

Product datasheet for **TA389231**

VIM Mouse Antibody [Clone ID: V9]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	V9
Applications:	ICC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200 ICC: 1:100
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse, Chicken
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Immunogen:	Clone (V9) was generated from full length vimentin purified from porcine eye lens. The antibody reacts with human, pig, chicken, rat, and mouse vimentins.
Specificity:	The antibody detects a 58 kDa* protein corresponding to the molecular mass of vimentin on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of human fibroblasts (HS-68). In immunocytochemistry, the antibody detects intermediate filaments in rat smooth muscle cells (A7r5).
Formulation:	PBS + 1 mg/ml BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ and 50% glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Storage at -20°C is recommended, as aliquots may be taken without freeze/thawing due to presence of 50% glycerol. Stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	58
Database Link:	P08670



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Background:

Intermediate filaments (IF) are important components of the cytoskeleton and nuclear envelope. IF protein family members are encoded by 70 genes that have diverse expression patterns during development and tissue-specific functions. For example, the keratins form IFs in epithelial cells, while vimentin forms filaments in mesenchymal, endothelial, and hematopoietic cells. Neurofilament triplet proteins and internexins form IFs in neurons, while desmin, synemin and syncoilin form the extra-sarcomeric cytoskeleton of myoblasts. The nuclear IF system consists of lamin family proteins organized in a meshwork-like lamina around the nucleus. Vimentin is a 58 kDa IF protein that forms 10 nm filaments that are important for mechanical stability, motility, and adhesion in various cell types. Vimentin activity is regulated by proteolysis and phosphorylation. Rho-kinases can phosphorylate vimentin leading to destabilization of intermediate filaments, while Akt phosphorylation of Ser-39 in vimentin reduces proteolysis of vimentin and promotes cancer cell motility and invasion.

Note:

Protein G purified tissue culture supernatant.