

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Vang-like Protein 1/VANGL1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, slight cross-reactivity with recombinant human VANGL2 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 497707
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Vang-like Protein 1/VANGL1 Glu242-Val524 Accession # Q8TAA9
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human Van Gogh-like protein 1 (VANGL1; also Vang-like Protein 1, strabismus 2, loop tail protein 2 homolog, LPP2) is a 60 kDa (predicted) member of the Vang family of proteins. VANGL1 is 524 amino acids (aa) in length and contains four transmembrane regions and the C-terminal Ser/Thr-X-Val motif, but lacks a signal sequence. There are two isoforms for VANGL1. In isoform 2, residues 67-68 found in isoform 1 are deleted. Human VANGL1 shares 95% aa sequence identity with mouse VANGL1. The glycoprotein is ubiquitously expressed in normal tissues and is upregulated in many cancer cell lines. VANGL1 is predicted to be a tumor suppressor gene. Mutations in VANGL1 are associated with neural tube defects.

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