Product Datasheet

VIM antibody

Catalog No: #38436

Package Size: #38436-1 50ul #38436-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

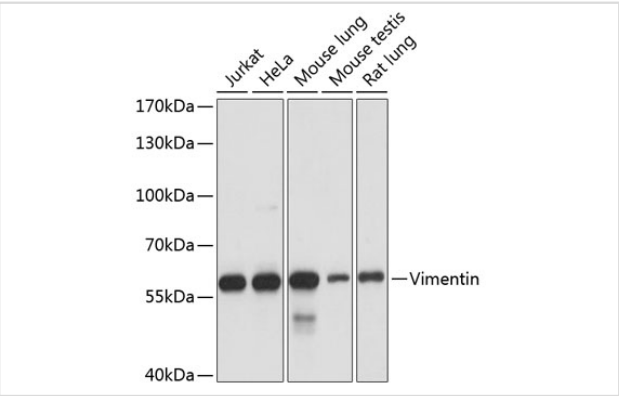
Product Name	VIM antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC,IF
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total VIM protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human VIM.
Target Name	VIM
Other Names	Vimentin;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P08670NCBI Gene ID: 7431
SDS-PAGE MW	54kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

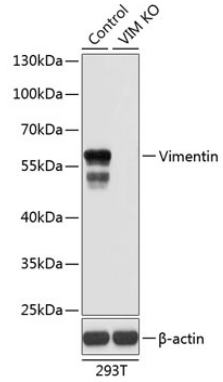
Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:1000

Immunofluorescence: 1:50 - 1:200

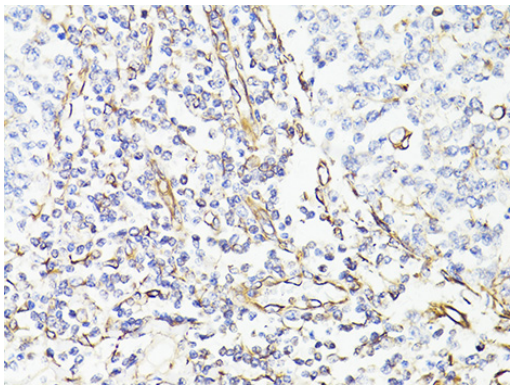
Images



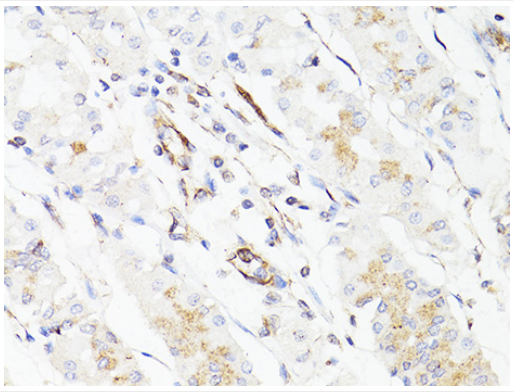
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using Vimentin antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



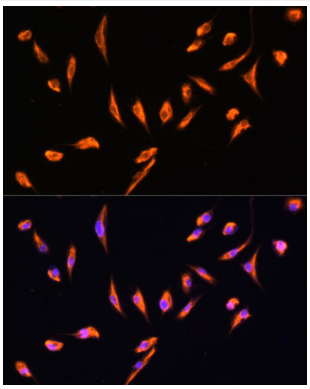
Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and Vimentin knockout (KO) 293T cells, using Vimentin antibody at 1:1000 dilution.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human tonsil using Vimentin antibody at dilution of 1:150 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human stomach using Vimentin antibody at dilution of 1:150 (40x lens).



Immunofluorescence analysis of L929 cells using [KO] Vimentin antibody at dilution of 1:100. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Background

This gene encodes a member of the intermediate filament family. Intermediate filamentents, 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]

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.