10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

VIL1 Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1962a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Primary Accession	P09327
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	5E3B2
Isotype	IgG2b
Calculated MW	92695
Description	This gene encodes a member of a family of calcium-regulated actin-binding proteins. This protein represents a dominant part of the brush border cytoskeleton which functions in the capping, severing, and bundling of actin filaments. Two mRNAs of 2.7 kb and 3.5 kb have been observed; they result from utilization of alternate poly-adenylation signals present in the terminal exon.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human VIL1 (AA: 1-209) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7429
Other Names	Villin-1, VIL1, VIL
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 E~~1/10000
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	VIL1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	VIL1
Synonyms	VIL

Function	Epithelial cell-specific Ca(2+)-regulated actin-modifying protein that modulates the reorganization of microvillar actin filaments. Plays a role in the actin nucleation, actin filament bundle assembly, actin filament capping and severing. Binds phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate (PIP2) and lysophosphatidic acid (LPA); binds LPA with higher affinity than PIP2. Binding to LPA increases its phosphorylation by SRC and inhibits all actin-modifying activities. Binding to PIP2 inhibits actin-capping and -severing activities but enhances actin-bundling activity. Regulates the intestinal epithelial cell morphology, cell invasion, cell migration and apoptosis. Protects against apoptosis induced by dextran sodium sulfate (DSS) in the gastrointestinal epithelium. Appears to regulate cell death by maintaining mitochondrial integrity. Enhances hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)-induced epithelial cell motility, chemotaxis and wound repair. Upon S.flexneri cell infection, its actin-severing activity enhances actin-based motility of the bacteria and plays a role during the dissemination.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell projection, microvillus Cell projection, filopodium tip. Cell projection, filopodium. Note=Relocalized in the tip of cellular protrusions and filipodial extensions upon infection with S.flexneri in primary intestinal epithelial cells (IEC) and in the tail-like structures forming the actin comets of S.flexneri. Redistributed to the leading edge of hepatocyte growth factor (HGF)-induced lamellipodia (By similarity). Rapidly redistributed to ruffles and lamellipodia structures in response to autotaxin, lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) and epidermal growth factor (EGF) treatment.
Tissue Location	Specifically expressed in epithelial cells. Major component of microvilli of intestinal epithelial cells and kidney proximal tubule cells. Expressed in canalicular microvilli of hepatocytes (at protein level).

Background

This protein belongs to the aldehyde dehydrogenase family of proteins. Aldehyde dehydrogenase is the second enzyme of the major oxidative pathway of alcohol metabolism. Two major liver isoforms of aldehyde dehydrogenase, cytosolic and mitochondrial, can be distinguished by their electrophoretic mobilities, kinetic properties, and subcellular localizations. Most Caucasians have two major isozymes, while approximately 50% of Orientals have the cytosolic isozyme but not the mitochondrial isozyme. A remarkably higher frequency of acute alcohol intoxication among Orientals than among Caucasians could be related to the absence of a catalytically active form of the mitochondrial isozyme. The increased exposure to acetaldehyde in individuals with the catalytically inactive form may also confer greater susceptibility to many types of cancer. This gene encodes a mitochondrial isoform, which has a low Km for acetaldehydes, and is localized in mitochondrial matrix. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. ; ; ;

References

1. Cancer Biol Ther. 2011 Aug 1;12(3):181-90.2. Cancer Biol Ther. 2009 Jun;8(12):1146-53.

Images

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using VIL1 mAb against human VIL1 (AA: 1-209) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 49.4 kDa)

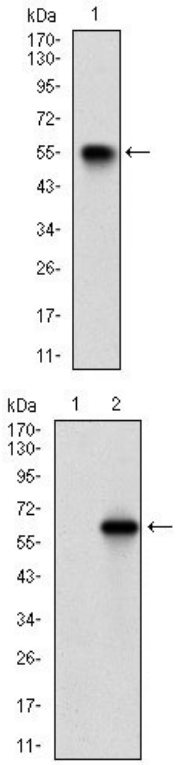

Figure 2: Western blot analysis using VIL1 mAb against HEK293 (1) and VIL1 (AA: 1-209)-hIgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

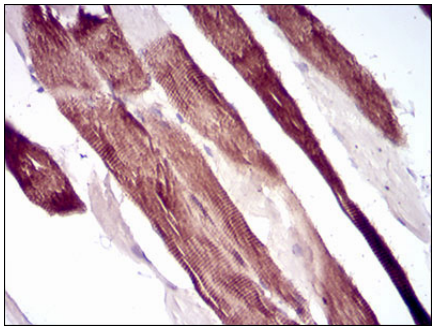

Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded muscle tissues using VIL1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

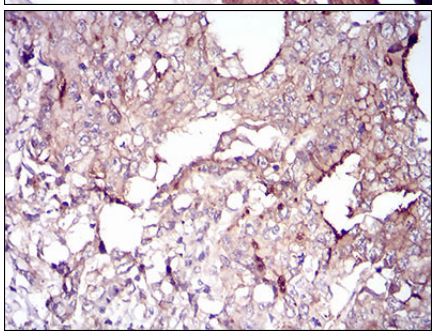

Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded stomach cancer tissues using VIL1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.