

## Internalin-A

**Description:** Internalin Listeria monocytogenes Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 374 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 42.7kDa. The Internalin-A is fused with an 8 amino acid His tag at C-terminus.

**Catalog #:** PRPS-038

**Source:** Escherichia Coli.

For research use only.

**Physical Appearance:** Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Amino Acid Sequence:** MANENNFL EI MSETKEIKIV NIPDNNLKKV LNKSLN KSEN  
SDLT VKDLES IEYLYGIAEN ISNIEGLE YC KNLKILSLQN NDNSKKENFN TITDLSPLKY  
LKNLVVLDLR NNKISDLSPL ENLTNLESLR LSGNNISNIS PLNKLESLTT LTLSYNEITD  
ISTISNLKNL THLALYNNKI EDISSLKENT KLQNL SLGFN KIKDISVLSN LKNLYDLSLE  
ENNIKSIKSL SN

**Purity:** Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**

Internalin-A is lyophilized from a 0.2

**Stability:**

Lyophilized Internalin-A although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Internalin-A should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Usage:**

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

**Solubility:**

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Internalin-A in sterile 2XPBS not less than 100

**Introduction:**

Internalins are surface proteins located on Listeria monocytogenes. Internalins exist in two known forms, InIA and InIB. Internalins are used by the bacteria to invade mammalian cells via cadherins transmembrane proteins. The precise role of the Internalin proteins and their invasiveness in vivo is not entirely understood. However, in cultured cells, InIA is needed to facilitate Listeria entry into human epithelial cells. While InIB is required for Listeria internalisation in several other cell types, including hepatocytes, fibroblasts, and epithelioid cells.

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