

Product datasheet

anti-Keratin Type II mouse monoclonal, Ks pan1-8, lyophilized, purified

Short overview

 Cat. No.
 61006

 Quantity
 50 μg

Concentration 50 µg/ml after reconstitution with 1 ml dist. water

Product description

HostMouseAntibody TypeMonoclonalIsotypeIgG2aCloneKs pan1-8

Immunogen Cytoskeletal proteins from cultured human MCF-7 cells

Formulation Lyophilized; reconstitute in 1 ml dist. water (final solution contains 0.09% sodium azide, 0.5% BSA

in PBS buffer, pH 7.4)

Conjugate Unconjugated

Purification Affinity chromatography

Storage before 2-8°C until indicated expiry date

reconstitution

Storage after Up to 3 months at 2-8°C; long term storage in aliquots at -20°C; avoid freeze/thaw cycles

reconstitution

Intended use Research use only
Application ICC/IF, IHC, WB

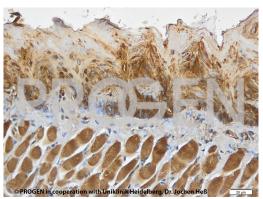
Reactivity Amphibia, Bovine, Human, Mouse, Rat

Background

Ks pan1-8 represents an excellent marker for distinguishing carcinomas from non-epithelial tumors. Polypeptides reacting: Mr 52,500-Mr 68,000 keratins (type II keratins K1-K8; formerly also designated cytokeratins 1-8) of human epithelial cells. Tumors specifically detected: all epithelium-derived neoplasms.

Reactivity on cultured cell lines MCF-7, RT 112, HT-29, Detroit 562, RPMI 2650, SSC-12.

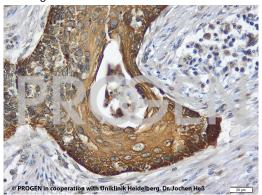
Product images



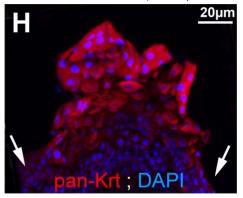
IHC of mouse tongue (courtesy of J.Heß, University Hospital Heidelberg)



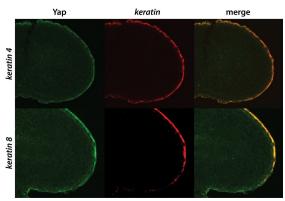
Western blot analysis of HeLa lysate with anti-Keratin Type II antibody. Western blot analysis was performed on 20 μ g HeLa lysate. Cells were lysed with RIPA buffer. The PVDF membrane was blocked with 5% dry milk in PBST (PBS + 0.1% Tween 20) for 1 h at RT. The primary antibody anti-Keratin Type II mouse monoclonal, Ks pan1-8 (Cat. No. 690006) was diluted in blocking buffer (antibody concentration 0.1 μ g/ml) and incubated for 1 h at RT. The secondary antibody anti-mouse IgG goat polyclonal, HRP conjugate was also diluted in blocking buffer (antibody concentration 0.2 μ g/ml) and incubated for 1 h at RT. The bands were visualized by chemiluminescent detection using PierceTM ECL Western Blotting Substrate.



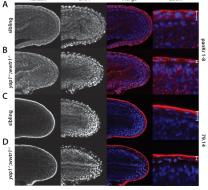
IHC of human HNSCC tissue (courtesy of J.Heß, University Hospital Heidelberg)



Fischer, B., Metzger, M., et al. p53 and TAp63 promote keratinocyte proliferation and differentiation in breeding tubercles of the zebrafish. PLoS Genet. 2014-01-01. Species/Reactant: Danio rerio (Zebrafish)Applications: Immunohistochemistry-immunofluorescenceImage collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication, provided under a CC-BY licence.



Kimelman, D., Smith, N. L., et al. Regulation of posterior body and epidermal morphogenesis in zebrafish by localized Yap1 and Wwtr1. Elife. 2017-12-28. Species/Reactant: Danio rerio (Zebrafish)Applications: Immunohistochemistry-immunofluorescenceImage collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication, provided under a CC-BY licence.



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References

Publication	Species	Application
Hatzold, J. et al. Tumor suppression in basal keratinocytes via dual non-cell-autonomous functions of a Na,K-ATPase beta subunit.eLife, 5 (2016).	zebrafish	whole mount
Montpetit, A. et al. Disruption of AP1S1, Causing a Novel Neurocutaneous Syndrome, Perturbs Development of the Skin and Spinal Cord. PLoS Genet 4, (2008).	zebrafish	whole mount
Kimelman, D. et al. Regulation of posterior body and epidermal morphogenesis in zebrafish by localized Yap1 and Wwtr1. Elife. 6, (2017).	zebrafish	whole mount
Kasai, Y. et al. A stable protocol for the fabrication of transplantable human oral mucosal epithelial cell sheets for clinical application. Regen Ther. 14, 87-94(2020).	human	FACS
Achtstätter, T., Fouquet, B., Rungger―BraUndele, E. & Frnake, W. W. Cytokeratin filaments and desmonsomes in the epithelioid cells of the perineurial and arachnoidal sheaths of some vertebrate species. Differentiation 40, 129–149 (1989).	human,xenopus	WB,IHC (frozen)