

## Recombinant Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody

Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [Clone VIM/6430R]

Catalog No	Format	Size
7431-RBM10-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
7431-RBM10-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
7431-RBM10-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

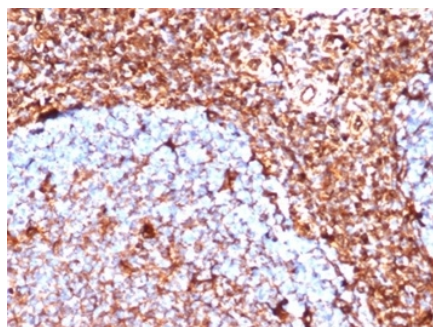
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml	30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes
Western Blot (WB)	2-4ug/ml	

### Product Details

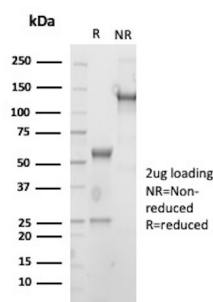
<b>Clone</b>	VIM/6430R
<b>Gene Name</b>	VIM
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fragment (around aa 2-466) of human Vimentin protein (exact sequence is proprietary)
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Isotype / Light Chain</b>	IgG / Kappa
<b>Mol. Weight of Antigen</b>	57-60kDa
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cell membrane, Cytoplasm, Cytoskeleton, Nucleus matrix
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Cat, Chicken, Cow, Dog, Horse, Human, Pig, Rat
<b>Positive Control</b>	Raji, U-87, Jurkat or HeLa cells. Human lymph node or tonsil. A549, U-87, Human Skeletal muscle. Lung, Skin.

*\*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.*

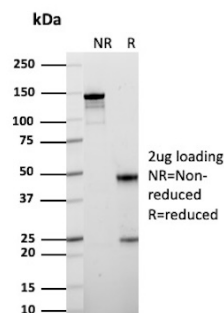
### Product Images for Recombinant Vimentin (Mesenchymal Cell Marker) Antibody



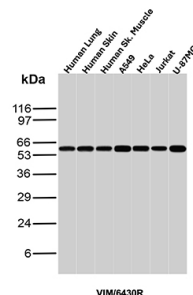
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with Vimentin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (VIM/6430R).



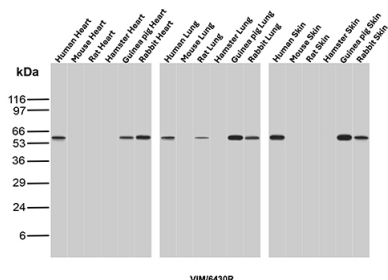
SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified VIM Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (VIM/6430R). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



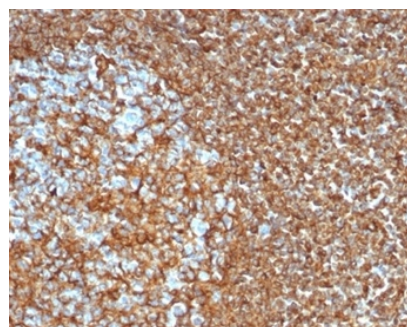
SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified Vimentin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (VIM/6430R). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



Western Blot Analysis of Human Lung, Human Skin, Human Skeletal muscle, A549, HeLa, Jurkat and U-87MG lysates using Vimentin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (VIM/6430R).



Western Blot Analysis of Heart, Lung and Skin tissue lysates of different species using Vimentin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (VIM/6430R).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with Vimentin Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody (VIM/6430R).

## Specificity & Comments

This MAbs 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. Anti-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 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.

## Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

## Supplied As

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 and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## Research Areas

Immunology, Cytokine Signaling, Neural Stem Cells, Ovarian Cancer, Signal Transduction, Stem Cell Differentiation