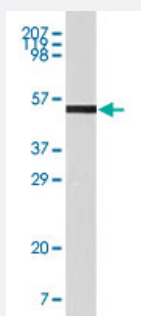


VIM monoclonal antibody, clone 9E7E7

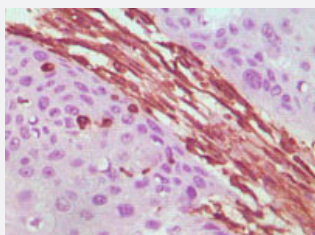
Catalog # MAB10418 Size 100 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Western blot analysis using VIM monoclonal antibody, clone 9E7E7 (Cat # MAB10418) against truncated VIM recombinant protein.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, showing cytoplasmic localization using VIM monoclonal antibody, clone 9E7E7 (Cat # MAB10418)

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against recombinant VIM.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to human VIM.
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1

Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) Immunohistochemistry (1:200-1:1000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In ascites (0.03% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)

Western blot analysis using VIM monoclonal antibody, clone 9E7E7 (Cat # MAB10418) against truncated VIM recombinant protein.

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — VIM

Entrez GeneID	7431
Gene Name	VIM
Gene Alias	FLJ36605
Gene Description	vimentin
Omim ID	193060
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary

This gene encodes a member of the intermediate filament family. Intermediate filaments, along with microtubules and actin microfilaments, make up the cytoskeleton. The protein encoded by this gene is responsible for maintaining cell shape, integrity of the cytoplasm, and stabilizing cytoskeletal interactions. It is also involved in the immune response, and controls the transport of low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-derived cholesterol from a lysosome to the site of esterification. It functions as an organizer of a number of critical proteins involved in attachment, migration, and cell signaling. Mutations in this gene causes a dominant, pulverulent cataract

Other Designations

OTTHUMP00000019224

Disease

- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Anorexia Nervosa](#)
- [Bulimia](#)
- [Cognition](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)