

## ARG44767 anti-Villin antibody

Package: 50 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes Villin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Villin
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Villin-1; D2S1471; VIL

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1-4 µg/mL
	IP	10 µg/mL
	WB	1 µg/mL
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

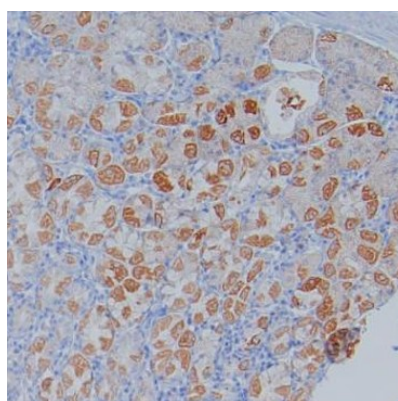
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

### Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	VIL1
Gene Full Name	villin 1

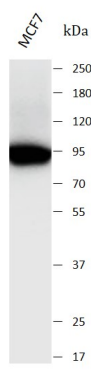
Background	This gene encodes a member of a family of calcium-regulated actin-binding proteins. This protein represents a dominant part of the brush border cytoskeleton which functions in the capping, severing, and bundling of actin filaments. Two mRNAs of 2.7 kb and 3.5 kb have been observed; they result from utilization of alternate poly-adenylation signals present in the terminal exon. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	E3 ubiquitin-protein ligase that is an intermolecular hub protein in the cell cycle network. Through cooperative DNA and histone binding, may contribute to a tighter epigenetic control of gene expression in differentiated cells. Ubiquitinates cyclins, CCND1 and CCNE1, in an apparently phosphorylation-independent manner and induces G1 arrest. Also ubiquitinates PCNP leading to its degradation by the proteasome. E3 SUMO-, but not ubiquitin-, protein ligase for ZNF131. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	93 kDa
PTM	Tyrosine phosphorylation is induced by epidermal growth factor (EGF) and stimulates cell migration (By similarity). Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by SRC. The unphosphorylated form increases the initial rate of actin-nucleating activity, whereas the tyrosine-phosphorylated form inhibits actin-nucleating activity, enhances actin-bundling activity and enhances actin-severing activity by reducing high Ca(2+) requirements. The tyrosine-phosphorylated form does not regulate actin-capping activity. Tyrosine phosphorylation is essential for cell migration: tyrosine phosphorylation sites in the N-terminus half regulate actin reorganization and cell morphology, whereas tyrosine phosphorylation sites in the C-terminus half regulate cell migration via interaction with PLCG1. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	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. [UniProt]

## Images



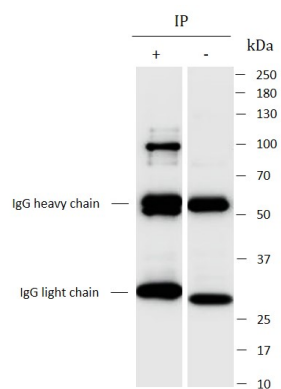
ARG44767 anti-Villin antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human stomach stained with ARG44767 anti-Villin antibody at 4 µg/mL dilution.



ARG44767 anti-Villin antibody WB image

Western blot: Caco2 stained with ARG44767 anti-Villin antibody at 1 µg/mL dilution.



#### ARG44767 anti-Villin antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: Caco2 lysate immunoprecipitated with 2.5 µg of ARG44767 anti-Villin antibody.