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Vimentin (D21H3) & CO-0012-750 SignalStar™ Oligo-Antibody Pair

1 Kit (10 slides)

UniProt ID: #P08670

Entrez-Gene Id: #7431

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Product Includes	Item #	Volume	Reactivity	Isotype
Vimentin (D21H3) XP® Rabbit mAb (SignalStar™ Conjugate 0012)	49857	50 µl	H M	Rabbit IgG
Complementary Oligo (CO-0012-750)	94487	22 µl		

Storage

SignalStar conjugates are supplied in PBS (pH 7.2), less than 0.1% sodium azide, 2 mM EDTA, 0.05% Triton X-100, 2 mg/mL BSA, and 50% glycerol. Complementary oligos are supplied in nuclease-free water. Store at -20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.* All components in this kit are stable for at least 12 months when stored at the recommended temperature.

Description

SignalStar multiplex immunohistochemistry (IHC) is an advanced technology for labeling multiple proteins simultaneously in tissue samples using specific primary antibodies and fluorescent detection reagents. This technology offers accuracy and reliability in visualizing and analyzing protein expression while maintaining spatial context and tissue architecture.

SignalStar Oligo-Antibody Pairs are compatible with the SignalStar Multiplex IHC Buffer Kits for use in fluorescent multiplex imaging experiments. This product includes the oligo-conjugated antibodies and complementary oligos required for labeling your target protein on up to 10 slides. SignalStar Multiplex IHC Buffer Kits are required to amplify and image the target signal. Multiple oligo-antibody pairs can be conveniently combined into a multiplex panel using the SignalStar Multiplex IHC Panel Builder. SignalStar Multiplex IHC Kits & Reagents are not compatible with all of Cell Signaling Technology® products and protocols that are recommended for use in immunohistochemical assays.

Specificity/Sensitivity

Vimentin (D21H3) XP® Rabbit mAb (SignalStar™ Conjugate 0012) detects endogenous levels of total vimentin protein.

Source / Purification

Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Arg45 of human vimentin protein.

Background

The cytoskeleton consists of three types of cytosolic fibers: microfilaments (actin filaments), intermediate filaments, and microtubules. Major types of intermediate filaments are distinguished by their cell-specific expression: cytokeratins (epithelial cells), glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) (glial cells), desmin (skeletal, visceral, and certain vascular smooth muscle cells), vimentin (mesenchyme origin), and neurofilaments (neurons). GFAP and vimentin form intermediate filaments in astroglial cells and modulate their motility and shape (1). In particular, vimentin filaments are present at early developmental stages, while GFAP filaments are characteristic of differentiated and mature brain astrocytes. Thus, GFAP is commonly used as a marker for intracranial and intraspinal tumors arising from astrocytes (2). Research studies have shown that vimentin is present in sarcomas, but not carcinomas, and its expression is examined in conjunction with that of other markers to distinguish between the two (3). Vimentin's dynamic structural changes and spatial re-organization in response to extracellular stimuli help to coordinate various signaling pathways (4). Phosphorylation of vimentin at Ser56 in smooth muscle cells regulates the structural arrangement of vimentin filaments in response to serotonin (5,6). Remodeling of vimentin and other intermediate filaments is important during lymphocyte adhesion and migration through the endothelium (7).

During mitosis, CDK1 phosphorylates vimentin at Ser56. This phosphorylation provides a PLK binding site for vimentin-PLK interaction. PLK further phosphorylates vimentin at Ser83, which might serve as a memory phosphorylation site and play a regulatory role in vimentin filament disassembly (8,9). Additionally, studies using various soft-tissue sarcoma cells have shown that phosphorylation of vimentin at Ser39 by Akt1 enhances cell migration and survival, suggesting that vimentin could be a potential target for soft-tissue sarcoma targeted therapy (10,11).

Background References

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3. Leader, M. et al. (1987) *Histopathology* 11, 63-72.
4. Helfand, B.T. et al. (2004) *J Cell Sci* 117, 133-41.

5. Tang, D.D. et al. (2005) *Biochem J* 388, 773-83.
6. Fomina, I.G. et al. (1990) *Klin Med (Mosk)* 68, 125-7.
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11. Xue, G. and Hemmings, B.A. (2013) *J Natl Cancer Inst* 105, 393-404.

Species Reactivity

Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Cross-Reactivity Key

H: human **M:** mouse **R:** rat **Hm:** hamster **Mk:** monkey **Vir:** virus **Mi:** mink **C:** chicken **Dm:** D. melanogaster
X: Xenopus **Z:** zebrafish **B:** bovine **Dg:** dog **Pg:** pig **Sc:** S. cerevisiae **Ce:** C. elegans **Hr:** horse
GP: Guinea Pig **Rab:** rabbit **All:** all species expected

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Limited Uses