

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human α -Parvin in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human β -Parvin is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human α -Parvin Val46-Phe133 Accession # Q9NVD7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

α -Parvin (parvus [Latin for "small"]-A/ α ; also actopaxin and PARV-A) is a 53 kDa member of the parvin family, α -actinin superfamily of proteins. It is widely expressed, and participates in actin filament assembly that precedes cell migration. Human PARVA is 372 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains two CH/calponin homology domains (aa 99-202 and 265-369), two NLSs (aa 19-26 and 38-40), and a recently identified paxillin binding sequence (aa 248-256). Multiple phosphorylation sites occur between Ser4 and Thr16 that are apparently utilized. PARVA is likely to exist as a dimer. There are three isoform variants of PARVA. All three contain an alternate start site at Met41, with one also showing a 21 aa substitution for aa 239-372, and a second also showing a 46 aa substitution for aa 134-372, respectively. Over aa 46-133, human and mouse PARVA share 95% aa identity.

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