

**Vinculin Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7426b**

### Specification

#### Vinculin Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P18206</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P85972</a> , <a href="#">P26234</a> , <a href="#">Q64727</a> , <a href="#">P12003</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Chicken, Pig, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	1012-1039

#### Vinculin Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 7414

##### Other Names

Vinculin, Metavinculin, MV, VCL

##### Target/Specificity

This VINC antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1012-1039 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human VINC.

##### Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

##### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

##### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

##### Precautions

Vinculin Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### Vinculin Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

##### Name VCL

**Function** Actin filament (F-actin)-binding protein involved in cell- matrix adhesion and cell-cell

adhesion. Regulates cell-surface E-cadherin expression and potentiates mechanosensing by the E-cadherin complex. May also play important roles in cell morphology and locomotion.

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P12003}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P12003}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P12003}. Cell junction, adherens junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P12003}. Cell junction, focal adhesion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P12003}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P85972}. Cell membrane, sarcolemma {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64727}; Peripheral membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64727}; Cytoplasmic side {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64727}. Cell projection, podosome {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64727}. Cytoplasm, perinuclear region {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q64727}. Note=Recruitment to cell-cell junctions occurs in a myosin II-dependent manner. Interaction with CTNNB1 is necessary for its localization to the cell-cell junctions {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P12003}

#### Tissue Location

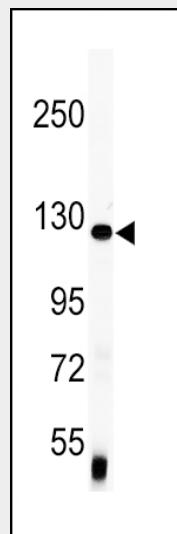
Metavinculin is muscle-specific.

#### Vinculin Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

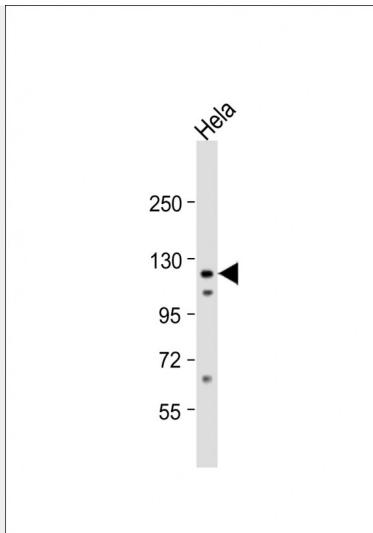
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Vinculin Antibody (C-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-Vinculin Antibody (C-term)(Cat.#AP7426b) in mouse lung tissue lysates (35ug/lane). VINC (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Anti-VINC Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution + Hela whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 124 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.

#### **Vinculin Antibody (C-term) - Background**

VINC is a cytoskeletal protein associated with cell-cell and cell-matrix junctions, where it is thought to function as one of several interacting proteins involved in anchoring F-actin to the membrane. Defects in VCL are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1W. Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia.

#### **Vinculin Antibody (C-term) - References**

Moiseyeva E.P., Weller P.A.J. Biol. Chem. 268:4318-4325(1993)  
Sun N., Critchley D.R., Paulin D. Biochem. J. 409:657-667(2008)  
Izard T., Evans G., Borgon R.A. Nature 427:171-175(2004)