

VHL Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT5988

Reactivity: Human; Rat; Mouse;

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 (Protein G7) (pVHL)

Human Gene Id: 7428

Human Swiss Prot

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 22346

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-

terminal region of human VHL. AA range:1-50

Specificity: The antibody detects endogenous VHL

P40337

P40338

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : IHC 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

1/3



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

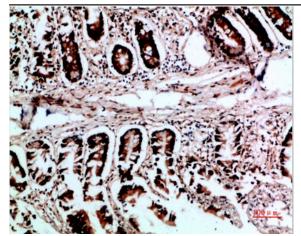
Subcellular Location:

[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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded humancolon, antibody was diluted at 1:200