Product datasheet

Anti-pan Cytokeratin antibody [C-11] (Allophycocyanin) ab106166

4 References

Overview

Product name: Anti-pan Cytokeratin antibody [C-11] (Allophycocyanin)
Description: Mouse monoclonal [C-11] to pan Cytokeratin (Allophycocyanin)
Host species: Mouse
Conjugation: Allophycocyanin. Ex: 645nm, Em: 660nm
Specificity: ab106166 reacts with Cytokeratin peptides 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 18.
Tested applications: Suitable for: Flow Cyt
Species reactivity: Predicted to work with: Mammals
Immunogen: Keratin-enriched preparation from Human epidermoid carcinoma cell line A431.

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C.
Storage buffer: Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide
Constituents: 0.2% BSA, PBS
Purity: Size exclusion
Clonality: Monoclonal
Clone number: C-11
Isotype: IgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab106166 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

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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.

**Cellular localization**

Cytoplasmic

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