

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-Vimentin/VIM (Phospho-S72) Antibody
<b>Gene Name</b>	VIM
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	human, mouse, rat
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, IP
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Phospho-Vimentin (S72)
<b>concentration</b>	500 ug/ml
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Observed MW</b>	56KD
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB): 1:500-2000 Immunoprecipitation (IP): 1:20

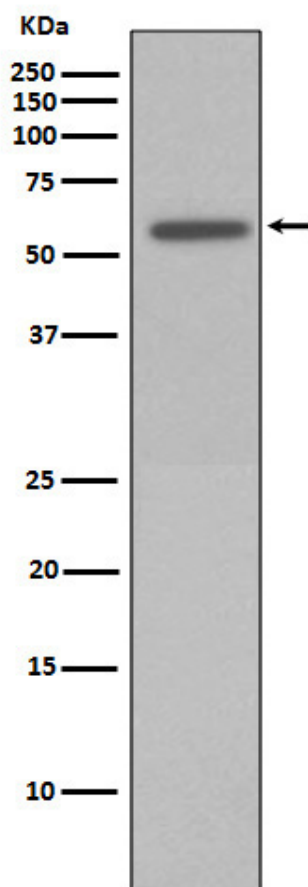
## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Background Information

VIM(vimentin) is also known as HEL113 or CTRCT30. This gene encodes a member of the intermediate filament family. Intermediate filaments, along with microtubules and actin microfilaments, make up the cytoskeleton. The protein encoded by this gene is responsible for maintaining cell shape, integrity of the cytoplasm, and stabilizing cytoskeletal interactions. It is also involved in the immune response, and controls the transport of low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-derived cholesterol from a lysosome to the site of esterification. It functions as an organizer of a number of critical proteins involved in attachment, migration, and cell signaling. Mutations in this gene causes a dominant, pulverulent cataract.

## Selected Validation Data



Western blot analysis of Phospho-Vimentin (Ser72) in HeLa cell lysates treated with Calyculin A.