

Product datasheet for **BM6001**

Cytokeratin (basal cell) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: RCK103]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	RCK103
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunoblotting (1/100-1/1000). Immunohistochemistry on Frozen tissues (1/100-1/200 with avidin-biotinylated horseradish peroxidase complex (ABC) as detection reagent). Immunocytochemistry. Flow Cytometry (1/100-1/200).
Reactivity:	Canine, Chicken, Guinea Pig, Hamster, Human, Porcine, Quail, Rabbit, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	A mix of cell preparations containing human cytokeratins
Specificity:	Clone <i>RCK103</i> is a Cytokeratin antibody recognizing (amongst others) cytokeratin 5. This monoclonal antibody stains basal cells in combined and stratified epithelial tissues. It recognizes the stem cell population, including the so-called amplifying cells in the prostate epithelium.
Formulation:	State: Supernatant State: Tissue Culture Supernatant Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.



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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.