

VHL Antibody



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Applications: W, W-S	Reactivity: H	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 18-22	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P40337	Entrez-Gene Id: 7428	
Product Usage Information		Application Western Blotting Simple Western™		Dilution 1:1000 1:10 - 1:50			
Storage		Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.					
Specificity/Sensitivity		VHL Antibody recognizes endogenous levels of total VHL protein.					
Source / Purification		Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the carboxy terminus of human VHL protein.					
Background		The von Hippel-Lindau (VHL) protein is a substrate recognition component of an E3 ubiquitin ligase complex containing elongin BC (TCEB1 and TCEB2), cullin 1 (CUL1), and RING-box protein 1 (RBX1) (1-3). VHL protein has been shown to exist as three distinct isoforms resulting from alternatively spliced transcript variants (4). Loss of VHL protein function results in a dominantly inherited familial cancer syndrome that manifests as angiomas of the retina, hemangioblastomas of the central nervous system, renal clear cell carcinomas, and pheochromocytomas (4). Under normoxic conditions, VHL directs the ubiquitylation and subsequent proteasomal degradation of the hypoxia-inducible factor 1α (HIF-1α), maintaining very low levels of HIF-1α in the cell. Cellular exposure to hypoxic conditions, or loss of VHL protein function, results in increased HIF-1α protein levels and increased expression of HIF-induced gene products, many of which are angiogenesis factors such as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). Thus, loss of VHL protein function is believed to contribute to the formation of highly vascular neoplasias (4). In addition to HIF-1α, VHL is known to regulate the ubiquitylation of several other proteins, including tat-binding protein-1 (TBP-1), the atypical protein kinase C (aPKC) lambda, and two subunits of the multiprotein RNA polymerase II complex (RPB1 and RPB7) (5-8). Interactions with elongin BC, RPB1, RPB7, and the pVHL-associated KRAB-A domain-containing protein (VHLaK) suggest that VHL may also play a more direct role in transcriptional repression.					
Background References		 Kibel, A. et al. (1995) Science 269, 1444-6. Pause, A. et al. (1997) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 94, 2156-61. Kamura, T. et al. (2000) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 97, 10430-5. Czyzyk-Krzeska, M.F. and Meller, J. (2004) Trends Mol Med 10, 146-9. Corn, P.G. et al. (2003) Nat Genet 35, 229-37. Na, X. et al. (2003) EMBO J 22, 4249-59. Kuznetsova, A.V. et al. (2003) Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 100, 2706-11. Li, Z. et al. (2003) EMBO J 22, 1857-67. 					
Species Reactivity		Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).					
Western Blot Buffer		IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.					

Applications Key

W: Western Blotting **W-S:** Simple Western™

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: Human

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