

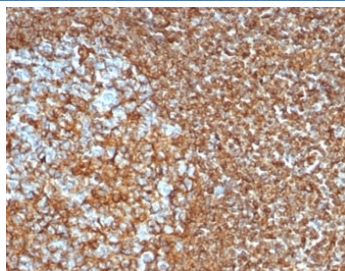
Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody [clone VIM/6430R] (V9284)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9284-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9284-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9284SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

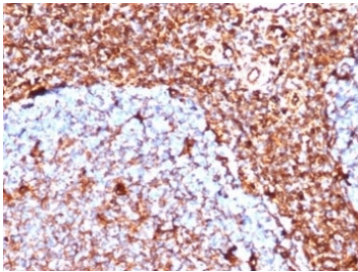
Recombinant **RABBIT MONOCLONAL**

[Bulk quote request](#)

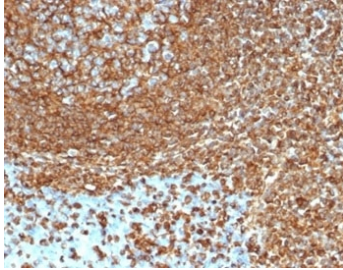
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cat, Cow, Horse
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	VIM/6430R
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P08670
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml Western Blot : 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This recombinant Vimentin antibody is available for research use only.



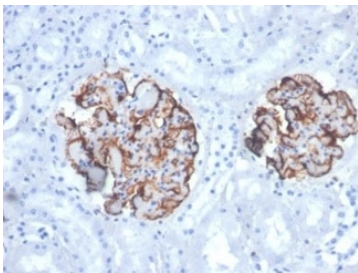
Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody Tonsil Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE human tonsil tissue using Vimentin antibody shows strong HRP-DAB brown cytoplasmic staining in stromal and supporting cells, with minimal staining in lymphoid populations. The rabbit monoclonal clone VIM/6430R highlights dense, interconnected stromal networks consistent with activated fibroblast-like cells. The distribution of Vimentin-positive cells within the tissue aligns with its role in tissue repair and stromal activation associated with wound healing processes.



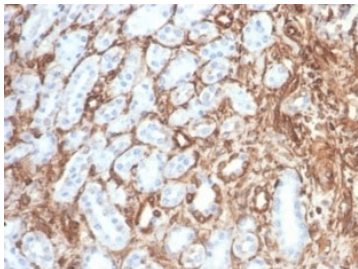
Vimentin Antibody Human Tonsil IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with recombinant Vimentin antibody (clone VIM/6430R). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



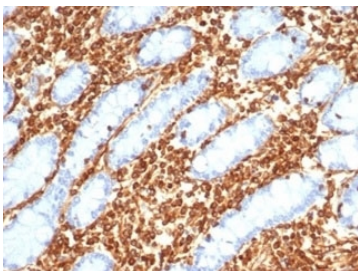
IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with recombinant Vimentin antibody (clone VIM/6430R). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



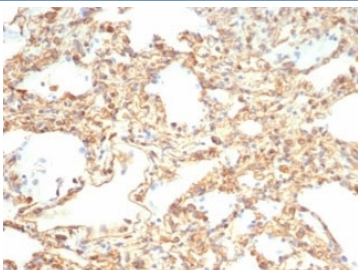
Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody Dog Kidney IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE dog kidney tissue using Vimentin antibody shows strong HRP-DAB brown cytoplasmic staining in tubular epithelial-associated stromal cells and interstitial cell populations. The rabbit monoclonal clone VIM/6430R highlights filamentous cytoplasmic staining within supporting cells of the renal interstitium, with minimal staining in surrounding epithelial compartments. The distribution of Vimentin-positive cells is consistent with stromal activation and tissue-supporting cell populations associated with repair and remodeling processes in kidney tissue.



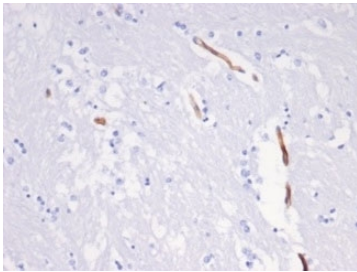
Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody Cat Kidney IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE cat kidney tissue using Vimentin antibody shows strong HRP-DAB brown cytoplasmic staining in interstitial and stromal cell populations surrounding renal tubules, with minimal staining in most tubular epithelial cells. The rabbit monoclonal clone VIM/6430R highlights filamentous cytoplasmic staining within supporting cells of the renal interstitium. The distribution of Vimentin-positive cells is consistent with stromal and fibroblast-like populations associated with tissue support, repair, and remodeling processes in kidney tissue.



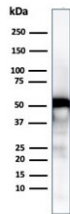
Vimentin Antibody Horse Small Intestine IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE horse small intestine tissue with recombinant Vimentin antibody (clone VIM/6430R). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



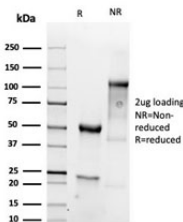
Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody Horse Lung IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of FFPE horse lung tissue using Vimentin antibody shows strong HRP-DAB brown cytoplasmic staining in interstitial stromal cells within alveolar septa, with minimal staining in most alveolar epithelial cells. The rabbit monoclonal clone VIM/6430R highlights filamentous cytoplasmic staining in fibroblast-like cells distributed throughout the lung parenchyma. The distribution of Vimentin-positive cells is consistent with stromal cell populations involved in tissue support and repair processes within pulmonary tissue.



Vimentin Antibody Cow Brain IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE cow brain tissue with recombinant Vimentin antibody (clone VIM/6430R). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody WB. Western blot analysis of human U-87 MG cell lysate using Vimentin antibody detects a band at approximately 55 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of Vimentin (VIM). The band supports detection of cytoskeletal components associated with activated stromal and repair-associated cell states. The presence of Vimentin in U-87 MG cells is consistent with its role in cytoskeletal organization linked to tissue remodeling and wound healing-associated cellular activity.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant Vimentin antibody (clone VIM/6430R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Vimentin (VIM) is a type III intermediate filament protein that plays a critical role in tissue repair and wound healing processes, particularly within mesenchymal and stromal cell populations. Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody is specifically positioned for studying fibroblast activation, extracellular matrix remodeling, and cytoskeletal responses to tissue injury. This Vimentin Antibody is uniquely positioned for analyzing repair-associated cellular responses and structural reorganization during wound healing and regenerative processes, making it highly relevant for tissue repair-focused research. Vimentin is also referred to as Vimentin antibody, VIM antibody, and intermediate filament marker antibody in the literature.

During wound healing, Vimentin expression is significantly upregulated in fibroblasts and stromal cells that migrate into damaged tissue. These cells contribute to matrix deposition, tissue contraction, and structural rebuilding. The Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody enables detailed investigation of these processes, particularly in studies examining fibroblast-driven repair and stromal activation following injury.

Vimentin plays a central role in coordinating cellular responses to injury, including migration, proliferation, and extracellular matrix organization. It contributes to granulation tissue formation and supports mechanical integrity within regenerating tissues. Cells expressing Vimentin often display increased responsiveness to growth factors and inflammatory signals that regulate repair processes and tissue restoration.

Functionally, Vimentin interacts with cytoskeletal components and signaling pathways involved in regeneration, inflammation, and matrix remodeling. The Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody differentiator is central to this antibody, positioning it specifically for studies focused on tissue repair and regenerative biology rather than migration-only or EMT-focused pathways. A Vimentin Antibody provides a valuable tool for analyzing cytoskeletal dynamics, fibroblast activity, and structural reorganization during wound healing and tissue regeneration.

Explore our Protein Microarray Validated [Vimentin Antibody](#) page to learn more about vimentin biology, mesenchymal cell

markers, and additional validated products.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 2-466 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Vimentin Antibody / Wound Healing Marker Antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant Vimentin antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

Vimentin antibody, VIM antibody, intermediate filament Vimentin antibody, mesenchymal marker antibody, fibroblast marker antibody, stromal marker antibody, tissue repair marker antibody, wound healing marker antibody