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VANGL1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97922

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q8TAA9
Other Accession	Q8TAA9
Predicted	Rat, Pig, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Chicken, Dog, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	59975
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human VANGL1/LPP2
Epitope Specificity	151-250/524
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the Vang family.
SUBUNIT	Interacts through its C-terminal region with the N-terminal half of DVL1, DVL2 and DVL3. The PDZ domain of DVL1, DVL2 and DVL3 is required for the interaction (By similarity).
DISEASE	Defects in VANGL1 are a cause of neural tube defects (NTD) [MIM:182940]. NTD are congenital malformations. The most common forms of NTD are described as open defects (including anencephaly and myelomeningocele, or spina bifida), which result from the failure of fusion in the cranial and spinal region of the neural tube, respectively. Other open dysraphisms (including myeloschisis, hemimyelomeningocele, and hemimyelocele) are sometimes associated with a Chiari type 2 malformation. A number of skin-covered (closed) NTD are categorized clinically depending on the presence of a subcutaneous mass (lipomyeloschisis, lipomyelomeningocele, meningocele, and myelocystocele) or the absence of such a mass (complex dysraphic states, including split cord malformations, dermal sinus, caudal regression, and segmental spinal dysgenesis). Defects in VANGL1 are a cause of sacral defect with anterior meningocele (SDAM) [MIM:600145]. SDAM is a form of caudal dysgenesis. It is present at birth and becomes symptomatic later in life, usually because of obstructive labor in females, chronic constipation, or meningitis. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The Vang family of proteins are integral membrane proteins that are homologues of the Drosophila tissue polarity gene strabismus. The gene encoding for Van Gogh-like protein 1 (Vangl1), also designated Strabismus 2 (STB2), localizes to human chromosome 1p11-p13.1. Van Gogh-like protein 2 (Vangl2), also designated Strabismus 1 (STB1), localizes to chromosome 1q22-q23. Vangl1 is expressed primarily in testis and ovary, but is also expressed in gastric and pancreatic cancer. Vangl proteins play a key developmental role in establishing planar cell polarity (PCP) and in regulating convergent extension (CE) movements during embryogenesis. Vangl1 and Vangl2 are both downregulated in several cancer cell lines and primary

tumors.

Additional Information

Gene ID	81839
Other Names	KITENIN; LPP2; STB2; STBM2; Stbm; VANG1_HUMAN; VANGL1; Loop-tail protein 2 homolog (LPP2); Strabismus 2; Van Gogh-like protein 1; VANG1_MOUSE; Loop-tail protein 2; VANGL planar cell polarity protein 1; vang (van gogh, Drosophila)-like 1, vang, van gogh-like 1 (Drosophila); vang-like 1 (van gogh, Drosophila)
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:50-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	VANGL1
Synonyms	STB2
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	According to PubMed:11956595, ubiquitously expressed. According to PubMed:12011995, expressed specifically in testis and ovary.

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