

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9051b**Specification**

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P17301](#)**ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 3673**Other Names**

Integrin alpha-2, CD49 antigen-like family member B, Collagen receptor, Platelet membrane glycoprotein Ia, GPIa, VLA-2 subunit alpha, CD49b, ITGA2, CD49B

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP9051b](/products/AP9051b) was selected from the C-term region of human ITGA2. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** ITGA2**Synonyms** CD49B**Function**

Integrin alpha-2/beta-1 is a receptor for laminin, collagen, collagen C-propeptides, fibronectin and E-cadherin. It recognizes the proline-hydroxylated sequence G-F-P-G-E-R in collagen. It is responsible for adhesion of platelets and other cells to collagens, modulation of collagen and collagenase gene expression, force generation and organization of newly synthesized extracellular matrix. (Microbial infection) Integrin ITGA2:ITGB1 acts as a receptor for Human echoviruses 1 and 8.

Cellular Location

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

ITGA2 is a protein that belongs to the integrin alpha chain family. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane glycoproteins composed of a distinct alpha chain and a common beta chain. They are found on a wide variety of cell types including, T cells, fibroblasts and platelets. Integrins are involved in cell adhesion and also participate in cell-surface mediated signalling.

ITGA2 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Ye, F., Hu, G., et.al., J. Cell Biol. 188 (1), 157-173 (2010) Jokinen, J., et.al., EMBO J. 29 (1), 196-208 (2010)