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Product Information

MemDX™ Antibody Discovery - Human Integrin alpha 6 beta 1 (24-1012(ITGA6)&21-728(ITGB1)) Membrane Protein, Partial, -His Tag & Tag free

Cat. No.: **MP0239F**
This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

This membrane protein is Human Integrin alpha 6 beta 1 (24-1012(ITGA6)&21-728(ITGB1)). It has been tested in SDS-PAGE. We provide this protein to facilitate your membrane protein antibody discovery and development.

Product Specifications

Host Species
Human

Target Protein
Integrin alpha 6 beta 1

Protein Length
ECD

Molecular Weight
Calculated MW of 116.8 kDa (ITGA6) and 83.7 kDa (ITGB1). The non-reducing (NR) protein migrates as 140-150 kDa (ITGA6) and 100-118 kDa (ITGB1) respectively due to glycosylation.

Sequence
AA Phe 24 - Gly 1012 (ITGA6) & Gln 21 - Asp 728 (ITGB1) (Accession # P23229-2 (ITGA6) & P05556-1 (ITGB1)).

Product Description

Application
SDS-PAGE

Expression Systems
HEK293

Tag
Subunit ITGA6 is fused with an acidic tail at the C-terminus and followed by a His tag and subunit ITGB1 contains no tag but a basic tail at the C-terminus.

Protein Format
Soluble

Form
LYOPH

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

Endotoxin

<1.0 EU/μg by the LAL method

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in 50 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5. Normally trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Storage

Stored at lyophilized form at -20°C or lower. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
The antigen can be stable for 12 months in lyophilized form after storage at -20°C to -80°C, 3 months under sterile coditions after reconstitution after storage at -80°C.

Target

Target Protein

Integrin alpha 6 beta 1

Full Name

integrin subunit alpha 6&integrin subunit beta 1

Introduction

The gene encodes a member of the integrin alpha chain family of proteins. Integrins are heterodimeric integral membrane proteins composed of an alpha chain and a beta chain that function in cell surface adhesion and signaling. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate light and heavy chains that comprise the alpha 6 subunit. This subunit may associate with a beta 1 or beta 4 subunit to form an integrin that interacts with extracellular matrix proteins including members of the laminin family. The alpha 6 beta 4 integrin may promote tumorigenesis, while the alpha 6 beta 1 integrin may negatively regulate erbB2/HER2 signaling. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.&Integrins are heterodimeric proteins made up of alpha and beta subunits. At least 18 alpha and 8 beta subunits have been described in mammals. Integrin family members are membrane receptors involved in cell adhesion and recognition in a variety of processes including embryogenesis, hemostasis, tissue repair, immune response and metastatic diffusion of tumor cells. This gene encodes a beta subunit. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants which encode different protein isoforms have been found for this gene.

Alternative Names

CD49f; VLA-6; ITGA6B; integrin alpha-6; CD49 antigen-like family member F; integrin alpha6B; integrin, alpha 6 & CD29; FNRB; MDF2; VLAB; GPIIA; MSK12; VLA-BETA; integrin beta-1; glycoprotein IIa; integrin VLA-4 beta subunit; integrin beta 1; integrin, beta 1 (fibronectin receptor, beta polypeptide, antigen CD29 includes MDF2, MSK12); very late activation protein, beta polypeptide

Gene ID

3655; 3688

UniProt ID

P23229; P05556

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