

**Mouse Anti-Vimentin [LN-6]: MC0965, MC0965RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Anti-vimentin is of limited value as a diagnostic tool; however, when used in combination with other antibodies (in panels) it is useful for the subclassification of a given tumor. Expression of vimentin, when used in conjunction with anti-keratin, is helpful when distinguishing melanomas from undifferentiated carcinomas and large cell lymphomas. All melanomas and Schwannomas react strongly with anti-vimentin. This antibody recognizes a 57 kD intermediate filament. It labels a variety of mesenchymal cells, including melanocytes, lymphocytes, endothelial cells, and fibroblasts. Non-reactivity of anti-vimentin is often considered more useful than its positive reactivity, since there are a few tumors that do not contain vimentin, e.g. hepatoma and seminoma. Anti-vimentin is also useful as a tissue process control reagent.

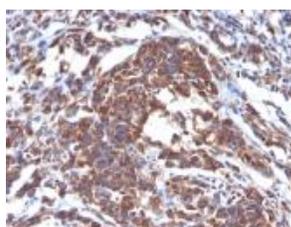
**Specifications**

Clone: LN-6  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgM  
 Reactivity: Human, cat, cow, pig, rat, rabbit, mouse, sheep  
 Localization: Cytoplasm  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC, Flow Cyt., ICC/IF  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Vimentin Concentrated	MC0965	1 ml
Vimentin Prediluted	MC0965RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure**

Positive Control Tissue: Tonsil  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
 \* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human Melanoma stained with Vimentin (LN-6)

**References:**

1. Targeting the cancer-associated fibroblasts as a treatment in triple-negative breast cancer. Takai K, et al. Oncotarget 7:82889-82901, 2016.
2. miR-34 activity is modulated through 5'-end phosphorylation in response to DNA damage. Salzman DW, et al. Nat Commun 7:10954, 2016.
3. Effects of ranibizumab on TGF-β1 and TGF-β2 production by human Tenon's fibroblasts: Noh SM, et al. An in vitro study. Mol Vis 21:1191-200, 2015.