

Rabbit VIM Polyclonal Antibody | anti-VIM antibody

VIM Antibody

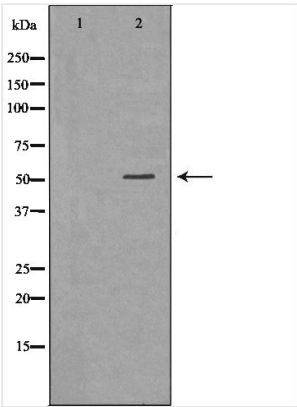
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326801	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

VIM; Polyclonal Antibody; VIM Antibody; CTRCT30; Epididymis luminal protein 113; FLJ36605; HEL113; VIME_HUMAN; Vimentin; anti-VIM antibody

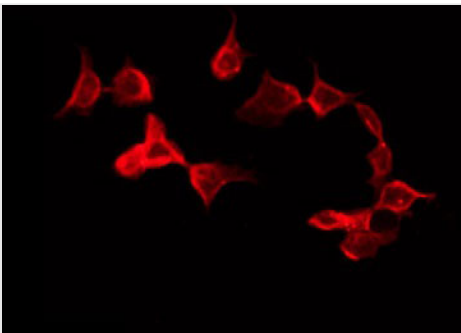
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	VIM antibody detects endogenous levels of total VIM
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	466
Applicable Applications for anti-VIM antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human VIM
Subcellular Location	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.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of Hela whole cell lysates, using VIM Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA326801 staining 293 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-VIM antibody

Description: 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.[provided by RefSeq, Jun 2009]

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.

Subunit Structure: Homopolymer assembled from elementary dimers. Interacts with HCV core protein (PubMed:15846844). Interacts with LGSN and SYNM. Interacts (via rod region) with PLEC (via CH 1 domain) (By similarity). Interacts with SLC6A4 (PubMed:19270731). Interacts with STK33 (PubMed:18811945). Interacts with LARP6 (PubMed:21746880). Interacts with RAB8B (By similarity). Interacts with TOR1A; the interaction associates TOR1A with the cytoskeleton (PubMed:16361107, PubMed:18827015). Interacts with TOR1AIP1 (PubMed:16361107). Interacts with BCAS3 (PubMed:17505058). Interacts with DIAPH1 (PubMed:23325789). Identified in complexes that contain VIM, EZR, AHNAK, BFSP1, BFSP2, ANK2, PLEC, PRX and spectrin (By similarity). Interacts with EPPK1; interaction is dependent of higher-order structure of intermediate filament (PubMed:16923132). Interacts with the non-receptor tyrosine kinase SRMS; the interaction leads to phosphorylation of VIM (PubMed:29496907).

Post-translational Modifications: Filament disassembly during mitosis is promoted by phosphorylation at Ser-55 as well as by nestin (By similarity). One of the most prominent phosphoproteins in various cells of mesenchymal origin. Phosphorylation is enhanced during cell division, at which time vimentin filaments are significantly reorganized. Phosphorylation by PKN1 inhibits the formation of filaments. Phosphorylated at Ser-56 by CDK5 during neutrophil secretion in the cytoplasm (PubMed:21465480). Phosphorylated by STK33 (PubMed:18811945). Phosphorylated on tyrosine residues by SRMS (PubMed:29496907). O-glycosylated during cytokinesis at sites identical or close to phosphorylation sites, this interferes with the phosphorylation status. S-nitrosylation is induced by interferon-gamma and oxidatively-modified low-density lipoprotein (LDL(ox)) possibly implicating the iNOS-S100A8/9 transnitrosylase complex.

Similarity: The central alpha-helical coiled-coil IF rod domain mediates elementary homodimerization. The [IL]-x-C-x-x-[DE] motif is a proposed target motif for cysteine S-nitrosylation mediated by the iNOS-S100A8/9 transnitrosylase complex. Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	62414289
NCBI GeneID	7431
NCBI Accession #	NP_003371.2

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_003380.4
UniProt Accession #	P08670; Q15867; Q15868; Q15869; Q548L2; Q6LER9; Q8N850; Q96ML2; Q9NTM3; B0YJC2; D3DRU4
Molecular Weight	Observed: 54 kDa Predicted: 54 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	vimentin
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	vimentin
NCBI Official Symbol	VIM
NCBI Protein Information	vimentin
UniProt Protein Name	Vimentin
UniProt Gene Name	VIM

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/vim-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-western-blot-elisa/326801>