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

Villin-1 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6774a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P09327
Other Accession	Q29261, Q62468, Q3SZP7
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Pig, Bovine, Rat, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	92695
Antigen Region	180-207

Additional Information

Gene ID	7429
Other Names	Villin-1, VIL1, VIL
Target/Specificity	This Villin-1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 180-207 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human Villin-1.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
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	Villin-1 Antibody (N-term) 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).

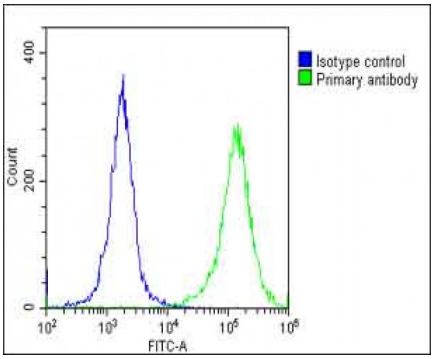
Background

Villin-1 is 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.

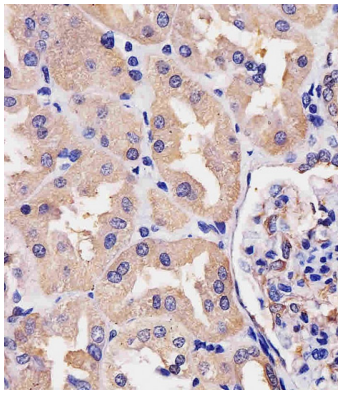
References

Yamamichi,N., et.al., Exp. Cell Res. 315 (10), 1779-1789 (2009)

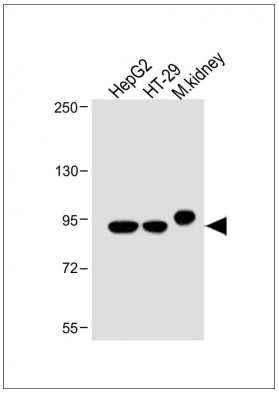
Images



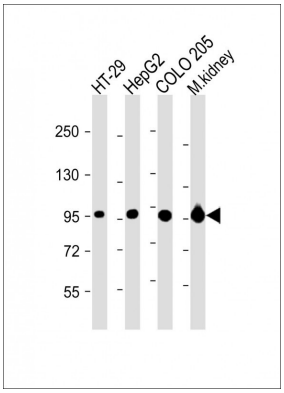
Overlay histogram showing Hela cells stained with AP6774a(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then icubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP6774a, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37ºC. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37ºC. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



AP6774a staining Villin-1 in human kidney tissue sections by Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P - paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 3% BSA for 0. 5 hour at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a citrate buffer (pH6). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/25) for 1 hours at 37°C. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



All lanes : Anti-Villin-1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HT-29 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Mouse kidney lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 93 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



All lanes : Anti-Villin-1 Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HT-29 whole cell lysate Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 3: COLO 205 whole cell lysate Lane 4: Mouse kidney lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 93 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.