Cytokeratin 20 clone Ks20.8

Instructions for Use

Specification:
This antibody reacts primarily with gastric and intestinal epithelium, urothelium, and Merkel cells. Anti-Cytokeratin 20 is useful in the differentiation of specific types of simple epithelial cells of the urinary tract as well as normal and malignantly transformed epithelia. Studies have identified the presence of Cytokeratin 20 in adenocarcinomas of the colon, stomach, pancreas and biliary system. Additionally, mucinous ovarian tumors, transitional-cell and Merkel cell carcinomas have shown reactivity. In contrast, squamous cell carcinomas and adenocarcinomas of the breast, lung and endometrium, non-mucinous tumors of the ovary, and small cell carcinomas are non-reactive.

Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM5477-C01	Cytokeratin 20	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM5477-C05	Cytokeratin 20	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM5477-C1	Cytokeratin 20	1,0 ml concentrate

Intended use: For Research Use Only

Reactivity: Human

Clone: Ks20.8

Species of origin: Mouse

Isotype: IgG_{2a}/K

Control Tissue: Bladder mucosa, colon carcinoma, colon mucosa

Staining: Cytoplasmic

Presentation: Anti-Cytokeratin 20 is a mouse monoclonal antibody from supernatant diluted in tris buffered saline, pH 7.3-7.7, with protein base, and preserved with sodium azide

Application and suggested dilutions:
Pre-treatment: Heat induced epitope retrieval in 10 mM citrate buffer, pH6.0, or in 50 mM Tris buffer pH9.5, for 20 minutes is required for IHC staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections.

- Immunohistochemical staining of cryostat tissue sections (dilution up to 1:200-1:400)
- Immunohistochemical staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:200-1:400)

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

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.

References:

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2) Moll, R, et al. J Cell Biol 1990;111:567-580
3) Moll R,, et al. Cell 1982;31:11-24
4) Nan Ping Wang, et al. Appl Immuno 1995;3(2):99-107
5) Han AC, Duszak R Jr. Cancer 1999 Dec 1;86(11):2327-30
6) Tot T. Cancer 1999 Jan 1;85(1):171-7
7) Lau SK et al. Hum Pathol. 2002 Dec;33(12):1175-81
8) Rullier A et al. Am J Surg Pathol. 2000 Jun;24(6):870-6
9) Tot T. Cancer 2001 Nov 15;92(10):2727-32