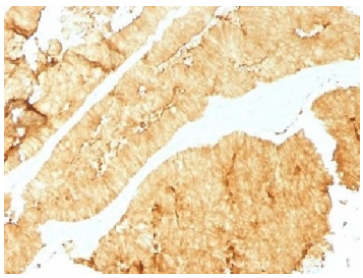
Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody [clone VIL1/1325] (V3369)

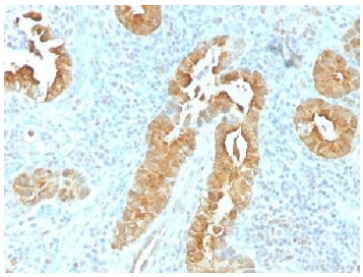
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3369-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3369-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3369SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

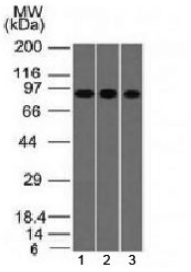
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	VIL1/1325
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
UniProt	P09327
Localization	Cytoplasmic and cell surface
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml for 60 min at RT Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 0.25-0.5ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Villin antibody is available for research use only.



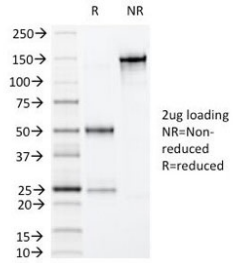
Villin Antibody. Immunohistochemistry analysis of Villin-1 (VIL1) in FFPE human colon using Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody with mouse monoclonal clone VIL1/1325. Strong HRP-DAB brown staining is observed in epithelial cells with prominent membranous and apical localization, highlighting glandular structures characteristic of colorectal tissue. The staining pattern supports identification of epithelial tumor cells and reinforces Villin as an epithelial tumor marker associated with gastrointestinal malignancies, including colorectal cancer.



Villin Antibody. Immunohistochemistry analysis of Villin-1 (VIL1) in FFPE human rectum tissue using Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody with mouse monoclonal clone VIL1/1325. Strong HRP-DAB brown staining is observed in epithelial cells with prominent apical and membranous localization, outlining glandular structures characteristic of colorectal epithelium. The staining highlights epithelial tumor-associated features and supports Villin as an epithelial tumor marker relevant to colorectal cancer and gastrointestinal malignancies.



Villin Antibody for WB. Western blot analysis of Villin-1 (VIL1) using Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody with mouse monoclonal clone VIL1/1325 in human epithelial-derived cell lysates. Lane 1: A549 lysate, Lane 2: HepG2 lysate, Lane 3: HCT-116 lysate. A band is detected at approximately 93 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of Villin-1 / VIL1. The consistent detection across carcinoma cell lines supports use of Villin as an epithelial tumor marker for assessing protein expression in cancer-derived samples and evaluating epithelial lineage in tumor cell lysates.



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified, BSA-Free Villin Antibody (clone VIL1/1325). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of the Antibody.

Description

Villin-1 (VIL1) is an actin-binding cytoskeletal protein that is widely expressed in gastrointestinal epithelium and is frequently retained in epithelial tumors of intestinal origin, making it a valuable marker in cancer biology. Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody (clone VIL1/1325) is designed to detect this tumor-associated protein, and Villin antibody, also known as Villin-1 antibody or VIL1 antibody, is commonly used in studies of colorectal cancer, gastrointestinal tumors, and epithelial malignancies. As an epithelial tumor marker, Villin is particularly useful for identifying tumor cells derived from intestinal epithelium and for supporting tumor classification based on lineage.

In colorectal cancer and related gastrointestinal adenocarcinomas, Villin expression is often preserved in tumor epithelial cells, reflecting their origin from differentiated intestinal tissue. Researchers using a Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody are typically focused on detecting malignant epithelial cells, confirming gastrointestinal tumor origin, and distinguishing adenocarcinomas from non-epithelial or non-GI tumors. This cancer-focused positioning clearly separates this antibody from other Villin pages that emphasize normal epithelial structure, polarity, or cytoskeletal function.

Villin expression patterns in tumors can provide insight into tumor differentiation and organization. Well-differentiated colorectal tumors often show strong, organized Villin expression associated with glandular structures, while poorly differentiated tumors may exhibit reduced or heterogeneous staining. These differences make Villin a useful marker for evaluating tumor differentiation status and for identifying epithelial tumor components within complex tissue samples. Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody is therefore particularly valuable in studies where tumor identification, classification, and differentiation are primary objectives.

This mouse monoclonal antibody (clone VIL1/1325) provides specific recognition of Villin as an epithelial tumor marker, supporting reliable detection of tumor-associated epithelial cells in colorectal cancer and other gastrointestinal malignancies. It is well suited for research focused on tumor classification, epithelial lineage identification, and cancer biology, where accurate detection of gastrointestinal tumor markers is essential.

Application Notes

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting points. Titration of the Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

Amino acids 179-311 from the human protein were used as the immunogen for this Villin Antibody / Epithelial Tumor Marker Antibody.

Storage

Store the Villin antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

Villin-1 antibody, VIL1 antibody, Villin 1 antibody, Villin antibody

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