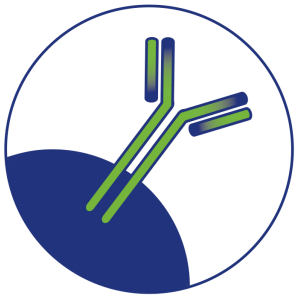
Anti-URO-1 (P1B5) Monoclonal Antibody, Paramagnetic

Model # R2123

WAVESENSE



Intended Use:

For In Vitro Diagnostic Use.

This product is intended for selective recovery/enrichment of cells expressing the URO-1 cell surface antigen in biological fluids and tissue culture.

Description:

Anti-URO-1 (P1B5) Monoclonal Antibody, Paramagnetic are submicron, uniform diameter, paramagnetic particles conjugated with mouse monoclonal P1B5 antibody. The P1B5 antibody was generated against human HT1080 cells. The P1B5 antibody recognizes the alpha 3 subunit of VLA-3 (ECMRI - extracellular matrix receptor I, URO-1). The antibody detects 3 components of the alpha 3 subunit glycoprotein complex (MW 30 kDa, 120 kDa and 140 kDa). VLA proteins are part of the integrin family of cell adhesion molecules.

Supplied As:

Catalog #	Contains
R2123-1	1 mg

1mg of Anti-URO-1 conjugated paramagnetic particles in 1 mL of 0.02 M Phosphate Buffer pH 7.4, 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% BSA, 0.09% Sodium Azide.

Storage:

This product is stable when stored at 4 – 8°C. DO NOT FREEZE. DO NOT STORE AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. Refer to product label for expiration date.

Other Information:

Resuspend particles prior to each use by inversion or gentle pulse vortexing several times. Avoid causing foam when resuspending particles. Generally, 25 µL to 100 µL of antibody will be sufficient to capture cells in specimen volumes up to 5 mL.

Material Safety Data:

When handling this material Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed. This material's chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated. Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative. Although, the quantity of sodium azide (0.1%) is very small, measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation and ingestion. Sodium Azide (NaN3) may react with lead and copper plumbing to form potentially explosive metal oxides. Upon disposal, flush with a large volume of water to prevent azide build-up.

References:

1. Tsuji, T., et al. 1991. Identification of human galactoprotein b3, an oncogenic transformation-induced membrane glycoprotein, as VLA-3 α subunit: the primary structure of human Integrin α3. J. Biochem. 109: 659-665.

2. Hynes, R.O. 1992. Integrins: versatility, modulation, and signaling in cell adhesion. Cell 69: 11-25.

3. Clark, E.A., et al. 1995. Integrins and signal transduction pathways: the road taken. Science 268: 233-239.

4. Miyamoto, S., et al. 1995. Synergistic roles for receptor occupancy and aggregation in Integrin transmembrane function. Science 267: 883-885.

5. Sheppard, D. 1996. Epithelial Integrins. BioEssays 18: 655-660.

6. Juliano, R. 1996. Cooperation between soluble factors and Integrin-mediated cell anchorage in the control of cell growth and differentiation. BioEssays 18: 911-917.

Product Specification Sheet

7. de Melker, A.A., et al. 1997. The A and B variants of the α3 Integrin subunit: tissue distribution and functional characterization. Lab. Invest. 76: 547-563.

8. Hirosaki, T., et al. 2000. Structural requirement of carboxyl-terminal globular domains of Laminin α3 chain for promotion of rapid cell adhesion and migration by Laminin 5. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 22495-22502.

15339 Barranca Pkwy
Irvine, CA 92618 USA
www.WaveSense.net

Toll Free: 800.807.7760
Phone: 949.341.1980
Fax: 949.341.1982
Contact@WaveSense.net