Best Tools for immunology Research

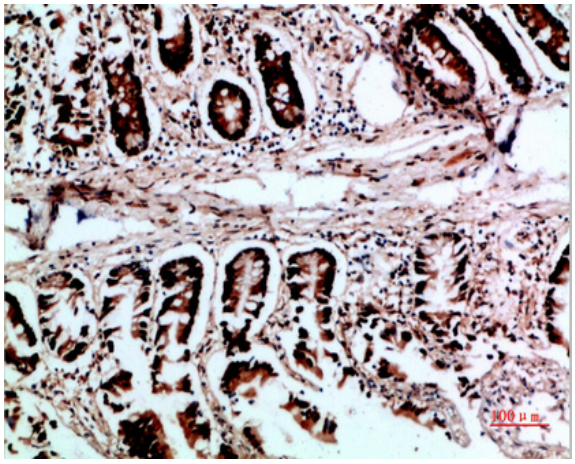
VHL Polyclonal Antibody

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 :	P40337
Mouse Gene Id :	22346
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P40338
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
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

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.
Sort :	24139
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
	Unmodified

Modifications :

Products Images



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