

Vimentin Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # AO1092a

Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality Clone Names Isotype Calculated MW Description	 WB, IHC, E P08670 Human Mouse Monoclonal 9E7E7; 5G3F10; 5G3F10E5 IgG1 53652 Vimentin is the major subunit protein of the intermediate filaments of mesenchymal cells. It is believed to be involved with the intracellular transport of proteins between the nucleus and plasma membrane. Vimentin has been implicated to be involved in the rate of steroid synthesis via its role as a storage network for steroidogenic cholesterol containing lipid droplets. Vimentin phosphorylation by a protein kinase causes the breakdown of intermediate filaments and activation of an ATP and myosin light chain dependent contractile event. This results in cytoskeletal changes that facilitate the interaction of the lipid droplets leading to an increase in steroid synthesis. Immunohistochemical staining for Vimentin is characteristic of sarcomas (of neural, muscle and fibroblast origin) compared to carcinomas which are generally negative. Melanomas, lymphomas and vascular tumors may all stain for Vimentin. Vimentin antibodies are thus of value in the differential diagnosis of undifferentiated neoplasms and malignant tumors. They are generally used with a panel of other antibodies including those recognising cytokeratins, lymphoid markers, S100, desmin and neurofilaments.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of Vimentin expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7431
Other Names	Vimentin, VIM
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 E~~N/A
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.

Protein Information

Name	VIM (<u>HGNC:12692</u>)
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.

References

1. Seshadri, R., et al. Intl. J. Cancer 67: 353-356(1996) 2. Essa, T.M., et al. J. Egyptian Soc. Parasitol. 26:433-442(1996) 3. Chu, Y.W., et al. Amer.J. Pathol. 148: 63-69(1996)

Images



Figure 1: Western blot analysis using Vimentin mouse mAb against truncated Vimentin recombinant protein.



Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, showing cytoplasmic localization using Vimentin mouse mAb with DAB staining.



L-02 (left) and Cos7 (right) cells using ApoM mouse mAb showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization.

Figure 2: Immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed L-02(left) and COS-7(right) cells using anti-ApoM monoclonal antiobdy showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization.

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