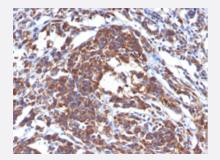


VIM monoclonal antibody, clone LN-6

Catalog # MAB13452 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human melanoma with VIM monoclonal antibody, clone LN-6 (Cat # MAB13452).

Specification	
Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native human VIM.
Immunogen	Human thymic nuclear extract.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	57-60
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This monoclonal antibody reacts with a non-hematopoietic epitope of VIM and shows no cross-reacti on with other closely related intermediate filament proteins such as desmin, keratin, neurofilament, an d glial fibrillary acid protein.
Form	Liquid
Isotype	lgM, kappa
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (0.1-0.2 ug/mL for 30 min a t RT) (Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10 mM Tris with 1 mM ED TA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.



Product Information

Storage Buffer	In 10 mM PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

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

Immunohistochemical staining (Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human melanoma with VIM monoclonal antibody, clone LN-6 (Cat # MAB13452).

Gene Info — VIM	
Entrez GenelD	7431
Protein Accession#	P08670
Gene Name	VIM
Gene Alias	FLJ36605
Gene Description	vimentin
Omim ID	193060
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a member of the intermediate filament family. Intermediate filamentents, along with microtubules and actin microfilaments, make up the cytoskeleton. The protein encoded by thi s gene is responsible for maintaining cell shape, integrity of the cytoplasm, and stabilizing cytoske letal interactions. It is also involved in the immune response, and controls the transport of low-dens ity lipoprotein (LDL)-derived cholesterol from a lysosome to the site of esterification. It functions a s 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