

DESCRIPTION

Source	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived				
	Mouse Integrin $\alpha 2$ (Tyr27-Thr1129) Accession # Q62469.2	His-Pro	GGGSGGGS	Acidic Tail	HHHHHH
	Mouse Integrin $\beta 1$ (Gln21-Asp728) Accession # P09055	His-Pro	GGGSGGGS	Basic Tail	
	N-terminus				C-terminus

N-terminal Sequence Tyr27 (Integrin $\alpha 2$) & Gln21 predicted: No results obtained, sequencing might be blocked (Integrin $\beta 1$)

Analysis

Structure / Form Noncovalently-linked heterodimer

Predicted Molecular Mass 130 kDa (Integrin $\alpha 2$) & 86.5 kDa (Integrin $\beta 1$)

SPECIFICATIONS

SDS-PAGE 120-160 kDa, reducing conditions

Activity Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
When bovine collagen-II is coated at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, Recombinant Mouse Integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ binds with an apparent $K_D < 1\text{nM}$.

Endotoxin Level <0.01 EU per 1 μg of the protein by the LAL method.

Purity >95%, by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions and visualized by silver stain.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ in PBS.

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.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 3 months, -20 to -70 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Integrin $\alpha 2\beta 1$ is one of twelve integrin family adhesion receptors that share the $\beta 1$ subunit (1-3). It is the non-covalent heterodimer of 160 kDa $\alpha 2$ (CD49b) and 130 kDa $\beta 1$ (CD29) type I transmembrane glycoprotein subunits. It is one of six very late antigens on activated T cells, designated VLA2 (3). The $\alpha 2$ extracellular domain (ECD) contains an I (inserted) domain which includes the ligand binding site (2, 3). The $\beta 1$ ECD contains a vWFA domain, which participates in binding. Each subunit then has a transmembrane sequence and a short cytoplasmic tail. The dimer is folded when it is least active. Divalent cations and intracellular (inside-out) signaling convert it to its most active, extended and open conformation (1, 2). The 1103 amino acid (aa) mouse $\alpha 2$ extracellular domain (ECD) shares 93% aa sequence identity with rat and 80-81% with human, canine, bovine and equine $\alpha 2$, while the 708 aa mouse $\beta 1$ ECD shares 98% aa identity with rat and 93-94% with human, bovine, porcine, ovine, canine and feline $\beta 1$. The I domain-containing $\beta 1$ integrins ($\alpha 1\beta 1$, $\alpha 2\beta 1$, $\alpha 10\beta 1$ and $\alpha 11\beta 1$) all bind collagens, with $\alpha 2\beta 1$ preferring collagens I-III (4, 5). Platelet $\alpha 2\beta 1$, also called GPIa, cooperates with another adhesion protein, GPVI, to coordinate platelet collagen binding and activation (3, 6, 7). Other $\alpha 2\beta 1$ ligands include laminin, decorin, E-cadherin, and collagen-like regions of collectin molecules such as C1q (4). Adhesion is synergized by crosstalk with syndecan-1 or HGF R/c-Met, and antagonized by crosstalk with integrin $\alpha 1\beta 1$ (8-10). In addition to expression on selected hematopoietic cells, $\alpha 2\beta 1$ is present on a wide variety of non-hematopoietic cells (4). Mice deficient in the $\alpha 2$ subunit have defects in innate immune responses, wound mast cell infiltration and angiogenesis, and platelet responses to collagen (6, 11, 12). In innate immunity, $\alpha 2\beta 1$ binding to C1q initiates the complement cascade and co-stimulates mast cell activation, triggering neutrophil influx (4, 12).

References:

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