Vimentin Ab-2 (Clone V9)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #MS-129-P0, -P1, or -P (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200μg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)
Cat. #MS-129-P1ABX or -PABX (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)
Cat. #MS-129-B0, -B1, or -B (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200μg/ml) (Biotin-Labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)
Cat. #MS-129-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)
Cat. #MS-129-RQ (12.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemistry)
Cat. #MS-129-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)

Please note this data sheet has been changed effective December 6, 2011

Description: Vimentin is the main intermediate filament protein in mesenchymal cells and is therefore of value in the differential diagnosis of undifferentiated neoplasms.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 57-60kDa

Epitope: Not determined

Species Reactivity: Human, Monkey, Cow, Horse, Pig, Rabbit, Dog, Cat, Rat, Mouse, Hamster, Gerbil, and Chicken. Others-not known.

Clone Designation: V9

Ig Isotype / Light Chain: IgG_1 / κ

Immunogen: Purified vimentin from pig eye lens

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)

Use Ab 1:50-100 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision LP Detection Systems

Use Ab 1:50 for 20 min at RT using UltraVision Quanto Detection Systems

* [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (Lab Vision Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: Sarcomas

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Storage and Stability:
Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Supplied As:
200μg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10 mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml. Or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Key References:

1. Uusitalo M; et al. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 1995 Dec, 36(13):2584-91.
2. Abeln EC; et al. British Journal of Cancer, 1994 Aug, 70(2):255-62.

Limitations and Warranty:
Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Lab Vision is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:
This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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Additional Key References:

1. Uusitalo M; Kivela T. Development of cytoskeleton in neuroectodermally derived epithelial and muscle cells of the human eye. Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science, 1995 Dec, 36(13):2584-91.
2. Abeln EC; Corver WE; Kuipers-Dijkshoorn NJ; Fleuren GJ; Cornelisse CJ. Molecular genetic analysis of flow-sorted ovarian tumour cells: improved detection of loss of heterozygosity. British Journal of Cancer, 1994 Aug, 70(2):255-62.
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