### Monoclonal Antibody to CD29

**Purified Antibody (0.1 mg)**

**Clone:** MEM-101A  
**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1  
**Specificity:** The antibody MEM-101A reacts with CD29 (integrin beta1 chain), a 130 kDa single chain type I glycoprotein expressed as a heterodimer (non-covalently associated with the integrin alpha subunits 1-6). CD29 is broadly expressed on majority of hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells (leukocytes, platelets, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, epithelial cells and mast cells).  
**Regulatory Status:** RUO  
**Immunogen:** Raji Burkitt's lymphoma cell line  
**Species Reactivity:** Human, Porcine, Canine (Dog)  
**Negative Species:** Mouse  
**Application:** Flow Cytometry  
- **Recommended dilution:** 2 µg/ml  
- Immunoprecipitation  
- Western Blotting  
- **Recommended dilution:** 2 µg/ml  
- Positive control: JURKAT human leukemia T-cell lysate  
- Kg-1a human leukemia cell lysate  
- Sample preparation: buffer with lauryl/maltoside, 2 x non-reducing SDS  
- **Application note:** Non-reducing conditions. SDS-PAGE (6% separating gel, 4% stacking gel). Recommended secondary antibody - anti mouse IgG/HRP, dilution 1:2000, 60 min on vertical incubator.  
**Purity:** > 95% (by SDS-PAGE)  
**Purification:** Purified by protein-A affinity chromatography  
**Concentration:** 1 mg/ml  
**Storage Buffer:** Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) with 15 mM sodium azide, approx. pH 7.4  
**Storage / Stability:** Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.  
**Expiration:** See vial label  
**Lot Number:** See vial label
Background: CD29 (beta1 integrin subunit, GPIIa) forms non-covalently linked heterodimers with at least 6 different alpha chains (alpha1-alpha6, CD49a-f) determining the binding properties of beta1 (VLA) integrins. These integrins mediate cell adhesion to collagen, fibronectin, laminin and other extracellular matrix (ECM) components. This interaction hinders cell death, whereas disruption of anchorage to ECM leads to apoptosis. Decreased expression of most beta1 integrins correlates with acquiring multidrug resistance of tumour cells during selection in presence of antitumour drug. In platelets, translocation of intracellular pool of beta1 integrins to the plasma membrane following thrombin stimulation. These integrins are also up-regulated in leukocytes during emigration and extravascular migration and appear to be critically involved in regulating the immune cell trafficking from blood to tissue, as well as in regulating tissue damage and disease symptoms related to inflammatory bowel disease. Through a beta1 integrin-dependent mechanism, fibronectin and type I collagen enhance cytokine secretion of human airway smooth muscle in response to IL-1beta.

References:


