

Anti-Vimentin Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO12050**Specification**

Anti-Vimentin Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P08670
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Vimentin(VIM) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Vimentin Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7431

Other Names

Vimentin, VIM

Calculated MW

53652 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm .

Tissue Specificity

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. .

Protein Name

Vimentin

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human Vimentin (435-466aa DTHSKRTLLIKTVETRDGQVINETSQHDDLE), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Anti-Vimentin Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**Name** VIM**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.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton. Nucleus matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P31000}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20152}

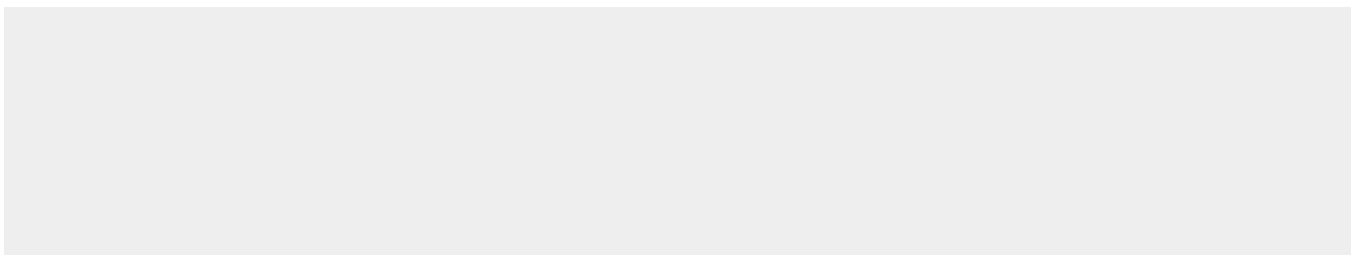
Tissue Location

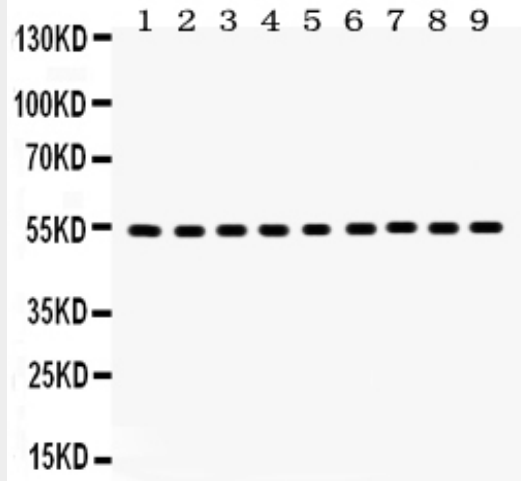
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Anti-Vimentin Picoband Antibody - Protocols

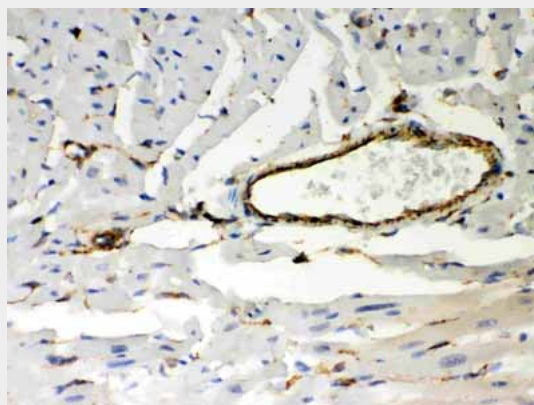
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

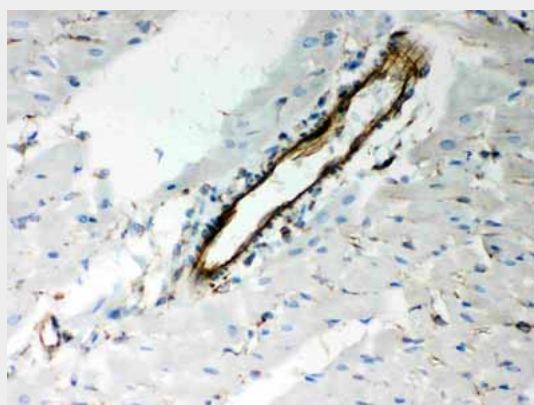
Anti-Vimentin Picoband Antibody - Images



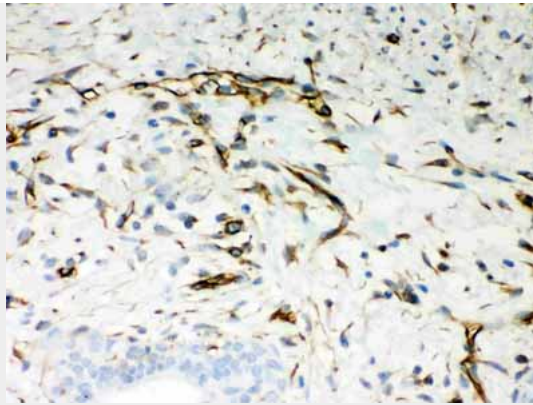
Anti- Vimentin Picoband antibody, ABO12050, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Vimentin (ABO12050) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 2: NIH Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 3: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 4: HUT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 5: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 6: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 7: Human Placenta Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 8: Rat Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 9: Mouse Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Predicted bind size: 54KD
Observed bind size: 54KD



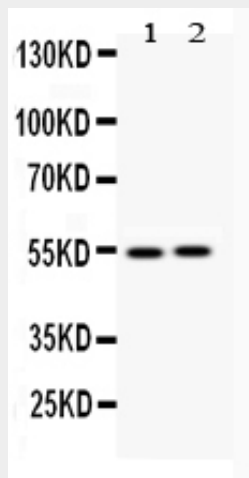
Anti- Vimentin Picoband antibody, ABO12050, IHC(P) IHC(P): Mouse Cardiac Muscle Tissue



Anti- Vimentin Picoband antibody, ABO12050, IHC(P) IHC(P): Rat Cardiac Muscle Tissue



Anti- Vimentin Picoband antibody, ABO12050, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue



Anti- Vimentin Picoband antibody, ABO12050, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti Vimentin (ABO12050) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Rat Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Mouse Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugPredicted bind size: 54KDObserved bind size: 54KD

Anti-Vimentin Picoband Antibody - Background

VIM(vimentin) is also known as HEL113 or CTRCT30. 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.