

**Anti-Vimentin Antibody**

**Our Anti-Vimentin primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is mouse monoclonal. It detects human, mouse**  
**Catalog # AN1607**

**Specification**

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**Anti-Vimentin Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | WB, IHC                |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P08670</a> |
| Reactivity        | Bovine                 |
| Host              | Mouse                  |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal             |
| Isotype           | IgG2a                  |
| Calculated MW     | 53652                  |

**Anti-Vimentin Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **7431**

**Other Names**

CTRCT30 antibody, Epididymis luminal protein 113 antibody, FLJ36605 antibody, HEL113 antibody, VIM antibody, VIME\_HUMAN antibody, Vimentin antibody

**Target/Specificity**

Vimentin is the major protein subunit of the 10nm or intermediate filaments (IFs) found in many kinds of mesenchymal and epithelial cells as well as developing neuronal and astrocytic precursor cells in the CNS. Vimentin is thought to be critically involved in lymphocyte adhesion and transmigration (Nieminen M et al. 2006). Copolymers are frequently formed between vimentin and other IFs, such as GFAP (in many kinds of astrocytes), desmin (in muscle cells) and neurofilament proteins (in developing neurons). Antibodies to vimentin are useful in studies of stem cells and generally to reveal the filamentous cytoskeleton. Recent studies suggest that vimentin affects prostate cancer cells motility and invasiveness (Zhao et al. 2008).

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000  
IHC~~1:100~500

**Format**

Protein G Purified

**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**

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

**Shipping**

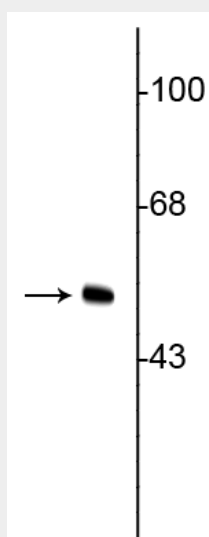
Blue Ice

## Anti-Vimentin Antibody - Protocols

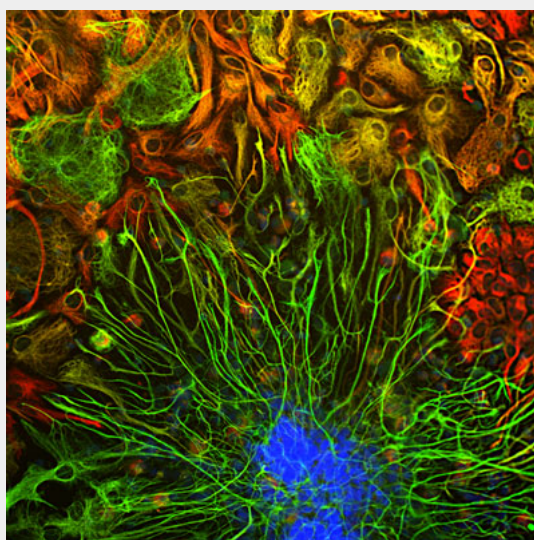
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-Vimentin Antibody - Images

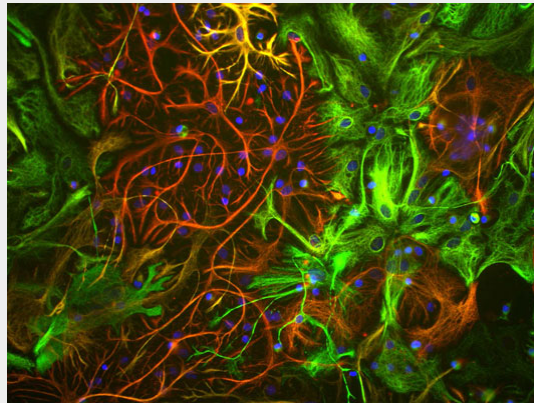


Western blot of HeLa cell lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~50 kDa vimentin protein.



Immunostaining of E20 rat cortical neuron/glia cell culture stained with anti-vimentin (cat. 2107-VIM, red, 1:2000) and anti-GFAP antibody (cat. 621-GFAP, green, 1:5000). The blue is DAPI

staining nuclear DNA. Vimentin is expressed alone in fibroblastic and developing cells and appear red. The astrocytes that appear red express only GFAP, while the golden yellow and yellow astrocytes express GFAP and Vimentin.



Mixed neuron/glia cultures stained with anti-vimentin (green, 1:500) and rabbit anti-GFAP antibody (cat. 620-GFAP, red, 1:1000). The blue stains nuclear DNA. Vimentin is expressed alone in fibroblastic and endothelial cells, which are the flattened cells in the middle of the image which appear green. Astrocytes may express primarily GFAP, or GFAP and vimentin, and so appear red (GFAP only) or golden yellow (GFAP and Vimentin).

#### **Anti-Vimentin Antibody - Background**

Vimentin is the major protein subunit of the 10nm or intermediate filaments (IFs) found in many kinds of mesenchymal and epithelial cells as well as developing neuronal and astrocytic precursor cells in the CNS. Vimentin is thought to be critically involved in lymphocyte adhesion and transmigration (Nieminen M et al. 2006). Copolymers are frequently formed between vimentin and other IFs, such as GFAP (in many kinds of astrocytes), desmin (in muscle cells) and neurofilament proteins (in developing neurons). Antibodies to vimentin are useful in studies of stem cells and generally to reveal the filamentous cytoskeleton. Recent studies suggest that vimentin affects prostate cancer cells motility and invasiveness (Zhao et al. 2008).