# abcam

## Product datasheet

## Anti-Von Hippel Lindau/VHL antibody ab28434

## 4 References

概述

产**品名称** Anti-Von Hippel Lindau/VHL抗体

描述 兔多克隆抗体to Von Hippel Lindau/VHL

**宿主** Rabbit

经测试应用 适用于: WB

种属反应性 与反应: Human

免疫原 Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Human Von Hippel Lindau/VHL.

**阳性**对照 HeLa nuclear extract

常规说明

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式 Liquid

**存放说明** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**存储溶液** pH: 7.9

纯**度** Protein A purified

应用

The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab28434于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

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| 应 <b>用</b> | Ab评论 | 说明                                       |
|------------|------|--|
| WB         |      | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |

#### 靶标

#### 功能

Involved in the ubiquitination and subsequent proteasomal degradation via the von Hippel-Lindau ubiquitination complex. Seems to act as target recruitment subunit in the E3 ubiquitin ligase complex and recruits hydroxylated hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) under normoxic conditions. Involved in transcriptional repression through interaction with HIF1A, HIF1AN and histone deacetylases.

#### 组织特异性

Expressed in the adult and fetal brain and kidney.

#### 疾病相关

通路

Defects in VHL are a cause of susceptibility to pheochromocytoma (PCC) [MIM:171300]. A catecholamine-producing tumor of chromaffin tissue of the adrenal medulla or sympathetic paraganglia. The cardinal symptom, reflecting the increased secretion of epinephrine and

norepinephrine, is hypertension, which may be persistent or intermittent.

Protein modification; protein ubiquitination.

Defects in VHL are the cause of von Hippel-Lindau disease (VHLD) [MIM:193300]. VHLD is a dominantly inherited familial cancer syndrome characterized by the development of retinal angiomatosis, cerebellar and spinal hemangioblastoma, renal cell carcinoma (RCC), phaeochromocytoma and pancreatic tumors. VHL type 1 is without pheochromocytoma, type 2 is with pheochromocytoma. VHL type 2 is further subdivided into types 2A (pheochromocytoma, retinal angioma, and hemangioblastomas without renal cell carcinoma and pancreatic cyst) and 2B (pheochromocytoma, retinal angioma, and hemangioblastomas with renal cell carcinoma and pancreatic cyst). VHL type 2C refers to patients with isolated pheochromocytoma without hemangioblastoma or renal cell carcinoma. The estimated incidence is 3/100000 births per year and penetrance is 97% by age 60 years.

Defects in VHL are the cause of erythrocytosis familial type 2 (ECYT2) [MIM:263400]; also called VHL-dependent polycythemia or Chuvash type polycythemia. ECYT2 is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by an increase in serum red blood cell mass, hypersensitivity of erythroid progenitors to erythropoietin, increased erythropoietin serum levels, and normal oxygen affinity. Patients with ECYT2 carry a high risk for peripheral thrombosis and cerebrovascular events. Defects in VHL are a cause of renal cell carcinoma (RCC) [MIM:144700]. Renal cell carcinoma is a heterogeneous group of sporadic or hereditary carcinoma derived from cells of the proximal renal tubular epithelium. It is subclassified into clear cell renal carcinoma (non-papillary carcinoma), papillary renal cell carcinoma, chromophobe renal cell carcinoma, collecting duct carcinoma with medullary carcinoma of the kidney, and unclassified renal cell carcinoma.

## 结构域

The Elongin BC complex binding domain is also known as BC-box with the consensus [APST]-Lx(3)-C-x(3)-[AILV].

#### 细胞定位

Cytoplasm. Membrane. Nucleus. Found predominantly in the cytoplasm and with less amounts nuclear or membrane-associated and Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Equally distributed between the nucleus and the cytoplasm but not membrane-associated.

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