

**Vimentin Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1092a****Specification**

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**Vimentin Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC, ICC, IF</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08670</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>

**Description**

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 within mitochondria, and subsequent transport of cholesterol to the organelles 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.

**Vimentin Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7431

**Other Names**

Vimentin, VIM

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000  
ICC~~1:200~~1000  
IF~~1:200~1000.

**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

Vimentin Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Vimentin 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

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.

## Vimentin 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](#)

## Vimentin Antibody - Images

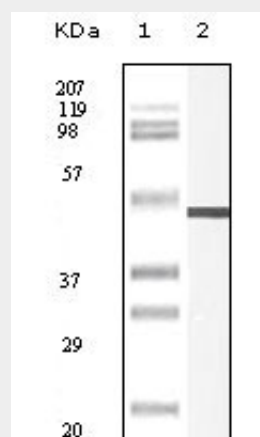


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using Vimentin mouse mAb against truncated Vimentin recombinant protein.

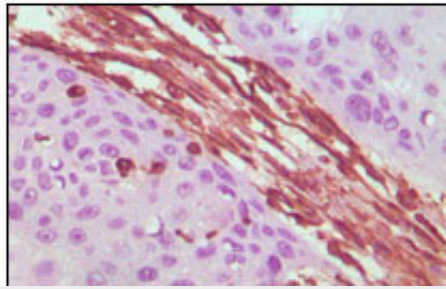


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, showing cytoplasmic localization using Vimentin mouse mAb with DAB staining.

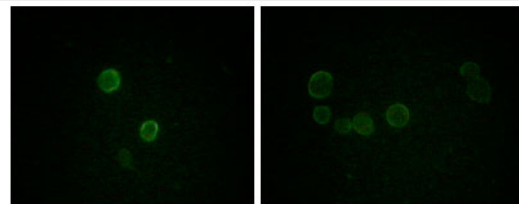


Figure 2: Immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed L-02 (left) and Cos7 (right) cells using ApoM mouse mAb showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization.

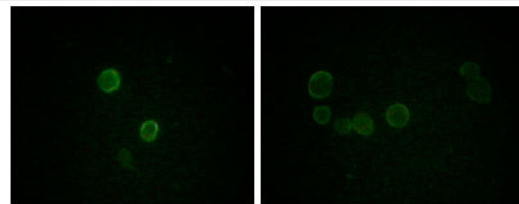


Figure 2: Immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed L-02(left) and COS-7(right) cells using anti-ApoM monoclonal antibody showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization.

### Vimentin Antibody - 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)