

**CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone 25E11.]**  
**Catalog # AH11613**

**Specification**

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**CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,3,4,
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05106</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">3690</a> , <a href="#">218040</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Calculated MW	105kDa & 90kDa KDa

**CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3690

**Other Names**

Integrin beta-3, Platelet membrane glycoprotein IIIa, GPIIIa, CD61, ITGB3, GP3A

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**

**Name** ITGB3 ([HGNC:6156](#))

**Synonyms** GP3A

**Function**

Integrin alpha-V/beta-3 (ITGAV:ITGB3) is a receptor for cytotactin, fibronectin, laminin, matrix metalloproteinase-2, osteopontin, osteomodulin, prothrombin, thrombospondin, vitronectin and von Willebrand factor. Integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 (ITGA2B:ITGB3) is a receptor for fibronectin, fibrinogen, plasminogen, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vitronectin. Integrins alpha-IIb/beta-3 and alpha-V/beta-3 recognize the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. Integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 recognizes the sequence H-H-L-G-G-G-A-K-Q-A- G-D-V in fibrinogen gamma chain. Following activation integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 brings about platelet/platelet interaction through binding of soluble fibrinogen. This step leads to rapid platelet aggregation which physically plugs ruptured endothelial surface. Fibrinogen binding enhances SELP expression in activated platelets

(By similarity). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to fractalkine (CX3CL1) and acts as its coreceptor in CX3CR1-dependent fractalkine signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23125415" target="\_blank">23125415</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24789099" target="\_blank">24789099</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to NRG1 (via EGF domain) and this binding is essential for NRG1-ERBB signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20682778" target="\_blank">20682778</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF1 and this binding is essential for FGF1 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18441324" target="\_blank">18441324</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to FGF2 and this binding is essential for FGF2 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28302677" target="\_blank">28302677</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF1 and this binding is essential for IGF1 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19578119" target="\_blank">19578119</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IGF2 and this binding is essential for IGF2 signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28873464" target="\_blank">28873464</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 binds to IL1B and this binding is essential for IL1B signaling (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29030430" target="\_blank">29030430</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18635536" target="\_blank">18635536</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25398877" target="\_blank">25398877</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for fibrillin-1 (FBN1) and mediates R-G-D-dependent cell adhesion to FBN1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12807887" target="\_blank">12807887</a>). In brain, plays a role in synaptic transmission and plasticity. Involved in the regulation of the serotonin neurotransmission, is required to localize to specific compartments within the synapse the serotonin receptor SLC6A4 and for an appropriate reuptake of serotonin. Controls excitatory synaptic strength by regulating GRIA2-containing AMPAR endocytosis, which affects AMPAR abundance and composition (By similarity). ITGAV:ITGB3 act as a receptor for CD40LG (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31331973" target="\_blank">31331973</a>). ITGAV:ITGB3 acts as a receptor for IBSP and promotes cell adhesion and migration to IBSP (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10640428" target="\_blank">10640428</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cell projection, lamellipodium membrane. Cell junction, focal adhesion. Postsynaptic cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54890}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54890}. Synapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O54890}

#### Tissue Location

Isoform beta-3A and isoform beta-3C are widely expressed. Isoform beta-3A is specifically expressed in osteoblast cells; isoform beta-3C is specifically expressed in prostate and testis

### CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

**CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

Reacts with human integrin beta3 (GPIIIa, vitronectin receptor beta chain). The protein detectable is a complex of CD41 and CD61. The apparent molecular weight of the GPIIIa by SDS-PAGE is 105kDa reduced and 90kDa unreduced. Ligands are fibronectin, fibrinogen, von Willebrand factor, vitronectin and thrombospondin. Residues 237-248 of GPIIIa or CD61 are critical in adhesive protein binding.

**CD61 / Integrin beta-3 (Platelet Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

McMichael AJ et al. (eds) Leukocyte Typing III, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1987. | Schlossman S. et al. (eds) Leukocyte Typing V, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1995