



# Villin (PT0254) mouse mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-15303
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IHC, WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	VIL1 VIL
<b>Protein Name</b>	Villin-1
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Villin
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human Villin. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) TRIS-EDTA of pH8.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin section
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, Kappa
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Cell projection, ruffle. Cell projection, microvillus. Cell projection, filopodium tip . Cell projection, filopodium . 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. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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).
<b>Function</b>	domain:Consists of a large core fragment, the N-terminal portion, and a small headpiece, the C-terminal portion. The headpiece binds F-actin strongly in both the presence and absence of calcium.,function:Ca(2+)-regulated actin-binding protein.,similarity:Belongs to the villin/gelsolin family.,similarity:Contains 1 HP (headpiece) domain.,similarity:Contains 6 gelsolin-like repeats.,subunit:Monomer.,tissue specificity:Major component of microvilli of



intestinal epithelial cells and kidney proximal tubule cells.,

**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],

**matters needing attention**

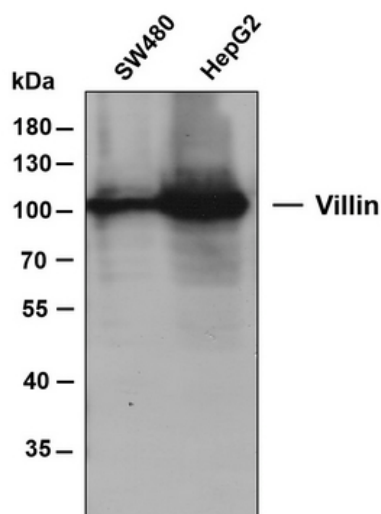
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

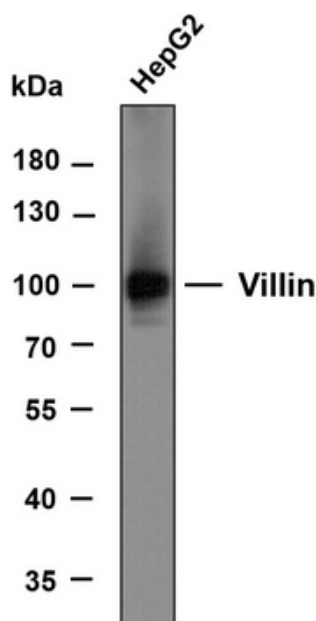
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



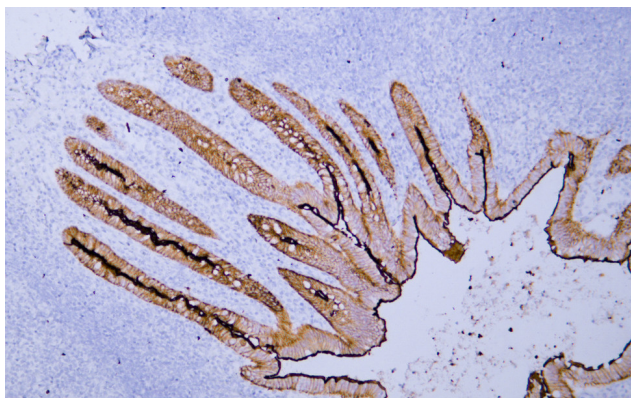
## Products Images



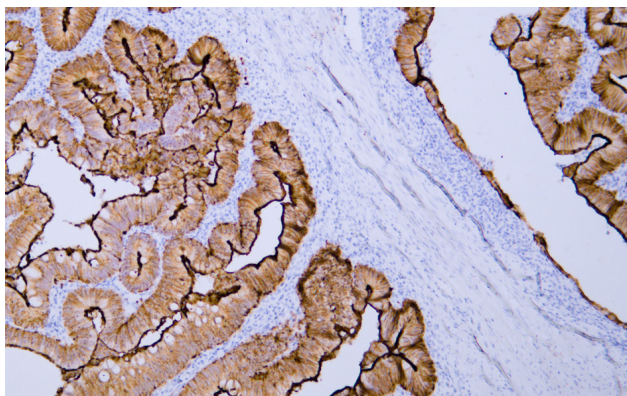
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Villin antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 93 kDa



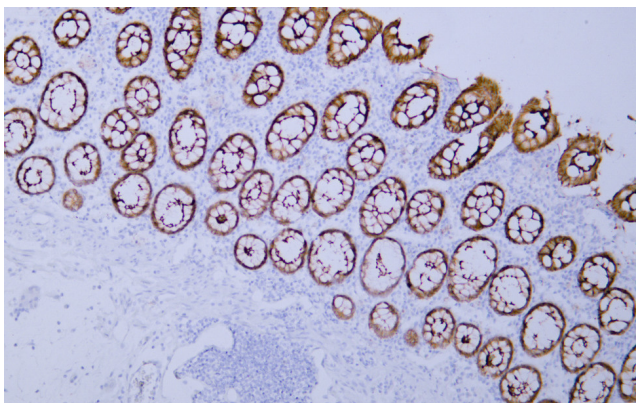
Whole cell lysates of HepG2 were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Villin antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 93 kDa



Human appendix tissue was stained with Anti-Villin (ABT097) Antibody



Human colon carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Villin (ABT097) Antibody



Human colon tissue was stained with Anti-Villin (ABT097) Antibody