

## FITC Anti-Mouse CD49d Antibody

<b>Catalog Number:</b>	203507, 203508
<b>Size:</b>	25 tests, 100 tests
<b>Target Name:</b>	CD49d, ITGA4, integrin alpha 9
<b>Regulatory Status:</b>	RUO

### PRODUCT DETAILS

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<b>Clone:</b>	R1-2
<b>Application:</b>	Flow Cytometry
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Mouse
<b>Format:</b>	FITC
<b>Isotype:</b>	Rat IgG2b
<b>Antibody Type:</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA
<b>Protein Concentration:</b>	Supplied at a lot-specific concentration.
<b>Storage&amp;Handling:</b>	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted between 2°C and 8°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	For flow cytometric staining, it is recommended to use 5 µL of this reagent per 0.5-1.0 million cells in a 100 µL volume. Optimal reagent performance should be determined by titration for each specific application. FITC has an excitation max at 493 nm and an emission max at 525 nm.
<b>Excitation Laser:</b>	Blue Laser (488 nm)
<b>Isotype Control:</b>	303606

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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**Mouse CD49d**, also known as integrin  $\alpha 4$ , is a cell surface adhesion molecule that belongs to the integrin family of heterodimeric receptors involved in cell adhesion, migration, and immune cell trafficking. CD49d pairs with the  $\beta 1$  integrin subunit (CD29) to form  **$\alpha 4\beta 1$  integrin**, also known as very late antigen-4 (VLA-4), and can also associate with  $\beta 7$  integrin to form  $\alpha 4\beta 7$ . These integrin complexes are expressed on several leukocyte populations, including lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, and some progenitor cells, where they regulate cell movement and interactions with the vascular endothelium and extracellular matrix.

Structurally, CD49d is a large transmembrane glycoprotein of approximately 150 kDa. It contains an extracellular domain responsible for ligand recognition, a single transmembrane segment, and a short cytoplasmic tail that interacts with intracellular adaptor proteins. Like other integrins,  $\alpha 4$ -containing integrins undergo conformational changes that regulate their affinity for ligands, allowing immune cells to switch between low-adhesion and high-adhesion states in response to activation signals.

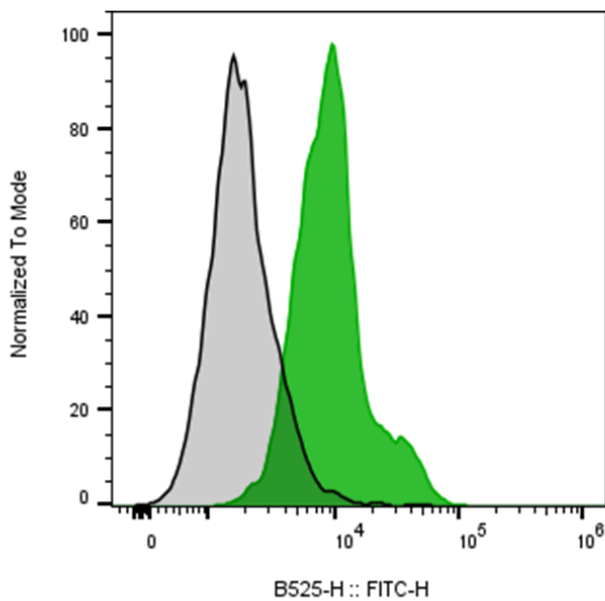
The principal ligands for CD49d-containing integrins include **vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1)** and the extracellular matrix protein **fibronectin**. Through these interactions, CD49d mediates leukocyte adhesion to endothelial cells and facilitates the

migration of immune cells from the bloodstream into inflamed tissues.

CD49d plays important roles in inflammatory diseases, autoimmune disorders, and cancer by promoting immune cell infiltration and retention within tissues. Because of this function, the  $\alpha 4$  integrin pathway has been targeted therapeutically to limit pathological immune cell migration. Antibodies or inhibitors that block  $\alpha 4$  integrins can reduce inflammatory cell recruitment, and this strategy has been successfully applied in treatments for certain autoimmune diseases. In experimental mouse models, CD49d antibodies are widely used to study leukocyte trafficking, hematopoiesis, and immune responses.

## PRODUCT DATA

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Mouse splenocytes were stained with FITC Anti-Mouse CD49d clone R1-2 (color-filled histogram) or an isotype control (gray histogram).

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