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Mouse anti Cytokeratin 10 / Keratin K10

 nordicmubio.com/products/mouse-anti-cytokeratin-10-keratin-k10/MUB0320P

Catalog number: **MUB0320P**

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Clone | DE-K10 |
| Isotype | IgG1 |
| Product Type | Primary Antibodies |
| Units | 0.1 mg |
| Host | Mouse |
| Species Reactivity | Canine Feline 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

DE-K10 is a mouse monoclonal IgG1, κ 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 μ l 1 mg/ml purified monoclonal antibody in PBS containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Formulation: Each vial contains 100 μ 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

This product is intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, and FOR TESTS IN VITRO, not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures involving humans or animals. It 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

1. Ivanyi, D., Ansink, A., Groeneveld, E., Hageman, P. C., Mooi, W. J., and Heintz, A. P. (1989). New monoclonal antibodies recognizing epidermal differentiation-associated keratins in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue. Keratin 10 expression in carcinoma

of the vulva, J Pathol 159, 7-12. 2. Ivanyi, D., Ansink, A., Mooi, W. J., de Kraker, N. W., and Heintz, A. P. (1989). Absence of differentiation-related expression of keratin 10 in early stages of vulvar squamous carcinoma, Differentiation 42, 124-9. 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. 4. Ivanyi, D., Minke, J. M., Hageman, C., Groeneveld, E., and van Doornewaard, G. (1992). Patterns of expression of feline cytokeratins in healthy epithelia and mammary carcinoma cells, Am J Vet Res 53, 304-14. 5. Vos, J. H., van den Ingh, T. S., de Neijs, M., van Mil, F. N., Ivanyi, D., and Ramaekers, F. C. (1992). Immunohistochemistry with keratin monoclonal antibodies in canine tissues: urogenital tract, respiratory tract, (neuro-)endocrine tissues, choroid plexus and spinal cord, J Vet Med 39, 721-40. 6. Ivanyi, D., Minke, J. M., Hageman, C., Groeneveld, E., van Doornewaard, G., and Misdorp, W. (1993). Cytokeratins as markers of initial stages of squamous metaplasia in feline mammary carcinomas, Am J Vet Res 54, 1095-102. 7. Vos, J. H., van den Ingh, T. S., Ramaekers, F. C., Molenbeek, R. F., de Neijs, M., van Mil, F. N., and Ivanyi, D. (1993). The expression of keratins, vimentin, neurofilament proteins, smooth muscle actin, neuron-specific enolase, and synaptophysin in tumors of the specific glands in the canine anal region, Vet Pathol 30, 352-61. 8. van Bommel, P. F., Kenemans, P., Helmerhorst, T. J., Gallee, M. P., and Ivanyi, D. (1994). Expression of cytokeratin 10, 13, and involucrin as prognostic factors in low stage squamous cell carcinoma of the uterine cervix, Cancer 74, 2314-20. 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.

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.