

Cytokeratin 17 Antibody- sodium azide free

Catalog No: tcna197saf



Available Sizes

Size: 100ug



Specifications

Application:

WB, FACS, IHC-P, IF

Species Reactivity:

Human, Rat, Cow, Goat, Pig. Other species not known.

Host Species:

Mouse

Immunogen / Amino acids:

The cytoskeletal fraction of rat colon epithelium was used as the immunogen for this Cytokeratin 17 antibody.

Conjugation:

Unconjugated

Clonality:

Monoclonal

Clones:

E3

Isotype:

Mouse IgG2b, kappa

Form:

Liquid

Storage Buffer:

1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free

Concentration:

1 mg/ml

Recommended Dilution:

FACS: 0.5-1ug/million cells

IF: 1-2ug/ml

WB: 0.5-1ug/ml

IHC (FFPE): 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT (1)

Prediluted format : incubate for 30 min at RT (2)The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols

secondaries and substrates may require the antibody to be titered up or down for optimal performance.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer pH 6.0

for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes.

2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required)

drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Storage Instruction:

Store the Cytokeratin 17 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

SwissProt:

Q04695

Gene ID:

3872 (human);

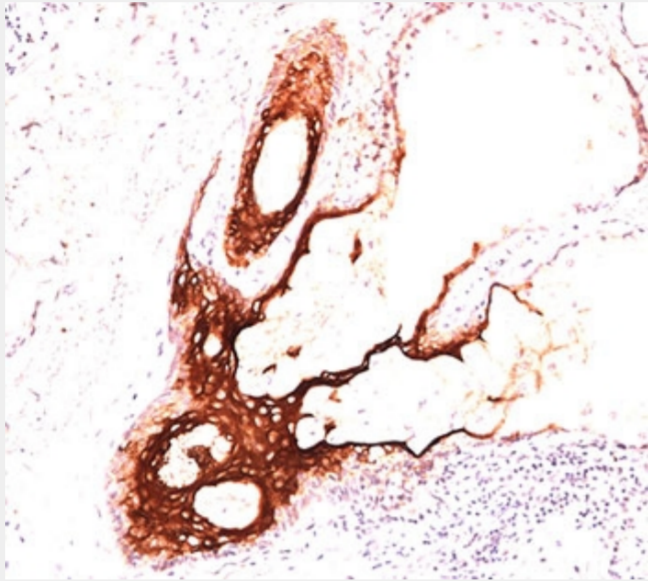
References

Protein G affinity chromatography

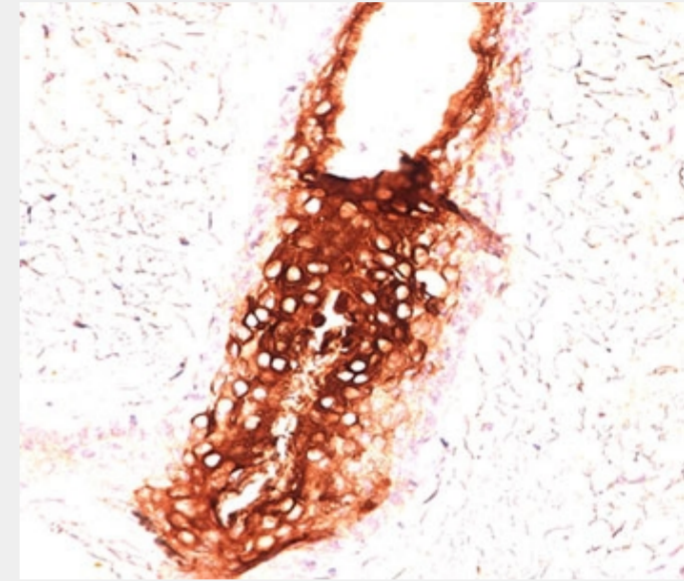
Product Description

Cytokeratin 17 (CK17, Keratin 17) is a member of the Cytokeratin subfamily of intermediate filament proteins (IFP's). It is unique in that it is normally expressed in the basal cells of complex epithelia but not in stratified or simple epithelia. Cytokeratin 17 is expressed in the nail bed, hair follicle, sebaceous glands and other epidermal appendages. Antibody to cytokeratin 17 is an excellent tool to distinguish myoepithelial cells from luminal epithelium of various glands such as mammary, sweat and salivary. It is expressed in epithelial cells of various origins, such as bronchial epithelial cells and skin appendages. It may be considered as "epithelial stem cell" marker because cytokeratin 17 antibody marks basal cell differentiation. Cytokeratin 17 can be useful when included in a panel of antibodies against TTF-1, napsin A, CK5&6, p63, and SOX-2 for diagnostic differentiation between lung adenocarcinoma (LADC) and lung squamous cell carcinoma (SCLC), especially for poorly-differentiated lung carcinoma. Cytokeratin 17 is expressed in SCLC much higher than in LADC. In breast carcinomas, approximately 20% of patients show no expression of ER, PR and Her2, which are defined as triple negative tumor. Eighty-five percent of the triple negative breast carcinomas immunoreact

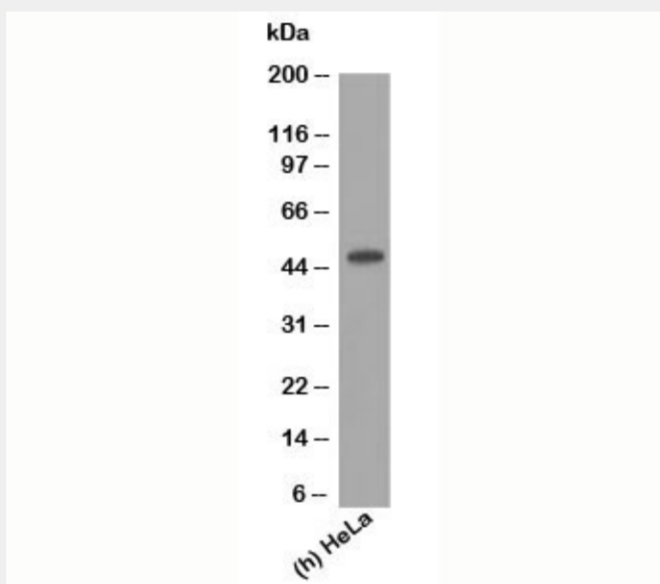
with basal cytokeratins including cytokeratin 17 antibody. Also important is that cases of triple negative breast carcinoma with expression of keratin 17 show an aggressive clinical course. The histologic differentiation of ampullary cancer, intestinal vs. pancreatobiliary, is very important for treatment. Usually antibody to cytokeratin 17 and MUC1 immunoreactivity represents pancreatobiliary subtype whereas antibody to MUC2 and CDX2 positivity defines intestinal subtype.



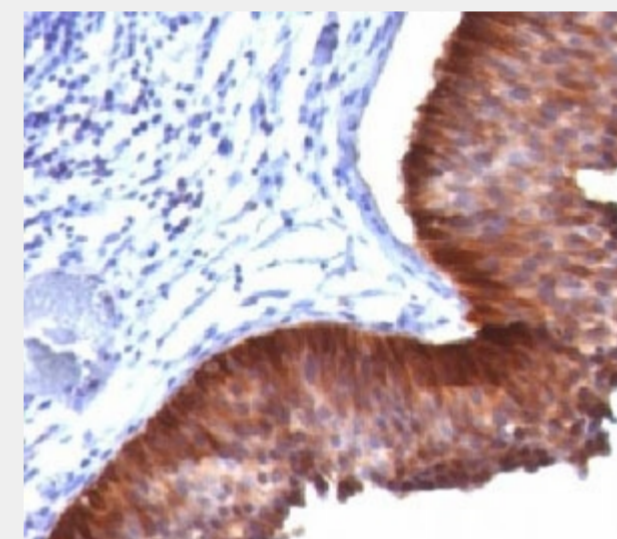
IHC testing of human skin stained with Cytokeratin 17 antibody (E3).



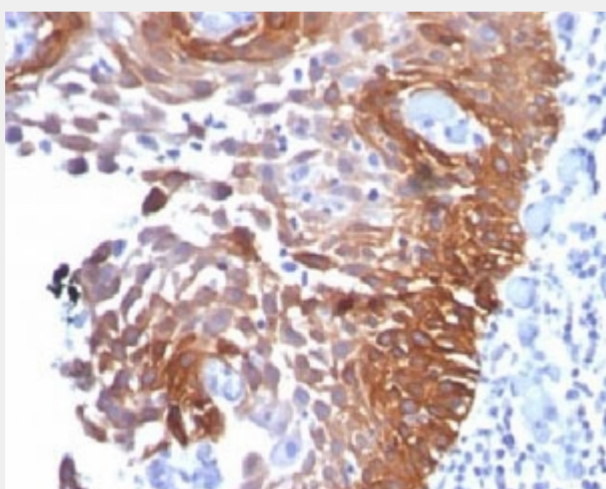
IHC testing of skin stained with Cytokeratin 17 antibody (E3).



Western blot testing of human samples using Cytokeratin 17 antibody (E3).



IHC testing of bladder carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 17 antibody.



IHC testing of cervical carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 17 antibody.

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