

DESCRIPTION

Source	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human Integrin alpha V beta 6 protein		
	Human ITGAV (Phe31-Val992) Accession # AAA36808.1	IEGR	Human IgG ₁ (Glu99-Lys330) (with modifications)
	Human ITGB6 (Gly22-Asn707) Accession # P18564.2	HHPIEGR	Human IgG ₁ (Glu99-Lys330) (with modifications)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
N-terminal Sequence Analysis	Phe31 (Integrin alpha V) & Gly 22 (Integrin beta 6)		
Structure / Form	Disulfide linked heterodimer		
Predicted Molecular Mass	133 kDa (Integrin alpha V) & 101 kDa (Integrin beta 6)		

SPECIFICATIONS

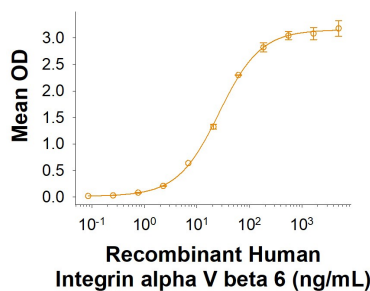
SDS-PAGE	>190 kDa, under non-reducing conditions
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Recombinant Human Integrin alpha V beta 6 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 11649-AV) binds to Recombinant Human LAP (TGF-β1) (Catalog # 246-LP) with an ED ₅₀ of 9.00-96.0 ng/mL.
Endotoxin Level	<1.0 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
Purity	>85%, 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 250 µg/mL in water.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

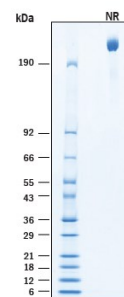
DATA

Binding Activity



Recombinant Human Integrin alpha V beta 6 Fc Chimera Protein Binding Activity. In a functional ELISA, Recombinant Human Integrin alpha V beta 6 Fc Chimera Protein (Catalog # 11649-AV) binds to Recombinant Human LAP (TGF-β1) (Catalog # 246-LP) with an ED₅₀ of 9.00-96.0 ng/mL.

SDS-PAGE



Recombinant Human Integrin alpha V beta 6 Fc Chimera Protein SDS-PAGE. 2 µg/lane of Recombinant Human Integrin alpha V beta 6 Fc Chimera Protein (Catalog # 11649-AV) was resolved with SDS-PAGE under non-reducing (NR) condition and visualized by Coomassie® Blue staining, showing bands at >190 kDa.

BACKGROUND

Integrin $\alpha V\beta 6$ is one of five αV integrins and the sole $\beta 6$ integrin (1, 2). The non-covalent heterodimer of 170 kDa $\alpha V/CD51$ and 95 kDa $\beta 6$ integrin subunits is expressed exclusively on subsets of epithelial cells, especially during development, after injury or inflammation, or on many carcinomas (2-5). The ligand interaction site of $\alpha V\beta 6$ is in the N-terminal head region formed by an interaction of the $\beta 6$ vWFA domain with the αV beta-propeller structure (2). The αV subunit contains domains termed thigh, calf, and calf-2 with a divalent cation-binding site found at a position equivalent to the "knee". The 962 aa human αV ECD (4), which is cleaved at aa 890 but remains associated, shares 92-95% aa sequence identity with mouse and bovine αV , while the 685 aa human $\beta 6$ ECD (5) shares 90-93% aa sequence identity with mouse, rat, bovine, ovine, and porcine $\beta 6$. Each subunit has a transmembrane sequence and a short cytoplasmic tail connected to the cytoskeleton. The $\beta 6$ C-terminal 11 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic sequence transduces a signal, enhancing proliferation and inducing MMP-9 expression (6). Either "inside-out" signaling or Mg^{2+} or Mn^{2+} binding unfolds and activates the integrin (1). Active $\alpha V\beta 6$ binds matrix proteins fibronectin and tenascin C (2). It also binds the TGF- β latency-associated peptide (LAP) and activates TGF- $\beta 1$ or TGF- $\beta 3$ from large latent complexes (7). This activation requires interaction with LTBP-1 and fibronectin, and is enhanced by PAR-1 (8, 9). Deletion of $\beta 6$ ablates tonic inhibition of alveolar macrophages by TGF- β , inhibits intestinal regulatory T cell production, and predisposes mice to inflammatory reactions in the skin, lungs, and intestines where irritations and microbial challenges are frequent (10-12). High $\alpha V\beta 6$ expression in carcinomas may contribute to progression through its effects on TGF- β and MMP activity (3). The foot-and-mouth disease virus and several other viruses can use $\alpha V\beta 6$ as a receptor, and soluble $\alpha V\beta 6$ may block virus infectivity *in vitro* (13, 14).

References:

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