

DATA SHEET

Vinculin Ab-1 (Clone VLN01)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #DLN-06779, -06780, or -06778 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-06781 or -06782 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-06783 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Description: Vinculin is an attachment protein involved in the indirect binding of intracellular actin filaments to extracellular fibronectin. Vinculin binds to actin capping protein and alpha actinin, which in turn binds to actin. The binding of fibronectin is also indirect where vinculin binds to talin, which in turn binds to the intracellular domain of the fibronectin receptor which itself is the ligand for fibronectin. Vinculin is widely distributed in tissue and is expressed where smooth muscle actin and fibroblasts attach to the extracellular matrix.

Comments: Ab-1 is useful for studies of vinculin in platelet activation.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 130kDa (vinculin) and 150kDa (meta-vinculin)

Epitope: Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human. Others not-known.

Clone Designation: VLN01

Ig Isotype: IgG1

Immunogen: Semi-purified vinculin

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation (Denatured verified) (Use Protein G) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Western Blotting (Ab 1-2μg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)
 (Use Ab at 1:50 for 20 min at RT using the LP system, for 30 min at RT using labeled polymer detection system)
- * [Immunohistochemical staining of formalin/ paraffin tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Staining tips: If the staining is too light, use lower dilution or longer time.

If the staining is too strong, use higher dilution or shorter time.

Positive Control: HeLa cells. Skin

Cellular Localization: Cell membrane and cytoplasmic



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Supplied As: 200µg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml, or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Suggested References:

- 1. Asijee G M, et al. European Journal of Biochemistry. 189: 131-136 (1990).
- 2. Molecular Biology of the Cell. 2nd Edition. Garland Publishing Inc. Page 636.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Dianova is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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