Best Tools for immunology Research

VHL Polyclonal Antibody

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

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 19-24kD

Cell Pathway : Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis;Pathways in cancer;Renal cell carcinoma;

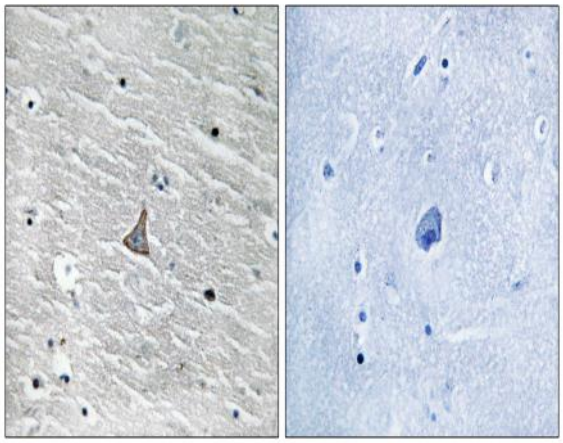
Background : von Hippel-Lindau tumor suppressor(VHL) Homo sapiens Von Hippel-Lindau syndrome (VHL) is a dominantly inherited familial cancer syndrome predisposing to a variety of malignant and benign tumors. A germline mutation of this gene is the basis of familial inheritance of VHL syndrome. The protein 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],

Function : 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

Subcellular Location : [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.

Expression : 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.