

Recombinant Anti-Villin Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP94857

Product Information

Application	WB, FC
Primary Accession	P09327
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	92695

Additional Information

Gene ID	7429
Other Names	VIL; Villin-1
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within human Villin protein. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) FC~~1:10~50
Format	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 50% glycerol, 0.2% BSA and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

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 <i>S.flexneri</i> cell infection, its actin-severing activity enhances actin-based motility of the bacteria and plays

a role during the dissemination.

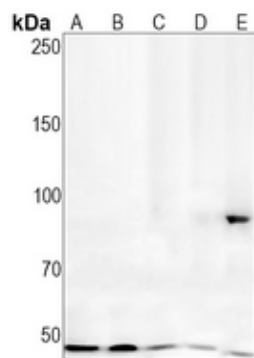
Cellular Location

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).

Images



Western blot analysis of Villin expression in HEK293T (A), H1792 (B), HepG2 (C), mouse kidney (D), rat kidney (E) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 92; 46 kD; Observed band size: 93, 46 kD)

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