



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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## Mouse anti Cytokeratin 10 / Keratin K10

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 [nordicmubio.com/products/mouse-anti-cytokeratin-10-keratin-k10/MUB0320P-CE\\_slash\\_IVD](https://nordicmubio.com/products/mouse-anti-cytokeratin-10-keratin-k10/MUB0320P-CE_slash_IVD)

Catalog number: **MUB0320P-CE/IVD**

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Clone              | DE-K10  |
| Isotype            | IgG1  |
| Product Type       | Primary Antibodies  |
| Units              | 0.1 mg  |
| Host               | Mouse   |
| Species Reactivity | Canine<br>Feline<br>Human   |
| Application        | Flow Cytometry<br>Immunocytochemistry<br>Immunohistochemistry (frozen)<br>Immunohistochemistry (paraffin)<br>Western Blotting |

### Background

Cytokeratins are a subfamily of intermediate filament proteins and are characterized by a remarkable biochemical diversity, represented in Human epithelial tissues by at least 20 different polypeptides. They range in molecular weight between 40 kDa and 68 kDa and isoelectric pH between 4.9 – 7.8. The individual Human Cytokeratins are numbered 1 to 20. The various epithelia in the Human body usually express Cytokeratins which are not only characteristic of the type of epithelium, but also related to the degree of maturation or differentiation within an epithelium. Cytokeratin subtype expression patterns are used to an increasing extent in the distinction of different types of epithelial malignancies. The Cytokeratin antibodies are not only of assistance in the differential diagnosis of tumors using immunohistochemistry on tissue sections, but are also a useful tool in cytopathology and flow cytometric assays.

**Source**

DE-K10 is a mouse monoclonal IgG1,  $\kappa$  antibody derived by fusion of SP2/0 mouse myeloma cells with spleen cells from a (BALB/c x B6)F1 mouse immunized with a cytoskeletal preparation extracted from human epidermis.

**Product**

Each vial contains 100  $\mu$ l 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

*Formulation:* Each vial contains 100  $\mu$ l 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Specificity**

DE-K10 reacts exclusively with cytokeratin 10 which is present in keratinizing stratified epithelia and in differentiated areas of highly differentiated squamous cell carcinomas.

**Applications**

DE-K10 is useful for immunocytochemistry, immunohistochemistry on frozen and paraffin-embedded tissues, immunoblotting and flow cytometry. Optimal antibody dilution should be determined by titration; recommended range is 1:100 – 1:200 for flow cytometry, and for immunohistochemistry with avidin-biotinylated Horseradish peroxidase complex (ABC) as detection reagent, and 1:100 – 1:1000 for immunoblotting applications.

**Storage**

The antibody is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C. For prolonged storage prepare appropriate aliquots and store at or below -20°C. Prior to use, an aliquot is thawed slowly in the dark at ambient temperature, spun down again and used to prepare working dilutions by adding sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. Working dilutions should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance or the concentration of the product.

**Caution**

When used for in vitro diagnostic purposes results must be put within the context of other diagnostic tests as well as the clinical history of the patient by a certified professional before final interpretation. Analyses performed with this antibody should be paralleled by positive and negative controls. If unexpected results are obtained which cannot be attributed to differences in laboratory procedures, please contact us. This product may contain hazardous ingredients. Please refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for additional information and proper handling procedures. Dispose product remainders according to local regulations. This datasheet is as accurate as reasonably achievable, but Exalpha Biologicals accepts no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in this information.

## References

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3. Ivanyi, D., Groeneveld, E., Van Doornewaard, G., Mooi, W. J., and Hageman, P. C. (1990). Keratin subtypes in carcinomas of the uterine cervix: implications for histogenesis and differential diagnosis, *Cancer Res* 50, 5143-52.
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9. Stout, G.J., Westdijk, D., Calkhoven, D.M., Pijper, O., Backendorf, C.M.P., Willemze, R., Mullenders, L.H.F. and de Gruijl, F.R. (2005). Epidermal transit of replication-arrested undifferentiated keratinocytes in UV-exposed XPC mice: an alternative to in situ apoptosis *PNAS* 102, 18980-85.

## CE Mark

CE

## Protein Reference(s)

*Database Name:* UniProt

*Accession Number:* P13645

## Safety Datasheet(s) for this product:

NM\_Sodium Azide



Figure 1. Immunohistochemistry of MUB0320P (DEK-10) on dog skin, showing strong positive staining of the keratinizing cells of the epidermis. No reaction is seen in the non-keratinizing epithelial cells or cells in the connective tissue. Dilution 1:200.