

Vimentin Human

Description: Vimentin Human Recombinant is produced in E.Coli, having a molecular weight of 53,685 Dalton (calculated from sequence), 57,000 Dalton (determined by SDS gel electrophoresis).

Catalog #: PRPS-316

Synonyms: Vimentin, Vim, FLJ36605.

For research use only.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: mstrsvssss yrmfgpggt asrpssrsy vttstrtysl gsalrpstsr slyasspggv
yatrssavrl rsvpgvrrl qdsvdfslad aintefknt rnekvelqel ndrfanyidk vrfleqqnki llaeqlkg qgksrlgdly
eemrelrrq vdqlndkar veverdnlae dimlrklq eemlqreeae ntlqsfrqdv dnaslarldl erkveslqee ia

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-gel electrophoresis.

Formulation:

The protein (1mg/ml) was lyophilized with 30mM Tris/HCL, pH 8, 9.5M urea, 2mM EDTA, 2mM DTT 10mM methylammonium chloride.

Stability:

Lyophilized Vimentin although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Vimentin should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the Vimentin in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Vimentin expression in human malignant glioma cells depends on cellular density, algorithms of drug delivery and chemo/radio treatment. Vimentin and detyrosinated microtubules provide structural support for the extensive microtentacles observed in detached tumor cells and a mechanism to promote successful metastatic spread. Primary colorectal carcinomas display aberrant expression of vimentin, and have activated Notch and TGFβ signaling pathways. Vimentin is a strong arterial substrate for transglutaminases. Transglutaminase-mediated vimentin dimerization results in a novel unifying pathway by which vasodilatory and remodeling responses may be regulated. Ablation of vimentin expression inhibits migration and invasion of colon and breast cancer cell lines. Vimentin is the main intermediate filament protein in mesenchymal cells and is therefore of value in the differential diagnosis of undifferentiated neoplasms.

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