Technical Data Sheet Purified Mouse Anti-Pig CD29

Product Information

Material Number:	552369
Alternate Name:	Integrin β1 chain
Size:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	NaM160-1A3
Immunogen:	Pig platelets
Isotype:	Mouse (BALB/c) IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Pig
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The NaM160-1A3 antibody reacts with the 116-kDa integrin ß1 chain (CD29). CD29 is expressed on the cell surface as a heterodimer with one of the distinct integrin a chains. With a1 through a6 (CD49a through CD49f), it forms the VLA-1 through VLA-6 complexes, respectively, and with αv (CD51), it forms $\alpha v \beta 1$ integrin. As a result, CD29 has a broad tissue distribution, including leukocytes, endothelia, epithelia, and oocytes. Porcine CD29 is believed to be a major target for natural antibodies involved in rejection of pig-to-human xenografts, and a mAb to block recognition of pig CD29 may have therapeutic applications. NaM160-1A3 mAb does not cross-react with human peripheral blood lymphocytes or umbilical cord vein endothelial cells.



Expression of CD29 on pig peripheral blood leukocytes. Pig whole blood was stained with either purified mAb NaM160-1A3 (filled histograms) or purified mouse IgG1, κ isotype control mAb MOPC-31C (Cat. No. 557273, open histograms), followed by FITC-conjugated goat anti-mouse Ig (multiple adsorption, Cat. No. 554001). Erythrocytes were lysed (PharM Lyse™, Cat. No. 555899), non-viable leukocytes were excluded by staining with 7-AAD (Via-Probe™ Cat. No. 555816/555815), and lymphocytes (left panel), monocytes (center panel), and granulocytes (right panel) were gated according to their light-scatter profiles. Multi-color staining (data not shown) demonstrates that most CD4-CD8+ T and NK cells and most CD4+CD8+ memory T cells make up the CD29bright lymphocyte population, CD4+CD8- T lymphocytes are CD29dim, and the CD4-CD8- lymphocytes have CD29negative and CD29dim subpopulations. Flow cytometry was performed on a FACSCalibur™ (BD Biosciences, San Jose, CA).

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography. Store undiluted at 4°C.

Application Notes

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Immunoprecipitation	Reported
ELISA	Reported
Western blot	Reported
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Reported
Immunofluorescence	Reported

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Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
557273	Purified Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	MOPC-31C
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal
555899	Lysing Buffer	100 ml	(none)
555816	Cell Viability Solution	100 tests	(none)

Product Notices

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.
- 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 4. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.

References

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