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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
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Product datasheet

Mouse anti Cytokeratin 18 / Keratin K18

nordicmubio.com/products/mouse-anti-cytokeratin-18-keratin-k18/MUB0327P-CE_slash_IVD

Catalog number: **MUB0327P-CE/IVD**

Clone	RCK106
Isotype	IgG1
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	0.1 mg
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Application	Flow Cytometry Immunocytochemistry Immunohistochemistry (frozen) Immunohistochemistry (paraffin) 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

RCK106 is a Mouse monoclonal IgG1 antibody derived by fusion of SP2/0 Mouse myeloma cells with spleen cells from a Mouse immunized with Cytokeratins from the

Human bladder carcinoma cell line T24.

Product
Each vial contains 100 ul 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Formulation: Each vial contains 100 ul 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Specificity
RCK106 reacts exclusively with Cytokeratin 18 in glandular epithelial cells of the digestive, respiRatory, and urogenital tracts, endocrine and exocrine cells and mesothelial cells, as well as adenocarcinomas originating from them.

Applications
RCK106 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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49. 2. Raats, J. M., Pieper, F. R., Vree Egberts, W. T., Verrijp, K. N., Ramaekers, F. C., and Bloemendal, H. (1990). Assembly of amino-terminally deleted desmin in vimentin-free cells, J Cell Biol 111, 1971-85. 3. Smedts, F., Ramaekers, F., Robben, H., Pruszczynski, M., van Muijen, G., Lane, B., Leigh, I., and Vooijs, P. (1990). Changing patterns of Keratin expression during progression of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, Am J Pathol 136, 657-68. 4. Ramaekers, F., van Niekerk, C., Poels, L., Schaafsma, E., Huijsmans, A., Robben, H., Schaart, G., and Vooijs, P. (1990). Use of monoclonal antibodies to Keratin 7 in the differential diagnosis of adenocarcinomas, Am J Pathol 136, 641-55. 5. Schaafsma, H. E., Ramaekers, F. C., van Muijen, G. N., Lane, E. B., Leigh, I. M., Robben, H., Huijsmans, A., Ooms, E. C., and Ruiter, D. J. (1990). Distribution of Cytokeratin polypeptides in Human transitional cell carcinomas, with special emphasis on changing expression patterns during tumor progression, Am J Pathol 136, 329-43. 6. 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. 7. Smedts, F., Ramaekers, F., Troyanovsky, S., Pruszczynski, M., Link, M., Lane, B., Leigh, I., Schijf, C., and Vooijs, P. (1992). Keratin expression in cervical cancer, Am J Pathol 141, 497-511. 8. Bauwens, L. J., De Groot, J. C., Ramaekers, F. C., Veldman, J. E., and Huizing, E. H. (1992). Expression of intermediate filament proteins in the adult Human vestibular labyrinth, Ann Otol Rhinol Laryngol 101, 479-86. 9. Bonfrer, J. M., Groeneveld, E. M., Korse, C. M., van Dalen, A., Oomen, L. C., and Ivanyi, D. (1994). Monoclonal antibody M3 used in tissue polypeptide-specific antigen assay for the quantifiCation of tissue polypeptide antigen recognizes Keratin 18, Tumour Biol 15, 210-22.

CE Mark
CE

Protein Reference(s)

Database Name: UniProt

Accession Number: P05783

Safety Datasheet(s) for this product:
NM_Sodium Azide

Figure 1. Indirect immunofluorescence staining of frozen section of human kidney with MUB0327P (RCK106) showing positive staining in epithelial compartment. Dilution 1:500.

Figure 2. Indirect immunofluorescence staining of frozen section of human kidney with MUB0327P (RCK106) showing positive staining in epithelial compartment. Dilution 1:500.