

Cytokeratin 7 clone OV-TL 12/30

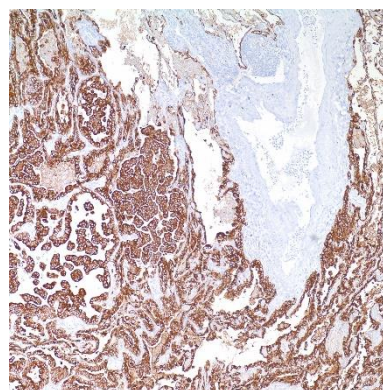
Instructions for Use

Specification:

This antibody recognizes an intermediate filament protein (IFP) of 55kDa, which is identified as cytokeratin 7. This MAb is highly specific to cytokeratin 7 and shows no cross-reaction with other IFPs. Cytokeratin 7 is a basic cytokeratin, which is found in most glandular and transitional epithelia but not in the stratified squamous epithelia. Keratin 7 is expressed in the epithelial cells of ovary, lung, and breast but not of colon, prostate, or gastrointestinal tract. This MAb is highly useful in distinguishing ovarian carcinomas (keratin 7+) from colon carcinomas (keratin 7-).

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM54411-C01	Cytokeratin 7	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM54411-C05	Cytokeratin 7	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM54411-C1	Cytokeratin 7	1,0 ml concentrate



Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: OV-TL 12/30

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG1_κ

Control Tissue: Carcinoma of ovary, lung, cervix, or breast, salivary gland

Staining: Cytoplasmic

Immunogen: OTN 11, ovarian carcinoma cell line

Presentation: Bioreactor concentrate with 0.05% Azide

Application and suggested dilutions:

Pretreatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of cryostat tissue sections (dilution up to 1:400-1:800)
- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:400 - 1:800)

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

- Ready-to-use: Apply the prediluted antibody and incubate for 30-60 minutes at room temperature.

Note: Dilution of the antibody in 10% normal goat serum followed by a goat anti-mouse secondary antibody-based detection is recommended.

Storage & Stability: Store at 2-8 °C. Do not use after expiration date printed on the vial.

Reference:

- 1) Ramaekers F, et al. Am J Pathol 1990; 136:641-55