GP1BA Human Recombinant Protein

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	GP1BA, Recombinant Protein
Full Product Name	Recombinant Human GP1BA
Product Gene Name	GP1BA recombinant protein
Product Synonym Names	BSS; CD42b; CD42b alpha; GP1B; GP1BA
Host	E Coli
Form/Format	Lyophilized from a 0.2um filtered solution in PBS with 5% trehalose, pH7.4
Purity/Purification	Greater than 85% by SDS-PAGE gel analyses
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for 12 months as lyophilized; 2-8 degree C for 1 month under sterile conditions after reconstitution
Molecular Weight	626
Sequence Positions	139-338
OMIM	phenotype 606672
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P07359
Species	Human
Tag	N-terminal His-IF2DI Tag
Reconstitution	Centrifuge the vial at 10,000rpm for 1 minute, reconstitute at 200ug/ml in sterile distilled water
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 13485:2003 and EN ISO 13485:2012 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for GP1BA recombinant protein	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Related Product Information for GP1BA recombinant protein	MBS7613141 is a recombinant protein targeting GP1BA. Also known as Recombinant Human GP1BA. Host: E Coli.
Other Notes	Small volumes of GP1BA recombinant protein vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for GP1BA. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	613503880
NCBI GeneID	2811
NCBI Accession #	P07359.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P07359
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q14441; Q16469; Q8N1F3; Q8NG39; Q9HDC7; Q9UEK1; Q9UQS4; E7ES66
UniProt Related Accession #	P07359
NCBI Official Full Name	Platelet glycoprotein Ib alpha chain

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glycoprotein Ib (platelet), alpha polypeptide
NCBI Official Symbol	GP1BA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BSS; GP1B; VWDP; CD42B; GPIbA; BDPLT1; BDPLT3; DBPLT3; CD42b-alpha
UniProt Protein Name	Platelet glycoprotein Ib alpha chain
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Antigen CD42b-alpha; CD_antigen: CD42bGlycocalicin
Protein Family	Platelet glycoprotein
UniProt Gene Name	GP1BA
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GP-Ib alpha; GPIb-alpha; GPIbA; Glycoprotein Ibalpha
UniProt Entry Name	GP1BA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	platelet glycoprotein Ib alpha chain; GP-Ib alpha; antigen CD42b-alpha; platelet membrane glycoprotein 1b-alpha subunit
NCBI Summary for GP1BA	Glycoprotein Ib (GP Ib) is a platelet surface membrane glycoprotein composed of a heterodimer, an alpha chain and a beta chain, that is linked by disulfide bonds. The Gp Ib functions as a receptor for von Willebrand factor (VWF). The complete receptor complex includes noncovalent association of the alpha and beta subunits with platelet glycoprotein IX and platelet glycoprotein V. The binding of the GP Ib-IX-V complex to VWF facilitates initial platelet adhesion to vascular subendothelium after vascular injury, and also initiates signaling events within the platelet that lead to enhanced platelet activation, thrombosis, and hemostasis. This gene encodes the alpha subunit. Mutations in this gene result in Bernard-Soulier syndromes and platelet-type von Willebrand disease. The coding region of this gene is known to contain a polymophic variable number tandem repeat (VNTR) domain that is associated with susceptibility to nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2013]
UniProt Comments for GP1BA	GPIbA: GP-Ib, a surface membrane protein of platelets, participates in the formation of platelet plugs by binding to the A1 domain of vWF, which is already bound to the subendothelium. Genetic variations in GP1BA may be a cause of susceptibility to non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy (NAION). NAION is an ocular disease due to ischemic injury to the optic nerve. It usually affects the optic disk and leads to visual loss and optic disk swelling of a pallid nature. Visual loss is usually sudden, or over a few days at most and is usually permanent, with some recovery possibly occurring within the first weeks or months. Patients with small disks having smaller or non-existent cups have an anatomical predisposition for non-arteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy. As an ischemic episode evolves, the swelling compromises circulation, with a spiral of ischemia resulting in further neuronal damage. Defects in GP1BA are a cause of Bernard-Soulier syndrome (BSS); also known as giant platelet disease (GPD). BSS patients have unusually large platelets and have a clinical bleeding tendency. Defects in GP1BA are the cause of benign mediterranean macrothrombocytopenia (BMM); also known as autosomal dominant benign Bernard-Soulier syndrome. BMM is characterized by mild or no clinical symptoms, normal platelet function, and normal megakaryocyte count. Defects in GP1BA are the cause of pseudo-von Willebrand disease (VWDP). A bleeding disorder is caused by an increased affinity of GP-Ib for soluble vWF resulting in impaired hemostatic function due to the removal of vWF from the circulation. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; Cell adhesion; Cell surface Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 17p13.2 Cellular Component: anchored to external side of plasma membrane; cell surface; membrane; integral to plasma membrane; plasma membrane Molecular Function: protein binding; thrombin receptor activity Biological Process: platelet activation; fibrinolysis; cell surface receptor linked signal transduction; regulation of blood coagulation; cell morphogenesis; cell adhesion; blood coagulation; blood coagulation, intrinsic pathway Disease: Pseudo-von Willebrand Disease; Bernard-soulier Syndrome; Bernard-soulier Syndrome, Type A2, Autosomal Dominant; Nonarteritic Anterior Ischemic Optic Neuropathy, Susceptibility To
Research Articles on GP1BA	**1.** The platelet adhesion receptor, the glycoprotein Ib-IX-V complex, not only mediates platelet adhesion but also transmits signals leading to platelet activation, aggregation and secretion

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