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VILIP1 Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP1561A

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	P62760
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	22142
Antigen Region	123-150

Additional Information

Gene ID	7447
Other Names	Visinin-like protein 1, VILIP, VLP-1, Hippocalcin-like protein 3, HLP3, VSNL1, VISL1
Target/Specificity	This VILIP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 123-150 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human VILIP1.
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	VILIP1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	VSNL1
Synonyms	VISL1
Function	Regulates (in vitro) the inhibition of rhodopsin phosphorylation in a calcium-dependent manner.

Tissue Location	Brain and retina. Neuron-specific in the central and peripheral nervous system. Increased in the cerebrospinal fluid of Alzheimer disease patients (at protein level)

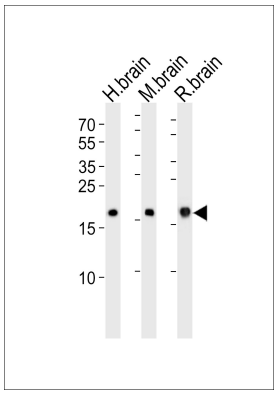
Background

The visinin and visinin-like peptides represent a family of calcium-binding proteins that are highly expressed in the retina. Visinin has been shown to be a cone cell-specific protein with a molecular weight of 24 kDa. Several members of the visinin family of genes have been isolated and characterized from different species. These peptides are believed to be involved in the processes of phototransduction. The recoverin gene (RCV1) is believed to be involved in the pathophysiology of retinopathy in cancer patients.

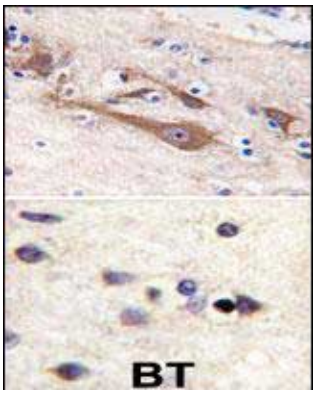
References

Braunewell, K.H., et al., Neuropharmacology 44(6):707-715 (2003). Lin, L., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 277(44):41872-41878 (2002). Spilker, C., et al., J. Neurosci. 22(17):7331-7339 (2002). Bernstein, H.G., et al., Neuroreport 13(4):393-396 (2002). Lin, L., et al., Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 296(4):827-832 (2002).

Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human brain, mouse brain and rat brain tissue lysate (from left to right), using VILIP1 Antibody (M138) (RB00497). RB00497 was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 35ug per lane.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human brain tissue reacted with VILIP1 antibody (C-term), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Citations

- Inhibition of DREAM-ATF6 interaction delays onset of cognition deficit in a mouse model of Huntington's disease.
- Proteomics analysis of the temporal changes in axonal proteins during maturation.

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