;
Entrez Gene ID	<a href="#">16402</a>
Protein Refseq	<a href="#">NP_034707</a>
UniProt ID	P11688
Chromosome Location	15 F3; 15 58.9 cM
Pathway	Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC); Axon guidance; Bacterial invasion of epithelial cells; Cell surface interactions at the vascular wall; Developmental Biology; Dilated cardiomyopathy; ECM-receptor interaction; Elastic fibre formation;
Function	cell adhesion molecule binding; epidermal growth factor receptor binding; integrin binding; metal ion binding; protein binding;