

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS12925**Specification****ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P05107
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	85kDa KDa

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3689**Other Names**

Integrin beta-2, Cell surface adhesion glycoproteins LFA-1/CR3/p150, 95 subunit beta, Complement receptor C3 subunit beta, CD18, ITGB2, CD18, MFI7

Target/Specificity

Recognizes an epitope involving residues 534-546 in cysteine-rich repeat 3 of the CD18 antigen (integrin beta2 subunit; beta2 integrin). CD18 is a 90-95 kD type I transmembrane protein expressed on all leukocytes.

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

Precautions

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) - Protein Information**Name** ITGB2**Synonyms** CD18, MFI7**Function**Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 is a receptor for ICAM1, ICAM2, ICAM3 and ICAM4. Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 is also a receptor for the secreted form of ubiquitin-like protein ISG15; the interaction is mediated by ITGAL (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29100055> target="_blank">29100055). Integrins ITGAM/ITGB2 and ITGAX/ITGB2 are receptors for the iC3b fragment of the third complement component and for fibrinogen. Integrin ITGAX/ITGB2 recognizes the sequence G-P-R in fibrinogen alpha-chain. Integrin ITGAM/ITGB2 recognizes P1 and P2 peptides of fibrinogen gamma chain. Integrin ITGAM/ITGB2 is also a receptor for factor X. Integrin ITGAD/ITGB2 is a receptor for ICAM3 and VCAM1. Contributes to natural killer cell

cytotoxicity (PubMed:15356110). Involved in leukocyte adhesion and transmigration of leukocytes including T-cells and neutrophils (PubMed:11812992, PubMed:28807980). Triggers neutrophil transmigration during lung injury through PTK2B/PYK2-mediated activation (PubMed:18587400). Integrin ITGAL/ITGB2 in association with ICAM3, contributes to apoptotic neutrophil phagocytosis by macrophages (PubMed:23775590). In association with alpha subunit ITGAM/CD11b, required for CD177-PRTN3- mediated activation of TNF primed neutrophils (PubMed:21193407).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft; Single-pass type I membrane protein

Tissue Location

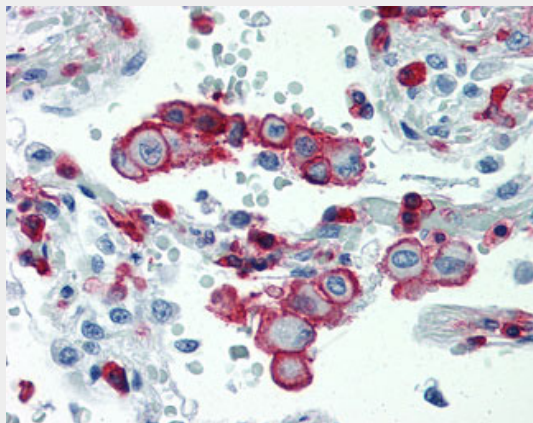
Leukocytes (PubMed:23775590). Expressed in neutrophils (at protein level) (PubMed:21193407, PubMed:28807980)

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) - Protocols

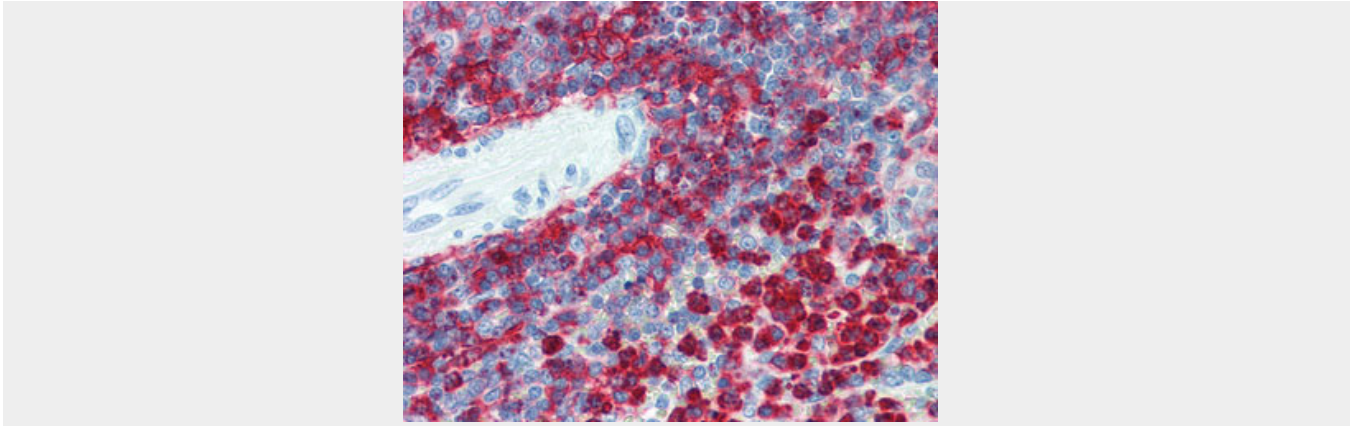
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) - Images



Anti-ITGB2 / CD18 antibody IHC staining of human lung.



Anti-ITGB2 / CD18 antibody IHC staining of human spleen.

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) - Background

Integrin alpha-L/beta-2 is a receptor for ICAM1, ICAM2, ICAM3 and ICAM4. Integrins alpha-M/beta-2 and alpha-X/beta-2 are receptors for the iC3b fragment of the third complement component and for fibrinogen. Integrin alpha-X/beta-2 recognizes the sequence G-P-R in fibrinogen alpha-chain. Integrin alpha-M/beta-2 recognizes P1 and P2 peptides of fibrinogen gamma chain. Integrin alpha-M/beta-2 is also a receptor for factor X. Integrin alpha-D/beta-2 is a receptor for ICAM3 and VCAM1. Triggers neutrophil transmigration during lung injury through PTK2B/PYK2-mediated activation.

ITGB2 / CD18 Antibody (aa534-546, clone MEM-48) - References

Kishimoto T.K., et al. Cell 48:681-690(1987).
Weitzman J.B., et al. FEBS Lett. 294:97-103(1991).
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Suzuki Y., et al. Submitted (APR-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hattori M., et al. Nature 405:311-319(2000).