

## Product datasheet for **AP06478PU-N**

### Vimentin (VIM) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Western Blot:</b> 1/500-1/1000. <b>Immunofluorescence:</b> 1/50-1/200. <b>Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:</b> 1/50-1/200.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide, corresponding to amino acids 411-460 of Human Vimentin.
Specificity:	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Vimentin protein. (region surrounding Ile444)
Formulation:	Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH~7.2 State: Aff - Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction (>95% pure by SDS-PAGE) Preservative: 15 mM Sodium Azide
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Predicted Protein Size:	~48.0 kDa
Gene Name:	vimentin
Database Link:	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 7431 Human P08670</a>



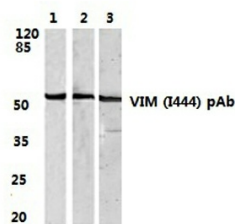
[View online »](#)

**Background:**

Xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by a genetic predisposition to sunlight-induced skin cancer due to deficiencies in the DNA repair enzymes. The most frequent mutations are found in the XP genes of group A through G and group V, which encode nucleotide excision repair proteins. Nucleotide excision repair (NER) is the normal cellular response to DNA damage induced by UV irradiation and is disrupted in patients with XP. Xeroderma pigmentosum group A (XPA) is an essential NER factor that coordinates the collection of a preincision complex during the processing of DNA damage. XPA may also have a role in the repair of oxidized DNA bases. XPA is sensitive not only to the structure of the DNA double helix, but also to bulky groups incorporated into DNA. XPA forms a homodimer in the absence of DNA, but binds to DNA in both monomeric and dimeric forms. The dimerically bound XPA is much more efficient, so cells probably regulate XPA activity in a concentration-dependent manner. XPA deficient organisms cannot repair UV-induced DNA damage and thus acquire skin cancers by UV irradiation very easily.

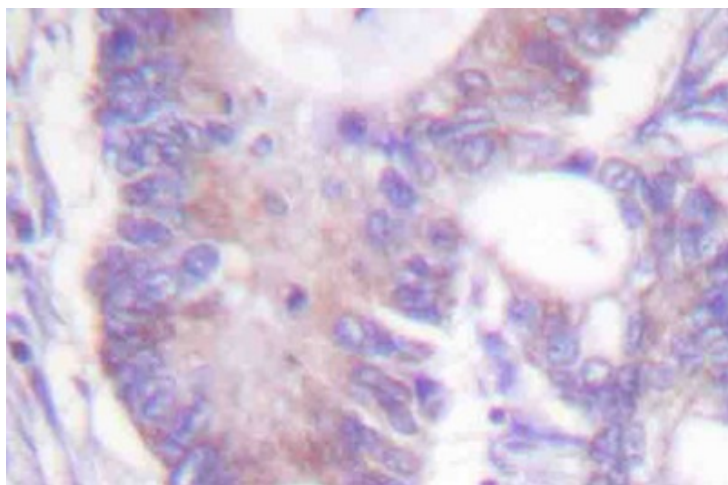
**Synonyms:**

VIM

**Product images:**


Lane1: MCF-7 whole cell lysate treated with UV  
 Lane2: Raw264.7 whole cell lysate treated with Ips  
 Lane3: Pc12 whole cell lysate  
 VIM (1444) pAb at 1:500 dilution

Western blot (WB) analysis of Vimentin antibody



Immunohistochemistry analysis of Vimentin antibody in paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue.