abcam

ab177004

Anti-Integrin alpha V+beta 5 antibody [P1F6]

20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.4 Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 6.97% L-Arginine
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	P1F6
Purification technique	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	0.1-1 µg for 10^6 Cells
Notes	ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	10 µg/mL
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information ITGAV

Function

The alpha-V (ITGAV) integrins are receptors for vitronectin, cytotactin, fibronectin, fibrinogen, laminin, matrix metalloproteinase-2, osteopontin, osteomodulin, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vWF. They recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to fractalkine (CX3CL1) and may act as its coreceptor in CX3CR1-dependent fractalkine signaling (PubMed:23125415). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to NRG1 (via EGF domain) and this binding is essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling (PubMed:20682778). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF1 and this binding is essential for FGF1 signaling (PubMed:18441324). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF2 and this binding is essential for FGF2 signaling (PubMed:28302677). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF1 and this binding is essential for IGF1 signaling (PubMed:19578119). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF2 and this binding is essential for IGF2 signaling (PubMed:28873464). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IL1B and this binding is essential for IL1B signaling (PubMed:29030430). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to PLA2G2A via a site (site 2) which is distinct from the classical ligand-binding site (site 1) and this induces integrin conformational changes and enhanced ligand binding to site 1 (PubMed:18635536, PubMed:25398877). ITGAV:ITGB3 and ITGAV:ITGB6 act as receptors for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediate R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1 (PubMed:12807887, PubMed:17158881). Integrin alpha-V/beta-6 or alpha-V/beta-8 (ITGAV:ITGB6 or ITGAV:ITGB8) mediates R-G-D-dependent release of transforming growth factor beta-1 (TGF-beta-1) from regulatory Latency-associated peptide (LAP), thereby playing a key role in TGF-beta-1 activation (PubMed:15184403, PubMed:22278742, PubMed:28117447). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for CD40LG (PubMed:31331973). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for IBSP and promotes cell adhesion and migration to IBSP (PubMed:10640428). (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGAV:ITGB5 acts as a receptor for Adenovirus type C. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGAV:ITGB5 and ITGAV:ITGB3 act as receptors for Coxsackievirus A9 and B1. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for Herpes virus 8/HHV-8. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGAV:ITGB6 acts as a receptor for herpes simplex 1/HHV-1. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for Human parechovirus 1. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for West nile virus. (Microbial infection) In case of HIV-1 infection, the interaction with extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

Want a custom formulation?
This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Integrin alpha V beta 5 also referred to as αVβ5 or integrin alpha V is a heterodimeric protein composed of alpha V and beta 5 subunits. It has a molecular mass of approximately 210 kDa. This integrin is found on the cell surface primarily in epithelial cells such as those within the airway. The structure enables it to bind to the extracellular matrix proteins facilitating cell adhesion and signaling.
Biological function summary	Integrin alpha V beta 5 plays an essential role in angiogenesis and tissue repair. It acts as a receptor for vitronectin and fibronectin mediating cell-matrix interactions. This integrin is part of a larger integrin family which forms complexes to execute cellular adhesion and migration processes. Its ability to bind to multiple ligands highlights its flexibility in function.
Pathways	Integrin alpha V beta 5 is deeply engaged in the FAK (focal adhesion kinase) and MAPK (mitogen-activated protein kinase) pathways. These pathways are significant in cell survival proliferation and differentiation. Integrin alpha V beta 5 interacts with other proteins such as integrin beta 3 to regulate cellular responses to environmental cues linking the extracellular matrix to intracellular signaling pathways.
Associated diseases and disorders	Integrin alpha V beta 5 has been linked to cancer progression and fibrosis. Its expression correlates with tumor invasiveness and metastatic potential by promoting angiogenesis and tissue invasion. In fibrosis it contributes to the excessive buildup of extracellular matrix. The interaction with proteins like TGF-β (transforming growth factor-beta) is notable in these disease processes influencing the pathophysiology by modulating cellular responses to growth factors.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

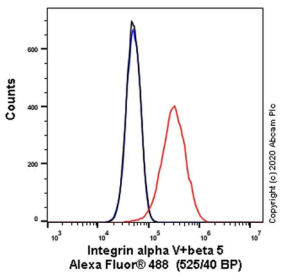
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

3 product images



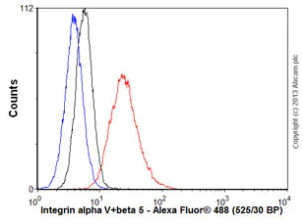
Flow Cytometry - Anti-Integrin alpha V+beta 5 antibody [P1F6] (ab177004)

Integrin alpha V+beta 5 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-Integrin alpha V+beta 5 antibody

Flow Cytometry Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with ab177004 (red line). The cells were incubated in 1x PBS containing 10 % normal goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interaction followed by the antibody (ab177004) ($1x10^6$ cells in 100µl at 1µg/ml) for 30 min on ice. The secondary antibody Goat anti-mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488, pre-adsorbed) (ab150117) was used at 1/2000 for 30 min on ice.

Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1κ; (ab170190) used at the same concentration and conditions as the primary antibody. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.

Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 50 mW Blue laser (488nm) and 525/40 bandpass filter.



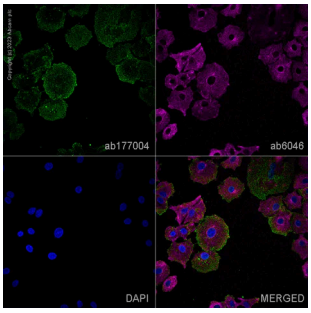
Flow Cytometry - Anti-Integrin alpha V+beta 5 antibody [P1F6] (ab177004)

Integrin alpha V+beta 5 Flow Cytometry staining using mouse Anti-Integrin alpha V+beta 5 antibody

Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with ab177004 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab177004, 0.1µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 22°C.
The secondary antibody used was Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse IgG (H&L) (ab150113) at 1/2000 dilution for 30 min at 22°C.

Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (blue line) was also used as a control.

Acquisition of >5,000 events were collected using a 20mW Argon ion laser (488nm) and 525/30 bandpass filter.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Integrin alpha V+beta 5 antibody [P1F6] (ab177004)

Integrin alpha V+beta 5 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining of A549 cells using mouse Anti-Integrin alpha V+beta 5 antibody

ab177004 staining Integrin alpha V+beta 5 in A549 cells. The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (10 min), permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Tween for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at 4°C with ab177004 at 1µg/ml and ab6046, Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin - Loading Control. Cells were then incubated with ab150117, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Mouse IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed at 1/1000 dilution (shown in green) and ab150080, Goat polyclonal Secondary Antibody to Rabbit IgG - H&L (Alexa Fluor® 594) at 1/1000 dilution (shown in pseudocolour magenta). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was acquired with a high-content analyser (Operetta CLS, Perkin Elmer) and a maximum intensity projection of confocal sections is shown.

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