

## Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM576]
Catalog # AH10809

### **Specification**

# Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P, IF, FC

Primary Accession <u>P08670</u>

Other Accession <u>7431</u>, <u>455493</u>

Reactivity Human, Pig, Chicken, Goat, Bovine, Dog,

Cat Mouse Monoclonal Mouse / IgG1 57-60kDa KDa

Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW

# Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

**Gene ID 7431** 

# **Other Names**

Vimentin, VIM

# **Application Note**

<span class ="dilution WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br \><span class</pre>

="dilution IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class

="dilution IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br/>span class = "dilution FC">FC~~1:10~50</span>

## **Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

#### Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

#### **Precautions**

Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

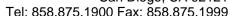
# Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name VIM (HGNC:12692)

#### **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**

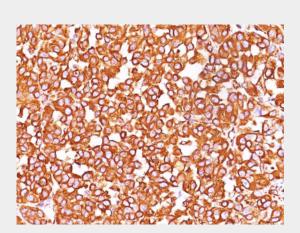
Highly expressed in fibroblasts, some expression in T- and B-lymphocytes, and little or no expression in Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines. Expressed in many hormone-independent mammary carcinoma cell lines.

## Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Melanoma stained with Vimentin Monoclonal Antibody (SPM576).

### Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This MAb reacts with a 58kDa protein identified as vimentin. It shows no cross-reaction with other closely related intermediate filament proteins (IFP's) such as desmin, keratin, neurofilament, and glial fibrillary acid protein. ĀAnti-vimentin alone is of limited value as a diagnostic tool; however, when used in panels with other antibodies, it is useful for the sub-classification of a given tumor. Expression of vimentin, when used in conjunction with anti-keratin, is helpful when distinguishing melanomas from undifferentiated carcinomas and large cell lymphomas. All melanomas and





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Schwannomas react strongly with anti-vimentin. It labels a variety of mesenchymal cells, including melanocytes, lymphocytes, endothelial cells, and fibroblasts. Non-reactivity of anti-vimentin is often considered more useful than its positive reactivity, since there are a few tumors that do not contain vimentin, e.g. hepatoma and seminoma. Anti-vimentin is also useful as a tissue process control reagent.

Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Osborn M et. al. European Journal of Cell Biology. 1984; 34:137-143