

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

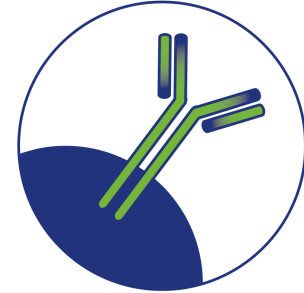
Model # R2123

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

1 mg 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 μ L to 100 μ L 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 α 3. J. Biochem. 109: 659-665.
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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.



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

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7. de Melker, A.A., et al. 1997. The A and B variants of the $\alpha 3$ Integrin subunit: tissue distribution and functional characterization. Lab. Invest. 76: 547-563.
8. Hirotsaki, T., et al. 2000. Structural requirement of carboxyl-terminal globular domains of Laminin $\alpha 3$ chain for promotion of rapid cell adhesion and migration by Laminin 5. J. Biol. Chem. 275: 22495-22502.

Product Specification Sheet



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