

Human PARVA / Actopaxin Protein (GST Tag)



Sino Biological
Biological Solution Specialist

Catalog Number: 13919-H09E

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

CH-ILKBP; MXRA2

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human PARVA (Q9NVD7-1) (Met1-Glu372) was fused with the GST tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 60 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

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

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human PARVA /GST chimera consists of 606 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 69.4 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 69 KDa band 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:

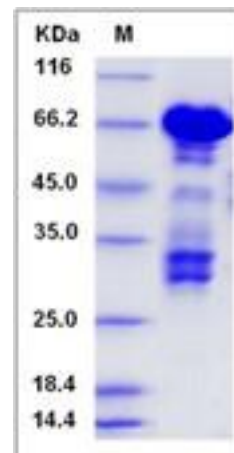
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Actopaxin, also known as alpha-parvin, belongs to the parvin family. It is widely expressed, with highest levels in heart, skeletal muscle, kidney and liver. Actopaxin contains 2 CH (calponin-homology) domains and probably plays a role in the regulation of cell adhesion and cytoskeleton organization. It interacts with integrin-linked protein kinase and probably with actin and the LD1 and LD4 motifs of PXN. Actopaxin binds directly to both F-actin and paxillin LD1 and LD4 motifs. Actopaxin also exhibits robust focal adhesion localization in several cultured cell types but is not found along the length of the associated actin-rich stress fibers. It is absent from actin-rich cell-cell adherens junctions.

References

- 1.Korenbaum E, *et al.* (2002) Genomic organization and expression profile of the parvin family of focal adhesion proteins in mice and humans. *Gene*. 279(1):69-79.
- 2.Nikolopoulos SN, *et al.* (2002) Molecular dissection of actopaxin-integrin-linked kinase-Paxillin interactions and their role in subcellular localization. *J Biol Chem*. 277(2): 1568-75.
- 3.Tu Y, *et al.* (2001) A new focal adhesion protein that interacts with integrin-linked kinase and regulates cell adhesion and spreading. *J Cell Biol*. 153(3): 585-98.

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