



# 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 10<sup>6</sup> cells in 100ul. The Fc region of monoclonal antibodies may bind non-specifically to cells expressing low affinity fc receptors.

**Specificity**

ITGA5

**Immunogen**

Purified mouse VLA-5 protein.

**Isotype**

IgG

**Source/Host**

Hamster

**Species Reactivity**

Mouse, Rat

**Clone**

HM alpha 5

**Conjugate**

Biotin

**Applications**

FC

**Format**

Purified IgG conjugated to Biotin - liquid

**Size**

100 µg

**Preservative**

0.09% Sodium Azide

**Storage**

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

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">Itga5 integrin alpha 5 (fibronectin receptor alpha) [ <i>Mus musculus</i> (house mouse) ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	ITGA5
<b>Synonyms</b>	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;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">16402</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_034707</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	P11688
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	15 F3; 15 58.9 cM
<b>Pathway</b>	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;
<b>Function</b>	cell adhesion molecule binding; epidermal growth factor receptor binding; integrin binding; metal ion binding; protein binding;