Product Name: Vangl1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab19711

Summary

Production Name	Vangl1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	VANGL1
Alternative Names	VANGL1; STB2; Vang-like protein 1; Loop-tail protein 2 homolog; LPP2; Strabismus 2; Van Gogh-like protein 1
Gene ID	81839.0
SwissProt ID	Q8TAA9.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human VANGL1. AA range:301-350

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Molecular Weight	50kD

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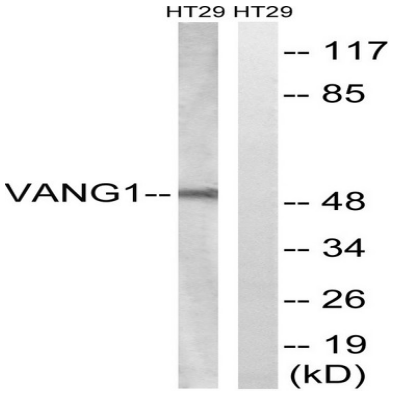
Background

This gene encodes a member of the tretraspanin family. The encoded protein may be involved in mediating intestinal trefoil factor induced wound healing in the intestinal mucosa. Mutations in this gene are associated with neural tube defects. Alternate splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010],disease:Defects in VANGL1 are a cause of neural tube defects (NTD) [MIM:182940]. NTD are congenital malformations. The most common forms of NTD are described as open defects (including anencephaly and myelomeningocele, or spina bifida), which result from the failure of fusion in the cranial and spinal region of the neural tube, respectively. Other open dysraphisms (including myeloschisis, hemimyelomeningocele, and hemimyelocele) are sometimes associated with a Chiari type 2 malformation. A number of skin-covered (closed) NTD are categorized clinically depending on the presence of a subcutaneous mass (lipomyeloschisis, lipomyelomeningocele, meningocele, and myelocystocele) or the absence of such a mass (complex dysraphic states, including split cord malformations, dermal sinus, caudal regression, and segmental spinal dysgenesis).,disease:Defects in VANGL1 are a cause of sacral defect with anterior meningocele (SDAM) [MIM:600145]. SDAM is a form of caudal dysgenesis. It is present at birth and becomes symptomatic later in life, usually because of obstructive labor in females, chronic constipation, or meningitis. Inheritance is autosomal dominant.,similarity:Belongs to the Vang family.,subunit:Interacts through its C-terminal region with the N-terminal half of DVL1, DVL2 and DVL3. The PDZ domain of DVL1, DVL2 and DVL3 is required for the interaction.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitous (PubMed:11956595). Expressed specifically in testis and ovary (PubMed:12011995).,

Research Area

WNT;WNT-T CELL

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from HT-29 cells, using VANGL1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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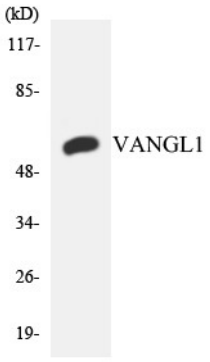
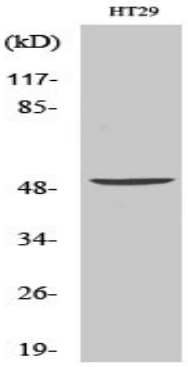


Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using VANGL1 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Vangl1 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Note

For research use only.