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# Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone VM1170 ]
Catalog # AH12519

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, IHC, IF, FC |
| **Primary Accession** | P08670 |
| **Other Accession** | 7431, 455493 |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | Mouse / IgG1 |
| **Clone Names** | VM1170 |
| **Calculated MW** | 53652 |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **Gene ID** | 7431 |
| **Other Names** | Vimentin, VIM |
| **Application Note** | WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 |
| **Storage** | Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months. |
| **Precautions** | Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | VIM ( HGNC:12692) |
| **Function** | Vimentins are class-III intermediate filaments found in various non-epithelial cells, especially mesenchymal cells. Vimentin is attached to the nucleus, endoplasmic reticulum, and mitochondria, either laterally or terminally. Plays a role in cell directional movement, orientation, cell sheet organization and Golgi complex polarization at the cell migration front (By similarity). Protects SCRIB from proteasomal degradation and facilitates its localization to intermediate filaments in a cell contact-mediated manner (By similarity). |
| **Cellular Location** | Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus matrix {ECO:0000250\|UniProtKB:P31000}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250\|UniProtKB:P20152} |

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| **Tissue Location** | Highly expressed in fibroblasts, some expression in T- and B-lymphocytes, and little or no expression in Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines. Expressed in many hormone-independent mammary carcinoma cell lines. |

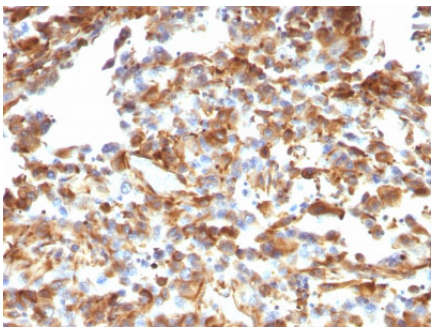
## Background

This MAb reacts with a 58kDa protein identified as vimentin. It shows no cross-reaction with other closely related intermediate filament proteins (IFP s) such as desmin, keratin, neurofilament, and glial fibrillary acid protein. Anti-vimentin alone is of limited value as a diagnostic tool; however, when used in panels with other antibodies, it is useful for the sub-classification of a given tumor. Expression of vimentin, when used in conjunction with anti-keratin, is helpful when distinguishing melanomas from undifferentiated carcinomas and large cell lymphomas. All melanomas and Schwannomas react strongly with anti-vimentin. It labels a variety of mesenchymal cells, including melanocytes, lymphocytes, endothelial cells, and fibroblasts. Non-reactivity of anti-vimentin is often considered more useful than its positive reactivity, since there are a few tumors that do not contain vimentin, e.g. hepatoma and seminoma. Anti-vimentin is also useful as a tissue process control reagent.

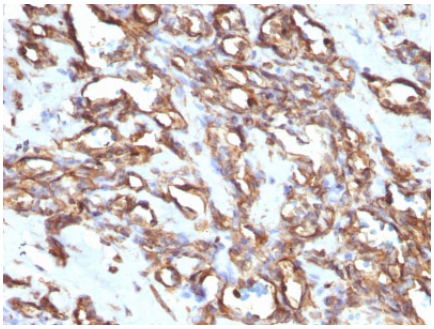
## References

Osborn M et. al. European Journal of Cell Biology. 1984; 34:137-143. |

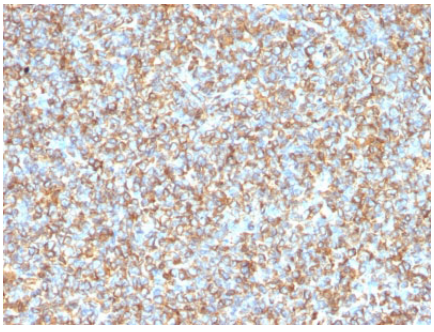
## Images



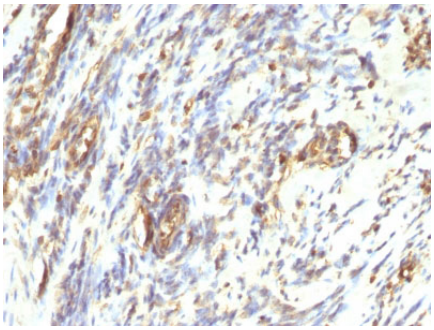
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with Vimentin Monoclonal Antibody (VM1170).



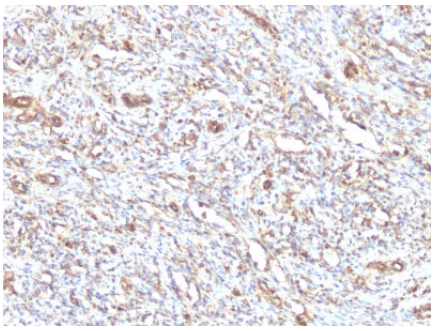
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Angiosarcoma stained with Vimentin Monoclonal Antibody (VM1170).



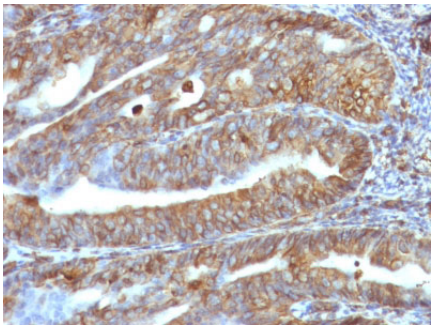
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Ewing's Sarcoma stained with Vimentin Monoclonal Antibody (VM1170).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Leiomyosarcoma stained with Vimentin Monoclonal Antibody (VM1170).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Rhabdomyosarcoma stained with Vimentin Monoclonal Antibody (VM1170).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Uterus stained with Vimentin Monoclonal Antibody (VM1170).