

# Anti-Integrin $\beta$ 4 (Tyr-1494), Phosphospecific Antibody

Catalog # AN1825

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, ICC
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P16144-2</a>
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

## Additional Information

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<b>Other Names</b>	integrin, CD104, GP150
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated $\alpha$ and $\beta$ subunits that consist of a large extracellular region (the ligand-binding domain), a short transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain of varying length. In mammals, at least 17 $\alpha$ subunits and 8 $\beta$ subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin $\beta$ 2 subunit associates with integrin $\alpha$ L to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin $\beta$ 2/ $\alpha$ L is involved in a variety of immune phenomena including leukocyte-endothelial cell interaction, cytotoxic T-cell mediated killing, and antibody dependent killing by granulocytes and monocytes.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 ICC~~N/A
<b>Storage</b>	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Precautions</b>	Anti-Integrin $\beta$ 4 (Tyr-1494), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
<b>Shipping</b>	Blue Ice

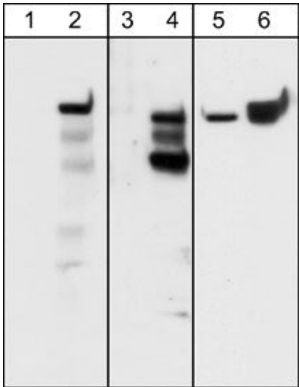
## Background

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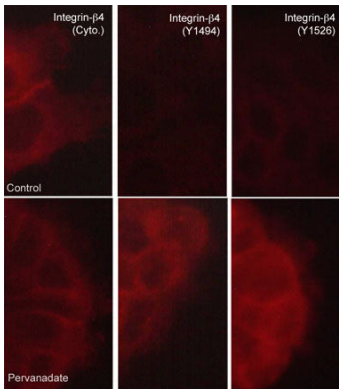
Integrins are cell adhesion molecules that can mediate bidirectional transfer of signals across the plasma membrane. The cytoplasmic domains of integrin family members interact with components of the signal transduction apparatus within cells. Integrin receptors contain noncovalently associated  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  subunits that consist of a large extracellular region (the ligand-binding domain), a short transmembrane region, and a cytoplasmic domain of varying length. In mammals, at least 17  $\alpha$  subunits and 8  $\beta$  subunits have been identified and these proteins can heterodimerize to form at least 22 different receptors. The integrin  $\beta$ 2 subunit associates with integrin  $\alpha$ L to form a receptor for ICAM family members. Integrin  $\beta$ 2/ $\alpha$ L is involved

in a variety of immune phenomena including leukocyte-endothelial cell interaction, cytotoxic T-cell mediated killing, and antibody dependent killing by granulocytes and monocytes.

Images



Western blot analysis of A431 cells serum starved overnight (lanes 1, 3, & 5) and treated with pervanadate (1 mM) for 30 min (lanes 2, 4, & 6). The blots were probed with rabbit polyclonal anti-Integrin  $\beta$ 4 (Tyr-1526) (lanes 1 & 2) and anti-Integrin  $\beta$ 4 (Tyr-1494) (lanes 3 & 4) or with mouse monoclonal anti-Integrin  $\beta$ 4 (lanes 5 & 6).



Immunocytochemical labeling of integrin  $\beta$ 4 in control (Top) and pervanadate-treated A431 cells (Bottom). The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-integrin  $\beta$ 4 (Cytoplasmic region) (left) or rabbit polyclonals anti-integrin  $\beta$ 4 (Tyr-1494) (middle) or anti-integrin  $\beta$ 4 (Tyr-1526) (right), then the antibodies were detected using appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated to DyLight® 594.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.