

## Product datasheet for **DP010**

### pan Cytokeratin Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Immunohistochemistry on Formalin-Fixed Paraffin Embedded Tissues:</b> This antibody may be diluted to a titer of 1/75-1/200 in an ABC method (30 minutes at room temperature). Proteolytic enzymatic pretreatment of formalin fixed paraffin embedded sections is recommended prior to immunostaining. <b>Recommended Positive Control:</b> skin.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Cytokeratin isolated from bovine muzzle epidermis
Specificity:	This antibody reacts with Cytokeratins of 68, 60, 58, 56, 52, 51, and 68 kD MW. It is well suited for the staining of a broad spectrum of keratins. <b>Cellular Localization:</b> Cytoplasmic.
Formulation:	State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Preservative: < 0.1% Sodium Azide
Purification:	Purified immunoglobulin fraction of rabbit antiserum against human cytokeratin
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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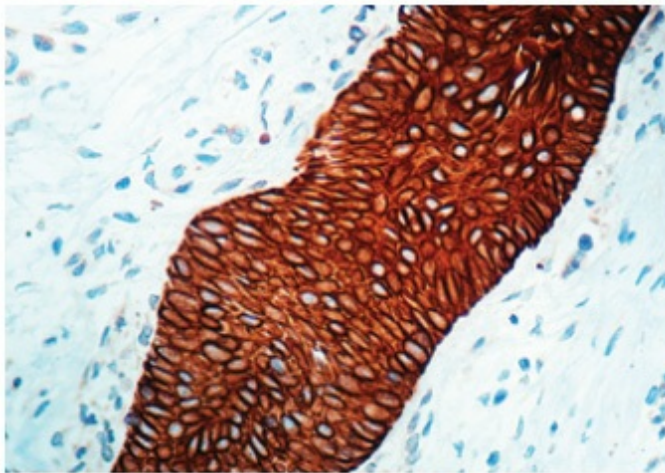
**Background:**

Cytokeratins, a group comprising at least 29 different proteins, are characteristic of epithelial and trichocytic cells. Cytokeratins 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8 are members of the type II neutral to basic subfamily. Monoclonal anti cytokeratins are specific markers of epithelial cell differentiation and have been widely used as tools in tumor identification and classification. Monoclonal Anti Pan Cytokeratin (mixture) is a broadly reactive reagent, which recognizes epitopes present in most human epithelial tissues. It facilitates typing of normal, metaplastic and neoplastic cells. Synergy between the various components results in staining amplification. This enables identification of cells, which would otherwise be stained only marginally. The mixture may aid in the discrimination of carcinomas and nonepithelial tumors such as sarcomas, lymphomas and neural tumors. It is also useful in detecting micrometastases in lymph nodes, bone marrow and other tissues and for determining the origin of poorly differentiated tumors. There are two types of cytokeratins the acidic type I cytokeratins and the basic or neutral type II cytokeratins. Cytokeratins are usually found in pairs comprising a type I cytokeratin and a type II cytokeratin. Usually the type II cytokeratins are 8kD larger than their type I counterparts.

**Synonyms:**

pan Keratin, Cytokeratin pan-reactive

**Product images:**



Formalin fixed paraffin embedded human skin stained with Cytokeratin Wide Spectrum antibody (Cat.-No DP010)