

**Mouse Anti-Villin [VIL1/1314]: MC0282, MC0282RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Villin is a 95 kD glycoprotein of microvilli associated with rootlet formation in gastrointestinal mucosal epithelium. Anti-villin labels the brush border area in the gastrointestinal mucosal epithelium. This antibody has been useful in differentiating gastrointestinal adenocarcinoma, neuroendocrine carcinomas, and ovarian adenocarcinomas from adenocarcinomas of other organs. This antibody also labels Merkel cells of the skin.

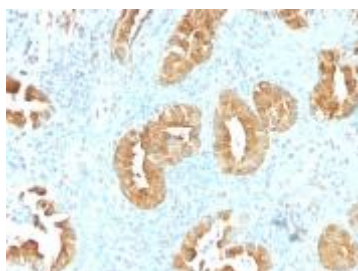
**Specifications**

Clone: VIL1/1314  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgG1k  
 Reactivity: Human  
 Localization: Membrane, cytoplasm  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, WB  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Villin Concentrated	MC0282	1 ml
Villin Prediluted	MC0282RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure**

Positive Control Tissue: Colon  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
 \* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human rectum stained with anti-Villin using DAB

**References:**

1. Plasmatic Villin 1 Is a Novel In Vivo Marker of Proximal Tubular Cell Injury During Renal Ischemia-Reperfusion. Decuyper JP et al. Transplantation. 2017.
2. Immunohistochemistry of ductal adenocarcinoma of the prostate and adenocarcinomas of non-prostatic origin: a comparative study. Seipel AH et al. APMIS. 2016.
3. Villin immunohistochemistry is a reliable method for diagnosing microvillus inclusion disease. Shillingford NM et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 2015.