

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-Villin 1/VIL1 Antibody (Clone#AFOA-22)
<b>Gene Name</b>	VIL1
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human, mouse, rat
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, FCM
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide, 0.4-0.5 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Villin Ca (2+) -regulated actin-binding protein.
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Observed MW</b>	93 kDa
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Flow Cytometry (FCM):1:50

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

## Background Information

Villin is known as VIL1. 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. In vertebrates, the villin proteins help to support the microfilaments of the microvilli of the brush border. It may play a role in cell plasticity through F-actin severing.

## Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of Villin expression in Caco-2 cell lysate.

