

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-Vimentin/VIM Antibody	
Gene Name	VIM	
Source	Rabbit	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat	
Tested Application	WB, IHC, ICC/IF	
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Vimentin	
concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Affinity-chromatography	
Observed MW	56KD	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB):	1:500-2000
	Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section (IHC):	1:20-100
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:20-100
	(Boiling the paraffin sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or PH8.0 EDTA repair liquid for 20 mins is required for the staining of formalin/paraffin sections.) Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.	

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.

Reference

Anti-Vimentin/VIM Antibody被引用在5文献中。

Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of Vimentin expression in HEK293 cell lysate.

