

**Rabbit Anti-Villin [MD220R]: RM0277, RM0277RTU7**

**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:**

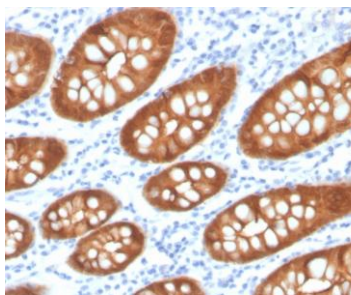
Clone: MD220R  
Source: Rabbit  
Isotype: IgG  
Reactivity: Human  
Immunogen: Recombinant fragment of human Villin protein aa 600-700  
Localization: Cytoplasm, membrane  
Formulation: Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and  $\leq 0.09\%$  sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
Applications: IHC  
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Villin Concentrated	RM0277	1 ml
Villin Prediluted	RM0277RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Colon  
Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
Pretreatment: Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes 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 colon 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.