

Human VCL / Vinculin Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 10019-H08H



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CMD1W; CMH15; HEL114; MV; MVCL

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human VCL (P18206-2) (Met 1-Gln 1066) was expressed, fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 90 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met 1

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human VCL consists of 1077 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 118 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of rhVCL is approximately 115 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

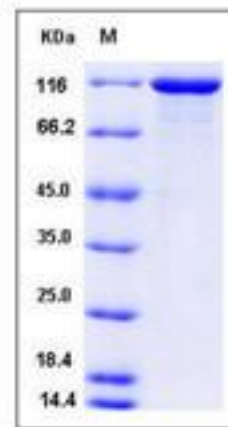
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Vinculin (VCL) is a cytoskeletal protein that is closely related to both cell-matrix interactions and cell-cell junctions. VCL is a membrane-cytoskeletal protein in focal adhesion plaques that is involved in linkage of integrin adhesion molecules to the actin cytoskeleton. The protein contains an acidic N-terminal domain and a basic C-terminal domain separated by a proline-rich middle segment. This protein has multi-ligand properties and has been found to interact with a number of microfilament associated proteins, such as talin, α -actinin, and paxillin, which reportedly bind to either the head or tail domains of vinculin.

References

1. Massoumi R, *et al.* (2001) Leukotriene D(4) affects localisation of vinculin in intestinal epithelial cells via distinct tyrosine kinase and protein kinase C controlled events. *J Cell Sci.* 114(10): 1925-34.
2. Turner CE, *et al.* (1994) Primary sequence of paxillin contains putative SH2 and SH3 domain binding motifs and multiple LIM domains: identification of a vinculin and pp125Fak-binding region. *J Cell Sci.* 107 (6): 1583-91.
3. Strasser P, *et al.* (1993) Variable and constant regions in the C-terminus of vinculin and metavinculin: cloning and expression of fragments in *E. coli*. *FEBS Lett.* 317: 189-194.

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