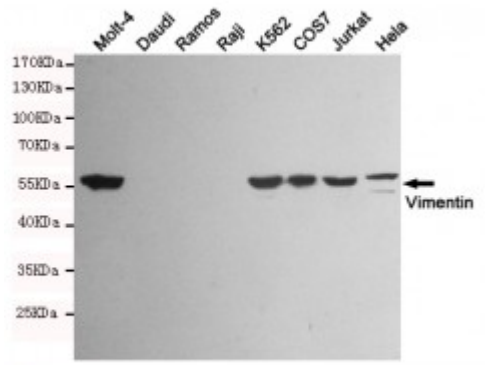
Anti-Vimentin antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Vimentin.

Model	STJ99270
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human Vimentin protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Gene ID	7431
Gene Symbol	VIM
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Vimentin and does not cross-react with related proteins.
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.
Clone ID	4F8-A5-H5
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Vimentin
Molecular Weight	57kDa

Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG2a
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-densitity lipoprotein (LDL(ox)) possibly implicating the iNOS-S100A8/9 transnitrosylase complex.