abcam

ab7168

Anti-Integrin beta-1/CD29 antibody [BV7]

Key facts

Isotype	IgG1
Host species	Mouse
Storage buffer	pH: 7.6 Constituents: PBS, 0.1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	Cell preparation containing Integrin beta-1/CD29 protein. The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. Database link P05556
Clone number	BV7
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein G
Specificity	This monoclonal antibody binds to human beta 1 integrin chain present on tumor cells. The antibody is active on HT-29 colon carcinoma cells and on HCCP-2998 tumor cells, as well as several other tumor cells (MG3 osteosarcoma, A375 melanoma, MHCC-1410 and Lovo colon carcinoma) but does not affect adhesion to endothelial cells.
Epitope	Antibody BV7 stains the extracellular domain of beta-1 integrin.
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1 µg/cells for 6 µg/cells
Notes	(paraformaldehyde or methanol fixed cells). ab170190 - Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information Integrin beta-1/CD29

Function

Integrins alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1 and alpha-11/beta-1 are receptors for collagen. Integrins alpha-1/beta-1 and alpha-2/beta-2 recognize the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. Integrins alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-3/beta-1, alpha-4/beta-1, alpha-5/beta-1, alpha-8/beta-1, alpha-10/beta-1, alpha-11/beta-1 and alpha-V/beta-1 are receptors for fibronectin. Alpha-4/beta-1 recognizes one or more domains within the alternatively spliced CS-1 and CS-5 regions of fibronectin. Integrin alpha-5/beta-1 is a receptor for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-1/beta-1, alpha-2/beta-1, alpha-6/beta-1 and alpha-7/beta-1 are receptors for lamimin. Integrin alpha-6/beta-1 (ITGA6:ITGB1) is present in oocytes and is involved in sperm-egg fusion (By similarity). Integrin alpha-4/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1. It recognizes the sequence Q-I-D-S in VCAM1. Integrin alpha-9/beta-1 is a receptor for VCAM1, cytotactin and osteopontin. It recognizes the sequence A-E-I-D-G-I-E-L in cytotactin. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 is a receptor for epiligrin, thrombospondin and CSPG4. Alpha-3/beta-1 may mediate with LGALS3 the stimulation by CSPG4 of endothelial cells migration. Integrin alpha-V/beta-1 is a receptor for vitronectin. Beta-1 integrins recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. When associated with alpha-7 integrin, regulates cell adhesion and laminin matrix deposition. Involved in promoting endothelial cell motility and angiogenesis. Involved in osteoblast compaction through the fibronectin fibrillogenesis cell-mediated matrix assembly process and the formation of mineralized bone nodules. May be involved in up-regulation of the activity of kinases such as PKC via binding to KRT1. Together with KRT1 and RACK1, serves as a platform for SRC activation or inactivation. Plays a mechanistic adhesive role during telophase, required for the successful completion of cytokinesis. Integrin alpha-3/beta-1 provides a docking site for FAP (seprase) at invadopodia plasma membranes in a collagen-dependent manner and hence may participate in the adhesion, formation of invadopodia and matrix degradation processes, promoting cell invasion. ITGA4:ITGB1 binds to fractalkine (CX3CL1) and may act as its coreceptor in CX3CR1-dependent fractalkine signaling (PubMed:23125415, PubMed:24789099). ITGA4:ITGB1 and ITGA5:ITGB1 bind 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). ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1 (PubMed:12807887, PubMed:17158881). ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for fibronectin FN1 and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FN1 (PubMed:33962943). ITGA5:ITGB1 is a receptor for IL1B and binding is essential for IL1B signaling (PubMed:29030430). ITGA5:ITGB3 is a receptor for soluble CD40LG and is required for CD40/CD40LG signaling (PubMed:31331973). ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for SNED1 and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to SNED1

(PubMed:39713860). Plays an important role in myoblast differentiation and fusion during skeletal myogenesis (By similarity). ITGA9:ITGB1 may play a crucial role in SVEP1/polydom-mediated myoblast cell adhesion (By similarity). Integrins ITGA9:ITGB1 and ITGA4:ITGB1 repress PRKCA-mediated L-type voltage-gated channel Ca(2+) influx and ROCK-mediated calcium sensitivity in vascular smooth muscle cells via their interaction with SVEP1, thereby inhibit vasocontraction (PubMed:35802072). Isoform 2. Interferes with isoform 1 resulting in a dominant negative effect on cell adhesion and migration (in vitro). Isoform 5. Isoform 5 displaces isoform 1 in striated muscles. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for Human echoviruses 1 and 8. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Cytomegalovirus/HHV-5. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Epstein-Barr virus/HHV-4. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA5:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for Human parvovirus B19. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for Human rotavirus. (Microbial infection) Acts as a receptor for Mammalian reovirus. (Microbial infection) In case of HIV-1 infection, integrin ITGA5:ITGB1 binding to extracellular viral Tat protein seems to enhance angiogenesis in Kaposi's sarcoma lesions. (Microbial infection) Interacts with CotH proteins expressed by fungi of the order mucorales, the causative agent of mucormycosis, which plays an important role in epithelial cell invasion by the fungi (PubMed:32487760). Integrin ITGA3:ITGB1 may act as a receptor for R.delemar CotH7 in alveolar epithelial cells, which may be an early step in pulmonary mucormycosis disease progression (PubMed:32487760). (Microbial infection) May serve as a receptor for adhesin A (nadA) of N.meningitidis. (Microbial infection) Facilitates rabies infection in a fibronectin-dependent manner and participates in rabies virus traffic after internalization.

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

Supplementary info

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

Activity summary	Integrin beta 1 also known as CD29 ITGB1 or integrin β1 is a part of the integrin family of cell surface receptors. This protein plays a role in cell adhesion and signal transduction processes. Integrin beta 1 weighs around 88 kDa and typically expresses on the surface of various cell types including epithelial endothelial and certain blood cells. As a transmembrane receptor it interacts with extracellular

	matrix components such as fibronectin collagen and laminin facilitating cell-matrix adhesion which is key in maintaining cellular structure and function.
Biological function summary	Integrin beta 1 functions in cells as a component of heterodimeric complexes with alpha integrin subunits forming adhesion receptors that mediate cellular signaling. These integrins are important for processes like cell migration differentiation proliferation and apoptosis. As they interact with various extracellular ligands integrin beta 1 influences numerous cellular responses particularly in tissue remodeling wound healing and embryonic development.
Pathways	Integrin beta 1 plays significant roles in the MAPK/ERK and PI3K/Akt signaling pathways both of which are essential for cellular growth and survival signals. It forms connections with associated proteins including focal adhesion kinase (FAK) and talin which participate in mechanotransduction and signal propagation. These interactions influence cellular responses to environmental changes impacting processes such as tissue repair and immune response modulation.
Associated diseases and disorders	Integrin beta 1 associates with cancer progression and fibrosis disorders. Abnormal expression or function of integrin beta 1 can promote tumor invasion and metastasis making it a target for cancer research and potential therapeutic interventions. Furthermore in fibrosis integrin beta 1 interacts with transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-β) signaling contributing to excessive extracellular matrix production and scarring. Understanding these relationships helps in developing targeted treatments for conditions where integrin beta 1 plays a critical role.

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

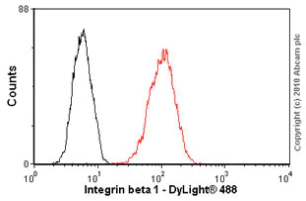
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

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.

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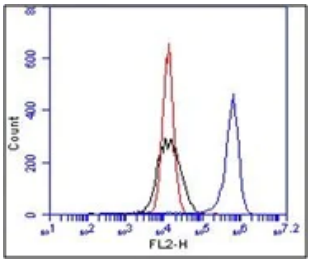


Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Integrin beta-1/CD29 antibody [BV7] (ab7168)

Integrin beta-1/CD29 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using mouse Anti-Integrin beta-1/CD29 antibody

Overlay histogram showing MCF-7 cells stained with ab7168 (red line). The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (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 (ab7168, 1µg/1x10^6 cells) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was a goat anti-mouse DyLight® 488 (IgG; H+L) (ab96879) at 1/250 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was mouse IgG1 [ICIGG1] (ab91353, 2µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed. This antibody gave a positive signal in MCF-7 cells fixed with methanol (5 min) used under the same conditions.

Please note that Abcam does not have data for use of this antibody on non-fixed cells. We welcome any customer feedback.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Integrin beta-1/CD29 antibody [BV7] (ab7168)

Integrin beta-1/CD29 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using mouse Anti-Integrin beta-1/CD29 antibody

Overlay histogram showing HUVEC cells stained with ab7168 (blue line). Red line was isotype control mouse IgG_1. Black line was an irrelevant mouse IgG_1 used under the same conditions. Controls and anti-human ß1-integrin at 0.4 µg/100000 cells (1 hr 4°C).

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