

## Cytokeratin 8 & 18 clone B22.1 & B23.1

### Instructions For Use

#### Specification:

Cytokeratins 8 & 18 can be found in most simple epithelium, e.g. thyroid, female breast, gastrointestinal tract, and respiratory tract. Adenocarcinomas and most non-keratinizing squamous carcinomas will stain but keratinizing squamous carcinomas will not. This antibody is used when attempting to demonstrate the presence of Paget cells; there is very little keratin 18 in the normal epidermis so this will only stain Paget cells. This approach facilitates the interpretation using immunostains and is more sensitive than mucin histochemistry.

#### Availability:

Catalog No.	Contents	Volume
ILM8493-C01	Cytokeratin 8&18	0,1 ml concentrate
ILM8493-C05	Cytokeratin 8&18	0,5 ml concentrate
ILM8493-C1	Cytokeratin 8&18	1,0 ml concentrate

**Intended use:** For Research Use Only

**Reactivity:** Human

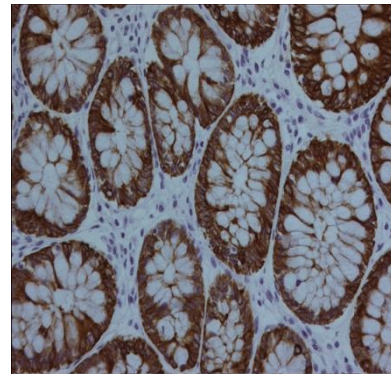
**Clone:** B22.1 & B23.1

**Species of origin:** Mouse

**Isotype:** IgG<sub>1/κ</sub> & IgG<sub>1/κ</sub>

**Control Tissue:** Pancreas, prostate, salivary gland

**Staining:** Cytoplasmic



**Presentation:** Anti-Cytokeratin 8 & 18 is a cocktail of two mouse monoclonal antibodies from ascites diluted in tris buffered saline, pH 7.3-7.7, with protein base, and preserved with sodium azide

#### Application and suggested dilutions:

Pretreatment: 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 formalin-fixed, paraffin embedded tissue section (dilution up to 1:100 – 1:200)
- Immunohistochemical staining of frozen tissue section (dilution up to 1:100 – 1:200)

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:

- 1) Angus, B, Purvis, J et al. Journal of Pathology 1987;155:377-384
- 2) Corson, JM. Pathol Annual 21 (part 2) 1986:47-81
- 3) Sasaki M et al. Histopathology. 1998 Mar;32(3):199-208