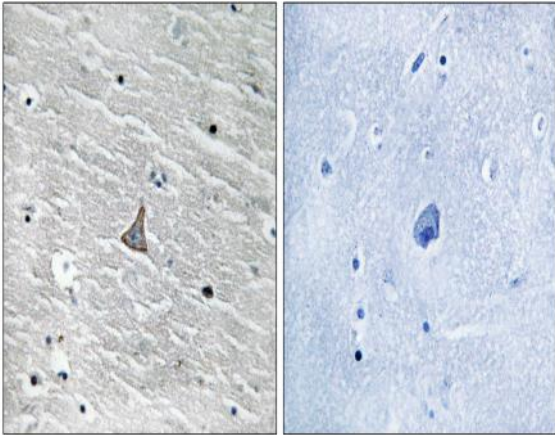


## VHL Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT4876
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	VHL
<b>Fields :</b>	>>HIF-1 signaling pathway;>>Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Renal cell carcinoma
<b>Gene Name :</b>	VHL
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Von Hippel-Lindau disease tumor suppressor
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	7428
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P40337
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	22346
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P40338
<b>Rat Gene Id :</b>	24874
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q64259
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human VHL. AA range:34-83
<b>Specificity :</b>	VHL Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of VHL protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:40000.. IF 1:50-200

<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	19-24kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;Pathways in cancer;Renal cell carcinoma;
<b>Background :</b>	von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor(VHL) Homo sapiens Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome (VHL) is a dominantly inherited familial cancer syndrome predisposing to a variety of malignant and benign tumors. A germline mutation of this gene is the basis of familial inheritance of VHL syndrome. The protein encoded by this gene is a component of the protein complex that includes elongin B, elongin C, and cullin-2, and possesses ubiquitin ligase E3 activity. This protein is involved in the ubiquitination and degradation of hypoxia-inducible-factor (HIF), which is a transcription factor that plays a central role in the regulation of gene expression by oxygen. RNA polymerase II subunit POLR2G/RPB7 is also reported to be a target of this protein. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been observed. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
<b>Function :</b>	disease:Defects in VHL are a cause of pheochromocytoma [MIM:171300]. The pheochromocytomas are catecholamine-producing, chromaffin tumors that arise in the adrenal medulla in 90% of cases. In the remaining 10% of cases, they develop in extra-adrenal sympathetic ganglia and may be referred to as "paraganglioma." Pheochromocytoma usually presents with hypertension. Approximately 10% of pheochromocytoma is hereditary. The genetic basis for most cases of non-syndromic familial pheochromocytoma is unknown.,disease:Defects in VHL are a cause of renal cell carcinoma type 1 (RCC1) [MIM:144700]; also called hypernephroma or adenocarcinoma of kidney. Familial renal cell carcinoma syndromes form a group of diseases characterized by a predisposition to development of renal cell carcinomas (RCCs) with various histological subtypes.,disease:Defects in VHL are the cause of erythrocytosis familial type
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	[Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm. Membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Nucleus. Found predominantly in the cytoplasm and with less amounts nuclear or membrane-associated. Colocalizes with ADRB2 at the cell membrane.; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Equally distributed between the nucleus and the cytoplasm but not membrane-associated.
<b>Expression :</b>	Expressed in the adult and fetal brain and kidney.

## Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using VHL Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.