

Recombinant Vimentin/VIM Monoclonal Antibody

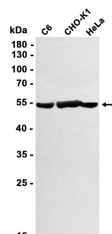
catalog number: AN300103P

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description	
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to the center region of the Human Vimentin/VIM
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	A1217
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

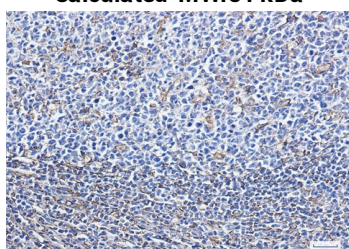
Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB:	1:1000; IHC: 1:200-1:500; ICC/IF: 1:100; FC: 1:100

Data

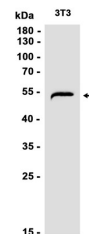


Western blot analysis of extracts from C6, CHO-K1, HeLa cells at 1:1000.

Observed-MW:54 kDa
Calculated-MW:54 kDa

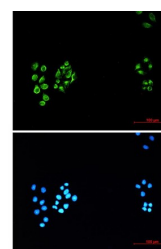


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil .

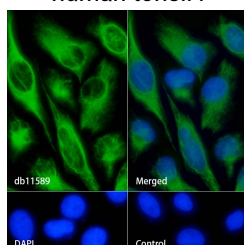


Western blot analysis of extracts from 3T3 cells at 1:1000.

Observed-MW:54 kDa
Calculated-MW:54 kDa



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells (green), and DAPI (blue).



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Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells labelling Vimentin. The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min, RT) followed by treatment with 0.1% Triton X-100 (10min, RT), and blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween 20 for 1h. The cells were then incubate (1:100) at room temprature for 1h, followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 45min with Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H+L)-AF488 (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labeled in blue with DAPI. Control: Secondary antibody only.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

This gene encodes a type III intermediate filament protein. Intermediate filaments, along with microtubules and actin microfilaments, make up the cytoskeleton. The encoded protein is responsible for maintaining cell shape and integrity of the cytoplasm, and stabilizing cytoskeletal interactions. This protein is involved in neuritogenesis and cholesterol transport and functions as an organizer of a number of other critical proteins involved in cell attachment, migration, and signaling. Bacterial and viral pathogens have been shown to attach to this protein on the host cell surface. Mutations in this gene are associated with congenital cataracts in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]