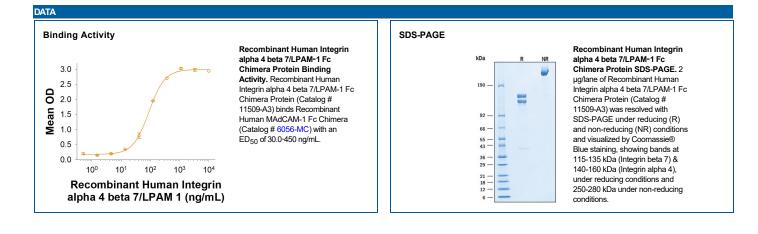


DESCRIPTION				
Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human Integrin alpha 4 beta 7/LPAM-1 protein			
	Human ITGA4 (Tyr34-Gln970,R591L & R878Q) Accession # P13612.3	IEGR	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Glu99-Lys330) (with modifications)	
	Human ITGB7 (Glu20-His723) Accession # P26010.1	IEGR	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Glu99-Lys330) (with modifications)	
	N-terminus		C-terminus	
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Tyr34 (Integrin alpha 4) & Glu20 (Integrin beta 7)			
Structure / Form	Disulfide-linked heterodimer			
Predicted Molecular Mass	130 kDa (Integrin alpha 4) & 104 kDa (Integrin beta 7	´)		

SPECIFICATIONS		
SDS-PAGE	115-135 kDa (Integrin beta 7) & 140-160 kDa (Integrin alpha 4), under reducing conditions.	
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Recombinant Human Integrin α4β7/LPAM-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 11509-A3) binds Recombinant Human MAdCAM-1 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 6056-MC) with an ED <sub>50</sub> of 30.0-450 ng/mL.	
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 $\mu$ g of the protein by the LAL method.	
Purity	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.	
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.	

PREPARATION AND STORAGE			
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 500 μg/mL in PBS.		
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.		
Stability & Storage	<ul> <li>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</li> <li>12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>		



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## bio-techne® RDSYSTEMS

## BACKGROUND

Integrin  $\alpha 4\beta7$  is an integrin family adhesion receptor that shares subunits with  $\alpha 4\beta1$  (VLA4) and the E-Cadherin receptor,  $\alpha E\beta7$  (1). It is a non-covalent heterodimer composed of two type I transmembrane glycoprotein subunits, a 150 kDa  $\alpha4$  (CD49d) subunit and a 130 kDa  $\beta7$  subunit (2, 3). The  $\alpha4$  extracellular domain (ECD) contains an N-terminal  $\beta$ -propeller structure followed by thigh, calf-1, and calf-2 domains (1). The  $\beta7$  ECD contains a vWFA domain, which interacts with the  $\alpha4$   $\beta$ -propeller to form a binding domain. Metal ion binding sites termed MIDAS and LIMBS promote firm adhesion, and another site termed ADMIDAS is a negative regulatory site that promotes rolling (4-6). The human  $\alpha4$  ECD shares 85% amino acid sequence identity with the mouse, rat, and canine  $\alpha4$  ECD. The human  $\beta7$  ECD shares 87% amino acid sequence identity with the rat and mouse  $\beta7$  ECD, respectively. Integrin  $\alpha4\beta7$  binds the mucosal addressin MAdCAM-1, as well as VCAM-1 and Fibronectin (7). Integrin  $\alpha4\beta7$ , which is critical for homing to intestinal mucosa, is induced during T cell activation in Peyer's patches or mesenteric lymph nodes (8, 9). Its expression requires signals from local dendritic and stromal cells, including secreted retinoic acid (10, 11). The HIV-1 envelope protein gp120 binds to the active form of Integrin  $\alpha4\beta7$ , and this may or may not account for the concentration of HIV-1 virus in the gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT) (12-14). Integrin  $\alpha4\beta7$  may also be involved in lymphocyte trafficking in acute intestinal graft vs. host disease (GVHD) (15).

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