

1 ITGA8

Homo sapiens integrin, alpha 8 (ITGA8), mRNA. Integrins are heterodimeric transmembrane receptor proteins that mediate numerous cellular processes including cell adhesion, cytoskeletal rearrangement, and activation of cell signaling pathways. Integrins are composed of alpha and beta subunits. This gene encodes the alpha 8 subunit of the heterodimeric integrin alpha8beta1 protein. The encoded protein is a single-pass type 1 membrane protein that contains multiple FG-GAP repeats. This repeat is predicted to fold into a beta propeller structure. This gene regulates the recruitment of mesenchymal cells into epithelial structures, mediates cell-cell interactions, and regulates neurite outgrowth of sensory and motor neurons. The integrin alpha8beta1 protein thus plays an important role in wound-healing and organogenesis. Mutations in this gene have been associated with renal hypodysplasia/aplasia-1 (RHDA1) and with several animal models of chronic kidney disease. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

This gene is not expressed in human samples. It is expressed in low levels in bat cells and downregulated in infected (Marburg/Ebola) samples.

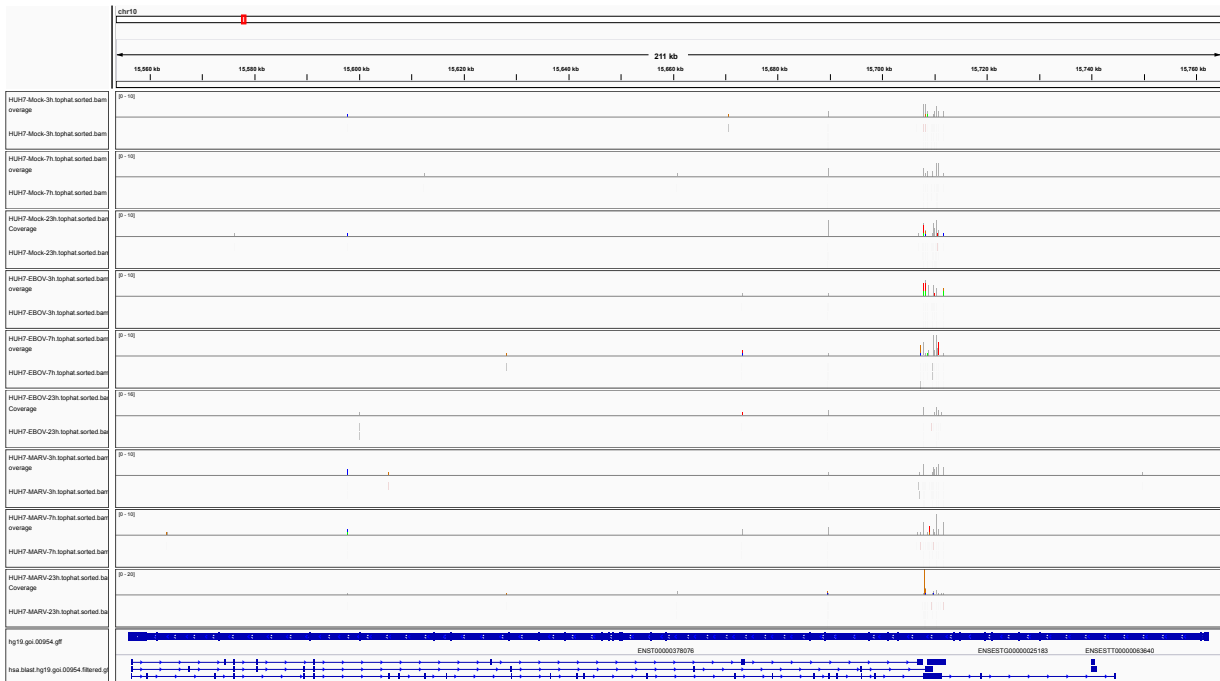


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene ITGA8.

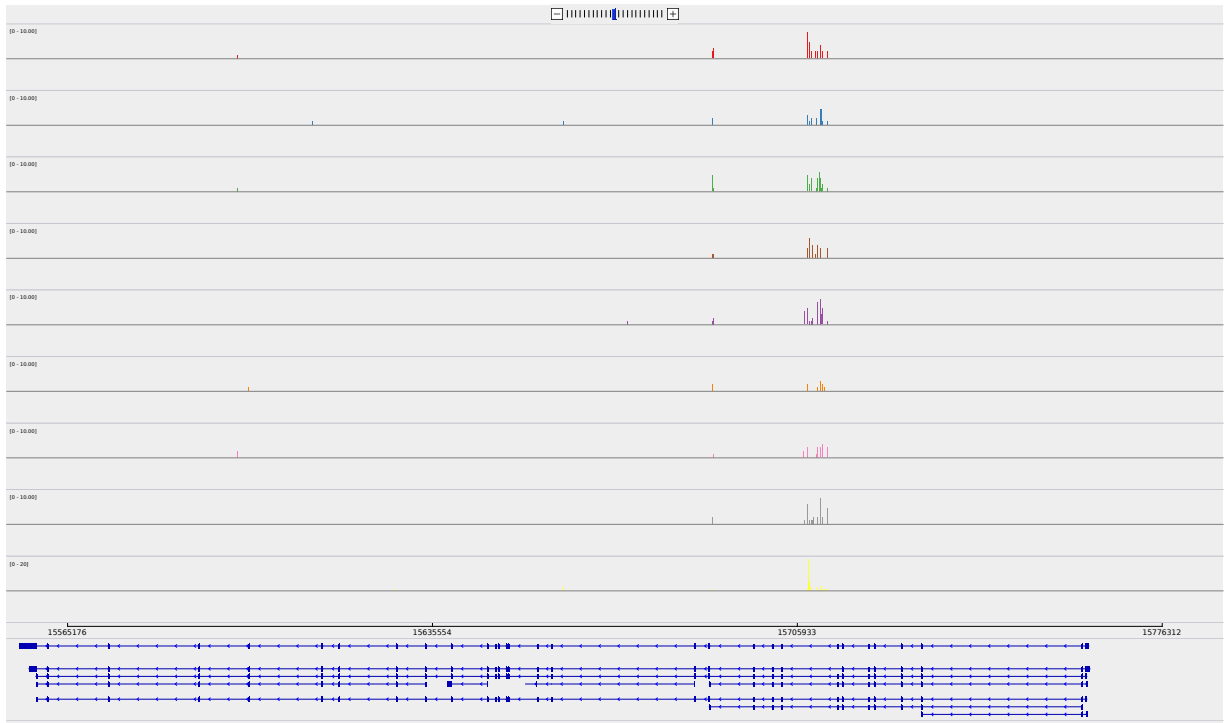


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene ITGA8.

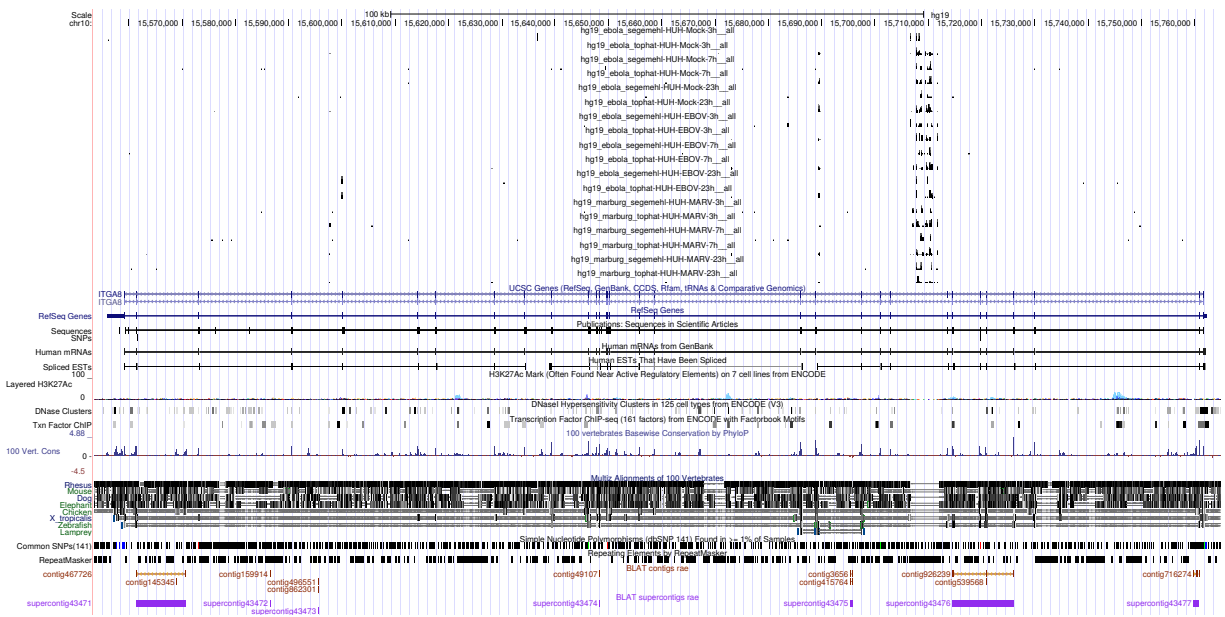


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene ITGA8.