



Sheep anti Human Vimentin polyclonal antibody (CABT-L514)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	This antibody is specific for vimentin as demonstrated by immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA.
Target	Vimentin
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human vimentin produced in bacteria. This protein constitutes a soluble 20 kDa fragment from the amino-terminus of vimentin.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Sheep
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Affinity purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IEP, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	0.5 mg
Buffer	10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 50% (v/v) glycerol.
Preservative	None
Storage	Store between -10 and -20°C. Product will become viscous but will not freeze. Avoid storage in frost-free freezers. Keep vial tightly capped. Allow product to warm to room temperature and gently mix before use.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

Intermediate filaments (IFs), along with microfilaments and microtubules, are the three major filament systems that form the architectural basis of most eukaryotic cells. Vimentin, with a molecular weight of 58 kDa, is a Type III intermediate filament found in cells of mesenchymal origin including endothelial cells, megakaryocytes and platelets as well as in most cultured cell lines. As with other IFs, vimentin provides a physical linkage between the plasma membrane and the nuclear envelope. The carboxy-terminus of vimentin associates with the lamin B of the nuclear envelope whereas the amino-terminus associates with the plasma membrane either directly or indirectly. In general, it is believed that IFs, including vimentin, provide a network onto which various enzyme systems, intracellular structures and organelles are spatially arranged within the cytoplasm. IFs may also play an active role in the re-organization of intracellular components in response to extracellular signals via their disassembly and reassembly. In normal vascular endothelium, vimentin, along with other cytoskeletal proteins, are typically not exposed to extracellular plasma proteins. However, with damage to endothelial cells, exposure of these cytoskeletal components may play a role in thrombogenesis or inflammatory responses. For example, it has been demonstrated that vimentin can bind complement components as well as immunoglobulins. Vimentin has also been shown to bind vitronectin and vitronectin/PAI-1 complexes in LPS-damaged endothelial cells.

Keywords

VIM;vimentin;HEL113;CTRCT30;epididymis luminal protein 113

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[7431](#)

UniProt ID

[P08670](#)
