# abcam

## Product datasheet

## Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Vinculin antibody [EPR8185] ab196579

重组 RabMAb

2 图像 4 References

## 概述

产品名称 Alexa Fluor® 647荧光Anti-Vinculin抗体[EPR8185]

描述 Alexa Fluor® 647荧光兔单克隆抗体[EPR8185] to Vinculin

宿主 Rabbit

偶联物 Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm

经测试应用 适用于: ICC/IF 种属反应性 与反应: Human

预测可用于: Mouse, Rat 🕰

免疫原 Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

ICC/IF: HUVEC cells. 阳性对照

常规说明 This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **patents**.

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## 性能

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

Store In the Dark.

**存储溶液** pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

纯**度** Protein A purified

 克隆
 单克隆

 克隆编号
 EPR8185

**同种型** IgG

#### 应用

## The Abpromise guarantee Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab196579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。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ICC/IF		1/100. This product gave a positive signal in HUVEC cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min).

## 靶标

功能 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.

组织特异性 Metavinculin is muscle-specific.

疾病相关 Defects in VCL are the cause of cardiomyopathy dilated type 1W (CMD1W) [MIM:611407].

Dilated cardiomyopathy is a disorder characterized by ventricular dilation and impaired systolic function, resulting in congestive heart failure and arrhythmia. Patients are at risk of premature

death.

Defects in VCL are the cause of cardiomyopathy familial hypertrophic type 15 (CMH15)

[MIM:613255]. It is a hereditary heart disorder characterized by ventricular hypertrophy, which is usually asymmetric and often involves the interventricular septum. The symptoms include dyspnea, syncope, collapse, palpitations, and chest pain. They can be readily provoked by exercise. The disorder has inter- and intrafamilial variability ranging from benign to malignant forms with high

risk of cardiac failure and sudden cardiac death.

序列相似性 Belongs to the vinculin/alpha-catenin family.

结构域 Exists in at least two conformations. When in the closed, 'inactive' conformation, extensive

interactions between the head and tail domains prevent detectable binding to most of its ligands.

It takes on an 'active' conformation after cooperative and simultaneous binding of two different

ligands. This activation involves displacement of the head-tail interactions and leads to a significant accumulation of ternary complexes. The active form then binds a number of proteins that have both signaling and structural roles that are essential for cell adhesion.

The N-terminal globular head (Vh) comprises of subdomains D1-D4. The C-terminal tail (Vt) binds F-actin and cross-links actin filaments into bundles. An intramolecular interaction between Vh and Vt masks the F-actin-binding domain located in Vt. The binding of talin and alpha-actinin to the D1 subdomain of vinculin induces a helical bundle conversion of this subdomain, leading to the disruption of the intramolecular interaction and the exposure of the cryptic F-actin-binding domain of Vt. Vt inhibits actin filament barbed end elongation without affecting the critical concentration of actin assembly.

翻译后修饰

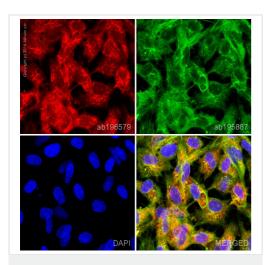
Phosphorylated; on serines, threonines and tyrosines. Phosphorylation on Tyr-1133 in activated platelets affects head-tail interactions and cell spreading but has no effect on actin binding nor on localization to focal adhesion plaques.

Aceylated; mainly by myristic acid but also small amount of palmitic acid.

细胞定位

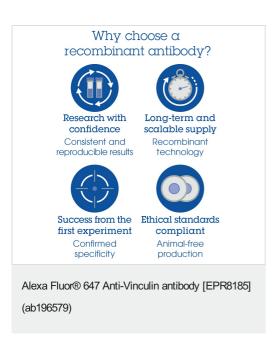
Cytoplasm > cytoskeleton. Cell junction > adherens junction. Cell membrane. Cytoplasmic face of adhesion plaques. Recruitment to cell-cell junctions occurs in a myosin ll-dependent manner. Interaction with CTNNB1 is necessary for its localization to the cell-cell junctions.

## 图片



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Vinculin antibody [EPR8185] (ab196579) ab196579 staining Vinculin in HUVEC cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1%PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab196579 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in red) and <a href="mailto:ab195887">ab195887</a>, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 488), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems, TCS SP8).



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