1 ITGAV

Homo sapiens integrin, alpha V (ITGAV), transcript variant 3, mRNA. This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the integrin superfamily. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain. This protein undergoes post-translational cleavage to yield disulfide-linked heavy and light chains that combine with multiple integrin beta chains to form different integrins. This protein has been shown to heterodimerize with beta 1, beta 3, beta 5, beta 6, and beta 8; the heterodimer of alpha v and beta 3 is the Vitronectin receptor. This protein interacts with several extracellular matrix proteins to mediate cell adhesion and may play a role in cell migration. It is proposed that this protein may regulate angiogenesis and cancer progression. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants that encode different protein isoforms.

This gene is well expressed in human samples with 23h-MARV being upregulated and 23h-EV being downregulated. There is a significant number of alternatively spliced transcripts in EV-infected cells. Expression in bat cells is strong and almost threefold compared to the human counterparts.

and almost threefold of that in bat samples.

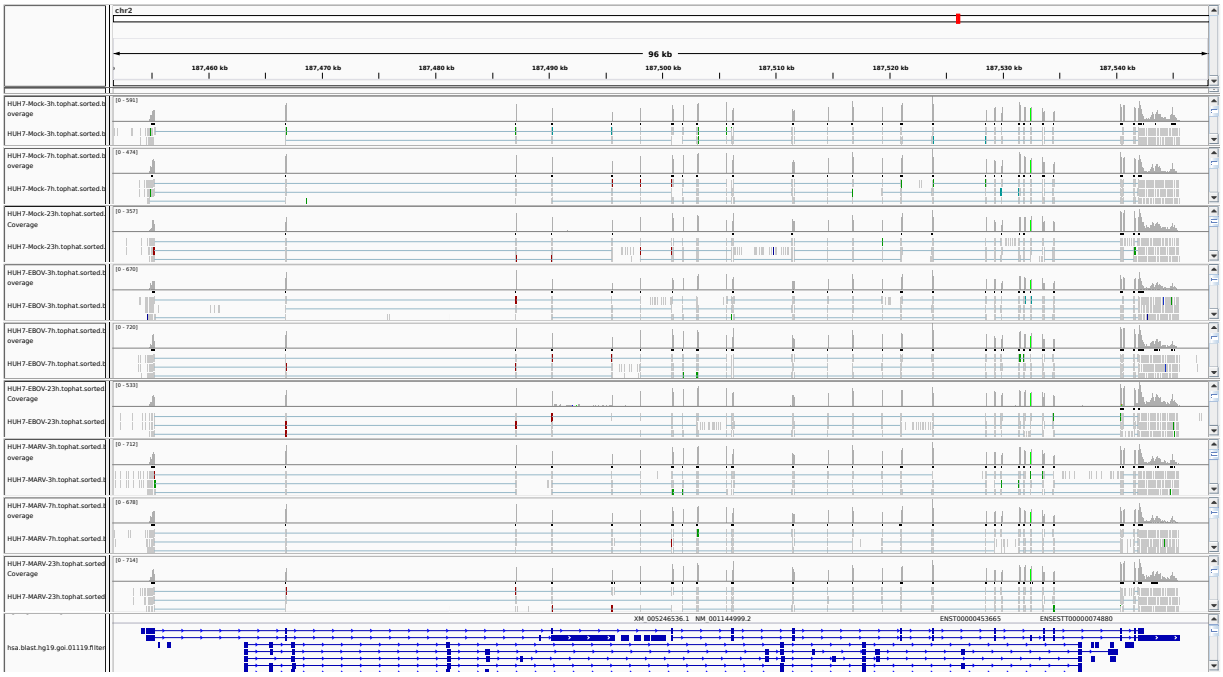

Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene ITGAV.

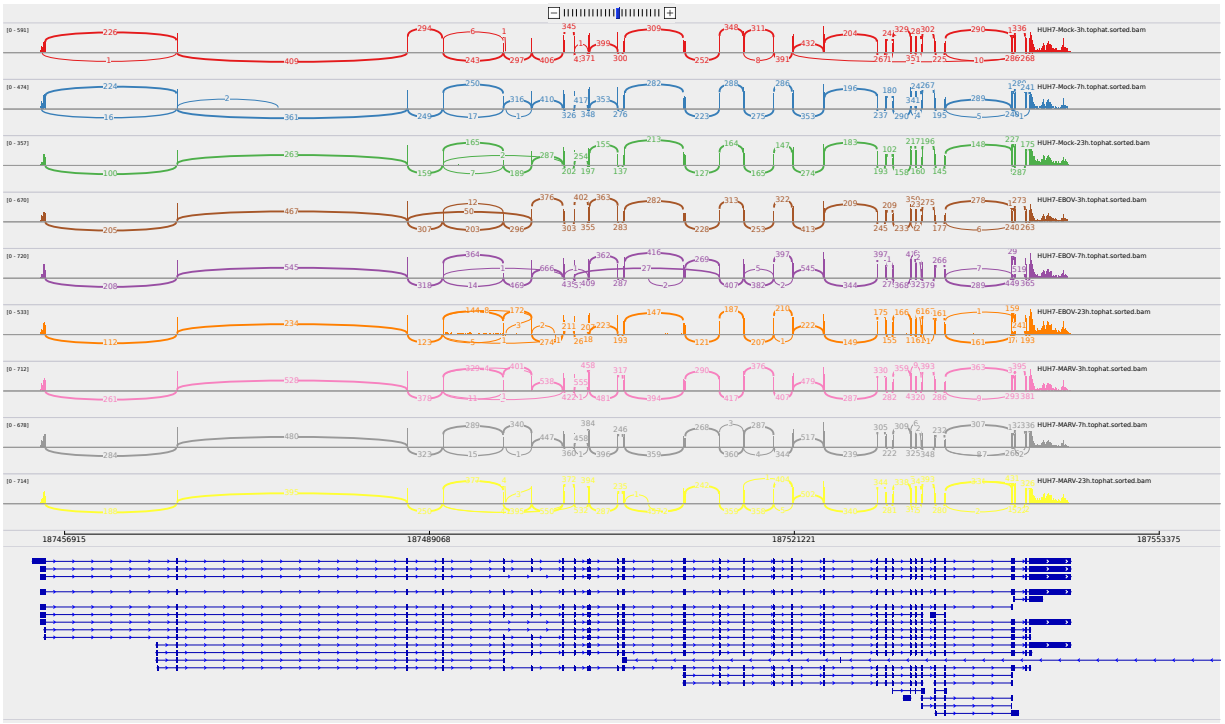

Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene ITGAV.

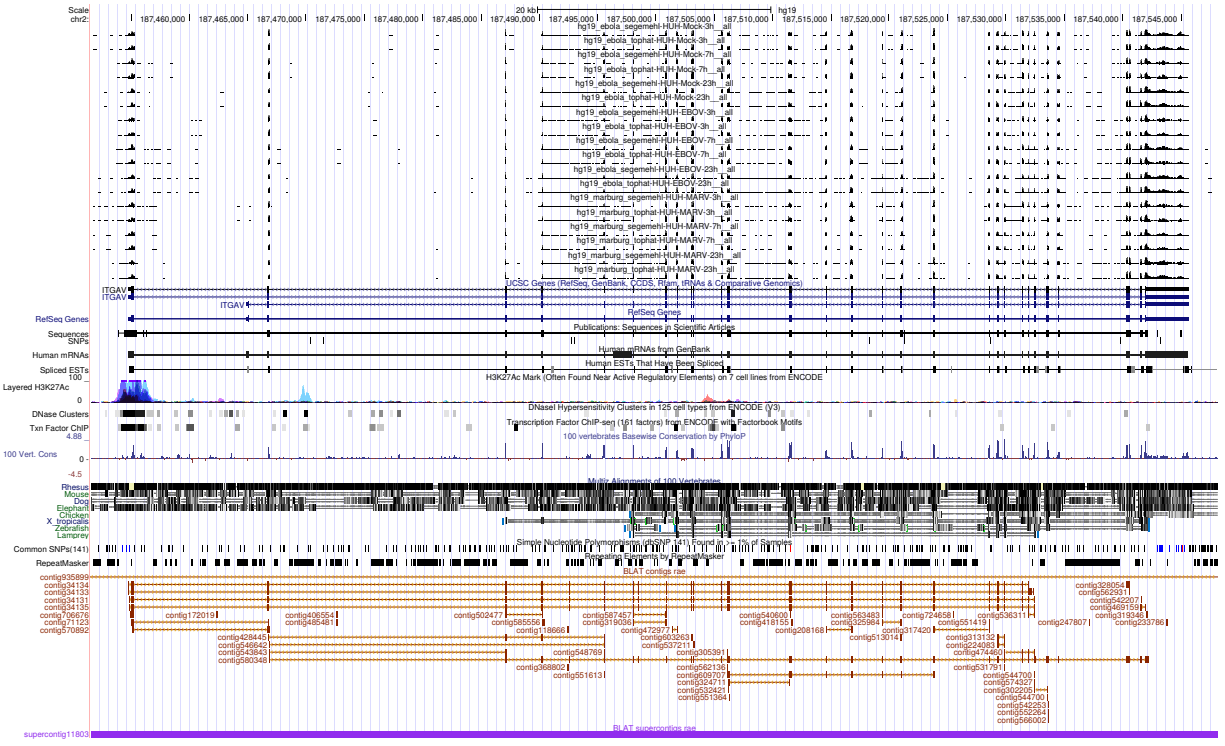

Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene ITGAV.