9853 Pacific Heights Blvd.
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10-12521: Mouse Monoclonal Antibody to Vimentin(Clone :BS13)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	BS13
Application :	IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	VIM
Gene ID :	7431
Uniprot ID :	P08670
Alternative Name :	VIM
Isotype :	Mouse IgG1

Description

Vimentin is the major subunit protein of the intermediate filaments of mesenchymal cells. It is believed to be involved with the intracellular transport of proteins between the nucleus and plasma membrane. Vimentin has been implicated to be involved in the rate of steroid synthesis via its role as a storage network for steroidogenic cholesterol containing lipid droplets. Vimentin phosphorylation by a protein kinase causes the breakdown of intermediate filaments and activation of an ATP and myosin light chain dependent contractile event. This results in cytoskeletal changes that facilitate the interaction of the lipid droplets within mitochondria, and subsequent transport of cholesterol to the organelles leading to an increase in steroid synthesis. Immunohistochemical staining for Vimentin is characteristic of sarcomas (of neural, muscle and fibroblast origin) compared to carcinomas which are generally negative. Melanomas, lymphomas and vascular tumors may all stain for Vimentin. Vimentin antibodies are thus of value in the differential diagnosis of undifferentiated neoplasms and malignant tumors. They are generally used with a panel of other antibodies including those recognising cytokeratins, lymphoid markers, S100, desmin and neurofilaments.

Product Info

Amount :	0.1 ml / 0.5 ml
Content :	TRIS with 0.03% sodium azide, pH7.2
Storage condition :	Store at 4°C

Application Note

Immunohistochemical Analysis :-1:200

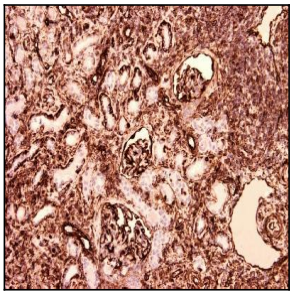

Figure-1: FFPE sections of appendix, kidney and tonsil have been stained using Vimentin antibody (Clone: BS13) 1:200 dilution. Note the high intensity stained lymphocytes and macrophages but unstained epithelia of appendix (columnar), tonsil (squamous) and epithelia of proximal tubules. Hue of the DAB has been increased using CuSO4 post enhancement method.

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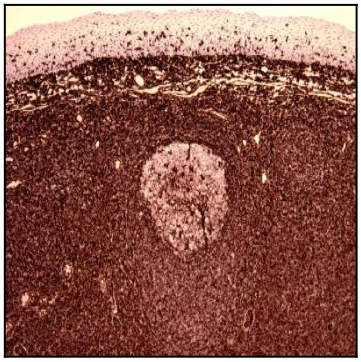

Figure-2: FFPE sections of appendix, kidney and tonsil have been stained using Vimentin antibody (Clone: BS13), 1:200 dilution. Note the high intensity stained lymphocytes and macrophages but unstained epithelia of appendix (columnar), tonsil (squamous) and epithelia of proximal tubules. Hue of the DAB has been increased using CuSO4 post enhancement method.

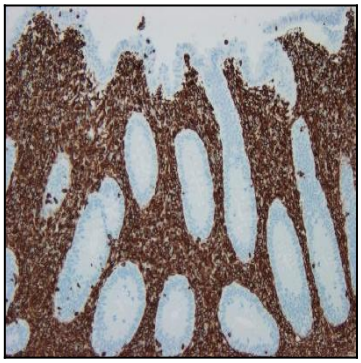

Figure-3: FFPE sections of appendix, kidney and tonsil have been stained using Vimentin antibody (Clone: BS13), 1:200 dilution. Note the high intensity stained lymphocytes and macrophages but unstained epithelia of appendix (columnar), tonsil (squamous) and epithelia of proximal tubules. Hue of the DAB has been increased using CuSO4 post enhancement method.

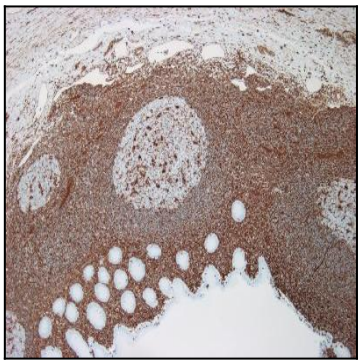

Figure-4: FFPE sections of appendix, kidney and tonsil have been stained using Vimentin antibody (Clone: BS13), 1:200 dilution. Note the high intensity stained lymphocytes and macrophages but unstained epithelia of appendix (columnar), tonsil (squamous) and epithelia of proximal tubules. Hue of the DAB has been increased using CuSO4 post enhancement method.

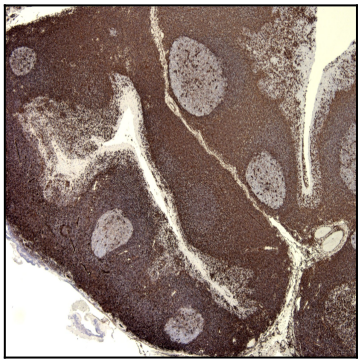

Figure-5: FFPE sections of appendix, kidney and tonsil have been stained using Vimentin antibody (Clone: BS13), 1:200 dilution. Note the high intensity stained lymphocytes and macrophages but unstained epithelia of appendix (columnar), tonsil (squamous) and epithelia of proximal tubules. Hue of the DAB has been increased using CuSO4 post enhancement method.