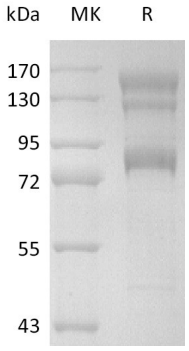
Product Name: Recombinant Human Integrin alpha V beta 8 Heterodimer (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH2364

Summary

Name	Integrin alpha V beta 8 Heterodimer
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Integrin Alpha V & Beta 8 is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Phe31-Val992&Glu43-Arg684 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	P06756&P26012
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	111.3&75.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 50 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



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Background

Alternative Names	Integrin alpha V beta 8; ITGAV&ITGB8
Background	Integrin alpha V beta 8 is one of five alpha V integrins, is expressed in yolk sac, placenta, brain perivascular astrocytes, Schwann cells, renal glomerular mesangial cells and pulmonary epithelial cells. Unlike other alpha V integrins, ITGAVB8 does not appear to assume different activation states, and the cytoplasmic tail does not connect to the cytoskeleton. It binds ligands containing an RGD motif, including vitronectin, fibrin and the latency associated peptide (LAP) of the latent TGF-beta complex. High affinity binding of alpha V beta 8 to LAP allows proteolytic cleavage by MT1-MMP, which releases active TGF-beta. This mechanism differs from that of alpha V beta 6, the other alpha V integrin which can activate TGF-beta from latency through non-proteolytic mechanisms. Downstream effects of TGF-beta activation include control of cell growth and associated vascularization. Deletion of either alpha V or beta 8 reveals that alpha V beta 8 is required for vascular morphogenesis in the embryonic brain and yolk sac.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.