

Parvin alpha/PARVA Protein, Human, Recombinant (GST)

General Information

Synonyms: parvin, alpha;parvin, α ;MXRA2;CH-ILKBP;Parvin α /PARVA

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. Predicted N terminal: Met

Species: Human

Expression Host: *E. coli*

Accession: Q9NVD7-1

Molecular Weight: 69.4 kDa (predicted); 69 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: > 60 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin: Please contact us for more information.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Shipping:

In general, Lyophilized powders are shipping with blue ice.

Protein Background

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 PNX. Actopaxin binds directly to both F-actin and paxillin LD1 and LD4 motifs. Actopaxin also exhibits robust focal adhesion localization in several cultured cell

