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VIME Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM1929b

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P08670
Other Accession	NP_003371.2
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM,k
Clone Names	280CT3.4.6
Calculated MW	53652

Additional Information

Gene ID	7431
Other Names	Vimentin, VIM
Target/Specificity	This VIME monoclonal antibody is generated from mouse immunized with VIME recombinant protein.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Euglobin precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	VIME Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

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}
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.

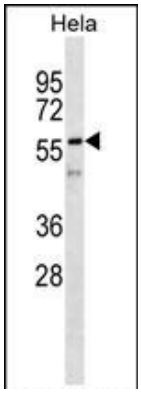
Background

This gene encodes a member of the intermediate filament family. Intermediate filamentents, 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.

References

Kers, J., et al. Transplantation 90(5):502-509(2010)
Pinheiro, A.P., et al. Am. J. Med. Genet. B Neuropsychiatr. Genet. 153B (5), 1070-1080 (2010) :
Korita, P.V., et al. Anticancer Res. 30(6):2279-2285(2010)
Martins-de-Souza, D., et al. J Psychiatr Res (2010) In press :
Li, M., et al. J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res. 29, 109 (2010) :

Images



VIME Antibody (Cat. #AM1929b) western blot analysis in Hela cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the VIME antibody detected the VIME protein (arrow).