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Anti-Vimentin Antibody

Our Anti-Vimentin primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal. It detects human Vimen
Catalog # AN1606

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P08670
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgM
Clone Names	LN6
Calculated MW	53652

Additional Information

Gene ID	7431
Other Names	CTRCT30 antibody, Epididymis luminal protein 113 antibody, FLJ36605 antibody, HEL113 antibody, VIM antibody, VIME_HUMAN antibody, Vimentin antibody
Target/Specificity	Vimentin is the major protein subunit of the 10 nm or intermediate filaments (IFs) found in many kinds of mesenchymal and epithelial cells as well as developing neuronal and astrocytic precursor cells in the CNS. Vimentin is thought to be critically involved in lymphocyte adhesion and transmigration (Nieminen M et al. 2006). Copolymers are frequently formed between vimentin and other IFs, such as GFAP (in many kinds of astrocytes), desmin (in muscle cells) and neurofilament proteins (in developing neurons). Antibodies to vimentin are useful in studies of stem cells and generally to reveal the filamentous cytoskeleton. Recent studies suggest that vimentin affects prostate cancer cells motility and invasiveness (Zhao et al. 2008).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC~~1:100~500
Format	Protein L Purified
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-Vimentin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

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mesenchymal and epithelial cells as well as developing neuronal and astrocytic precursor cells in the CNS. Vimentin is thought to be critically involved in lymphocyte adhesion and transmigration (Nieminen M et al. 2006). Copolymers are frequently formed between vimentin and other IFs, such as GFAP (in many kinds of astrocytes), desmin (in muscle cells) and neurofilament proteins (in developing neurons). Antibodies to vimentin are useful in studies of stem cells and generally to reveal the filamentous cytoskeleton. Recent studies suggest that vimentin affects prostate cancer cells motility and invasiveness (Zhao et al. 2008).