

## VIM Antibody (monoclonal) (M01)

Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a partial recombinant VIM.

Catalog # AT4513a

### Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, IF, IP
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P08670</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">BC030573</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Host</b>	mouse
<b>Clonality</b>	monoclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG2a Kappa
<b>Clone Names</b>	3E10
<b>Calculated MW</b>	53652

### Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	7431
<b>Other Names</b>	Vimentin, VIM
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	VIM (AAH30573, 41 a.a. ~ 140 a.a) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26 KDa.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:500~1000 IF~~1:50~200 IP~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	Clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2 .
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Precautions</b>	VIM Antibody (monoclonal) (M01) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### Background

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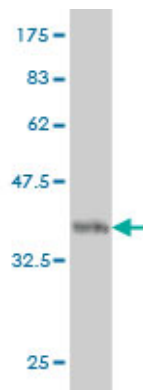
This gene encodes a member of the intermediate filament family. Intermediate filaments, along with microtubules and actin microfilaments, make up the cytoskeleton. The protein encoded by this gene is responsible for maintaining cell shape, integrity of the cytoplasm, and stabilizing cytoskeletal interactions. 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.

### References

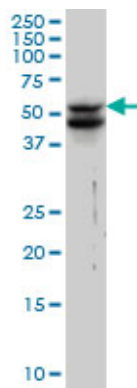
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Aberrant expression of vimentin correlates with dedifferentiation and poor prognosis in patients with intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Korita PV, et al. *Anticancer Res*, 2010 Jun. PMID 20651380. Proteome analysis of the thalamus and cerebrospinal fluid reveals glycolysis dysfunction and potential biomarkers candidates for schizophrenia. Martins-de-Souza D, et al. *J Psychiatr Res*, 2010 May 14. PMID 20471030. Association study of 182 candidate genes in anorexia nervosa. Pinheiro AP, et al. *Am J Med Genet B Neuropsychiatr Genet*, 2010 Jul. PMID 20468064. Divalent cations crosslink vimentin intermediate filament tail domains to regulate network mechanics. Lin YC, et al. *J Mol Biol*, 2010 Jun 18. PMID 20447406. Diagnostic value and implications of vimentin expression in normal, reactive and neoplastic endocervical epithelium. Stewart CJ, et al. *Pathology*, 2010 Apr. PMID 20350213.

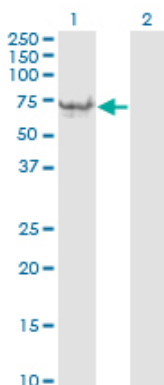
## Images



Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein. Western Blot detection against Immunogen (36.74 KDa) .



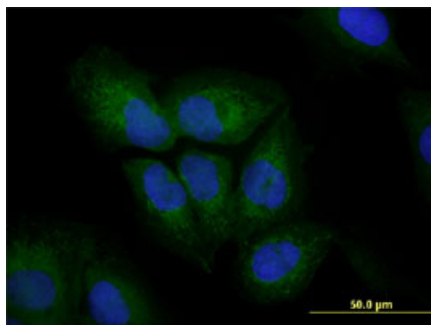
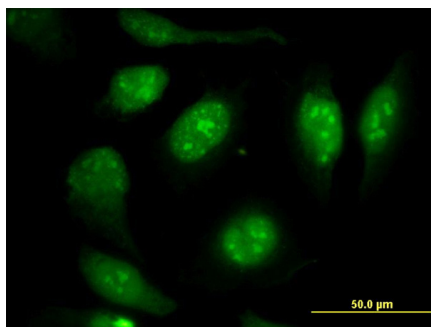
VIM monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 3E9 Western Blot analysis of VIM expression in HeLa ( (Cat # AT4513a )



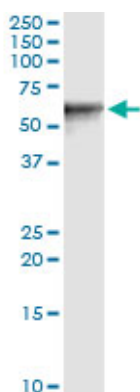
Western Blot analysis of VIM expression in transfected 293T cell line by VIM monoclonal antibody (M01), clone 3E9.

Lane 1: VIM transfected lysate(53.7 KDa).  
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

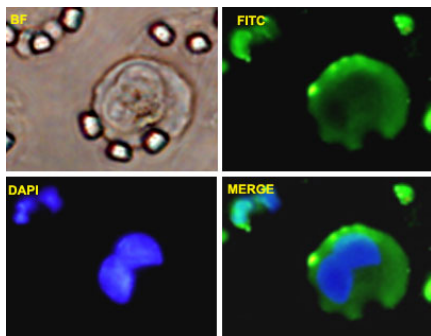
Immunofluorescence of monoclonal antibody to VIM on HeLa cell. [antibody concentration 40 ug/ml]



Immunofluorescence of monoclonal antibody to VIM on U-2 OS cell. [antibody concentration 10 ug/ml]



Immunoprecipitation of VIM transfected lysate using anti-VIM monoclonal antibody and Protein A Magnetic Bead ([U0007](#)), and immunoblotted with VIM MaxPab rabbit polyclonal antibody.



Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged VIM is approximately 10ng/ml as a capture antibody.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.