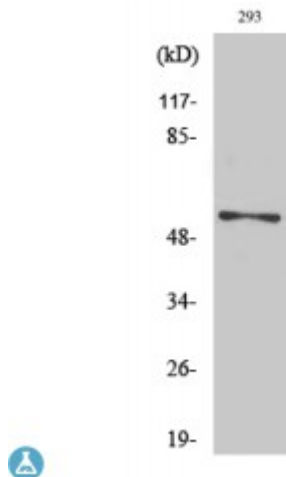


Anti-Vimentin antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Vimentin.
Model	STJ96245
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Vimentin around the non-phosphorylation site of S83.
Immunogen Region	55-105 aa
Gene ID	7431
Gene Symbol	VIM
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Vimentin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Vimentin protein.
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.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Vimentin
Molecular Weight	54 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:12692OMIM:116300
Alternative Names	Vimentin
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. Involved with LARP6 in the stabilization of type I collagen mRNAs for CO1A1 and CO1A2.
Sequence and Domain Family	The central alpha-helical coiled-coil rod region 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/A9 transnitrosylase complex.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Filament disassembly during mitosis is promoted by phosphorylation at Ser-55 as well as by nestin . 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. Phosphorylated by STK33. 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.