

## Product datasheet for BA1017

### Vimentin Human Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Vimentin human recombinant protein, 0.25 mg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Predicted MW:	54 kDa
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml (after reconstitution)
Purity:	>95% pure determined by SDS Gel Electrophoresis
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized protein Buffer System: Final solution contains 30 mM Tris/HCl pH 8, 9.5M Urea, 2 mM DTT, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM Methylammonium Chloride
Reconstitution Method:	<b>Cat.-No BA1017S:</b> Restore with 70 µl distilled water (final volume 100 µl). <b>Cat.-No BA1017:</b> Restore with 175 µl distilled water (final volume 250 µl).
Preparation:	Lyophilized protein
Applications:	<b>Protein standard in 1D and 2D SDS gelelectrophoresis.</b> <b>Immunoassays.</b> <b>Immunization.</b> Protocol: <b>Reconstitution to filaments:</b> After vimentin is dissolved in 9.5M Urea buffer (see above), protofilaments and filament complexes are obtained by dialyzing the resulting polypeptide solution stepwise to a concentration of 4M Urea and then to low salt condition (50mM NaCl, 2mM dithiothreitol, 10mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4). For immunization purposes, the solution can be further dialyzed against PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline, e.g. Dulbecco's PBS).
Protein Description:	Standard Recombinant Human Vimentin.
Note:	<b>Isoelectric Point:</b> pI 5.3
Storage:	Store at 2-8°C (lyophilized) or at -20°C (reconstituted). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_003371</a>



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<b>Locus ID:</b>	7431
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">P08670</a> , <a href="#">V9HWE1</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	10p13
<b>Summary:</b>	<p>This gene encodes a type III intermediate filament protein. Intermediate filaments, along with microtubules and actin microfilaments, make up the cytoskeleton. The encoded protein is responsible for maintaining cell shape and integrity of the cytoplasm, and stabilizing cytoskeletal interactions. This protein is involved in neuritogenesis and cholesterol transport and functions as an organizer of a number of other critical proteins involved in cell attachment, migration, and signaling. Bacterial and viral pathogens have been shown to attach to this protein on the host cell surface. Mutations in this gene are associated with congenital cataracts in human patients. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2017]</p>
<b>Protein Families:</b>	ES Cell Differentiation/IPS