Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPY-03060)

TargetMol

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 μm 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.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry 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 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.

Reference

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.

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.

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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