



CD29 Antibody [HMb1-1]

CATALOG NUMBER: 76-795

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Mouse, Rat
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	FACS, Func
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	The HMb1-1 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with mouse/rat CD29, a 130 kDA molecule also known as integrin beta 1, GPIIa, and the VLA-beta chain.
HOST SPECIES:	Hamster

Properties

PURIFICATION:	The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinity chromatography. The endotoxin level is determined by LAL test to be less than 0.01 EU/μg of the protein.
PHYSICAL STATE:	liquid
BUFFER:	Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, pH7.2.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C . Do not freeze.
CLONALITY:	Monoclonal
ISOTYPE:	Armenian Hamster IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	CD29, Fnrb, gpIIa, Gm9863, AA409975, AA960159, 4633401G24Rik, ENSMUSG00000051907, Itgb1
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	Itgb1
GENE ID:	16412; 24511

Background

BACKGROUND:	The HMb1-1 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with mouse/rat CD29, a 130 kDA molecule also known as integrin beta 1, GPIIa, and the VLA-beta chain. It is expressed broadly on endothelial cells, epithelial, leukocytes, and smooth muscle. CD29 forms the VLA 1-6 complexes through the non-covalent interaction with the alpha integrins of CD49 a-f. The HMb1-1 antibody is capable of inhibiting T cell proliferation and blocking cell adhesion.
REFERENCES:	<p>1) Ridger, V. C., Wagner, B. E., Wallace, W. A., Hellewell, P. G. (2001). Differential effects of CD18, CD29, and CD49 integrin subunit inhibition on neutrophil migration in pulmonary inflammation. <i>The Journal of Immunology</i>, 166(5), 3484-3490.</p> <p>2) Noto, K., Kato, K., Okumura, K., Yagita, H. (1995). Identification and functional characterization of mouse CD29 with a mAb. <i>International immunology</i>, 7(5), 835-842.</p> <p>3) Sangaletti, S., Di Carlo, E., Gariboldi, S., Miotto, S., Cappetti, B., Parenza, M., ... Colombo, M. P. (2008). Macrophage-derived SPARC bridges tumor cell-extracellular matrix interactions toward metastasis. <i>Cancer research</i>, 68(21), 9050-9059.</p>

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