

**VINC Antibody (N-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7426a**

**Specification**

**VINC Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,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, Rat
Predicted Host	Chicken, Pig
Clonality	Rabbit
Isotype	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	Rabbit Ig 123799
Antigen Region	12-39

**VINC Antibody (N-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 12-39 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human VINC.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50

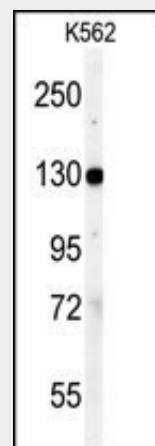
**Format**

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.

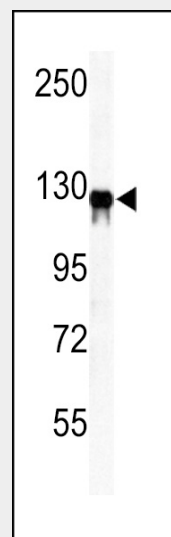
**Storage**

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**



Western blot analysis of anti-VINC Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP7426a) in K562 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). VINC (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of anti-VINC Antibody (N-term) (Cat.#AP7426a) in mouse lung tissue lysates (35ug/lane). VINC (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

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

#### VINC Antibody (N-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}.  
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}

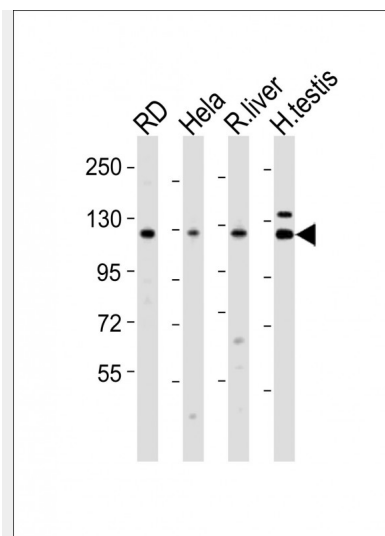
#### Tissue Location

Metavinculin is muscle-specific.

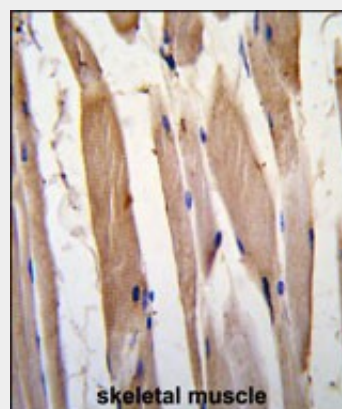
#### VINC Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)



All lanes : Anti-VINC Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: RD whole cell lysates Lane 2: Hela whole cell lysates Lane 3: rat liver lysates Lane 4: human testis lysates Lysates/proteins at 20 µg 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.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle tissue reacted with VINC antibody (N-term) , which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### VINC Antibody (N-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

- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

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.

#### **VINC Antibody (N-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)