

Instructions For Use

RA0181-C.5-IFU-RUO

Rev. Date: Nov. 3, 2014

Revision: 1

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P.O. Box 3286 - Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. - Tel. (800) 729-8350 - Tel. (435) 755-9848 - Fax (435) 755-0015 - www.scytek.com

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker); Clone LL002 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents: Item # Volume
RA0181-C.5 Volume
0.5 ml

Description:

Species: Mouse

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide of 15 amino acids from the C-terminus of human keratin 14.

Clone: LL002 Isotype: IgG3

Entrez Gene ID: 3861 (Human); 16664 (Mouse)

Hu Chromosome Loc.: 17q21.2

Synonyms: CK-14; Dowling Meara; ebs3; ebs4; Epidermolysis Bullosa Simplex; k14; Keratin 14; Keratin

Type I Cytoskeletal 14; Koebner; krt14; NFJ

Mol. Weight of Antigen: 50kDa

Format: 200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 1mM PBS

with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.

Specificity: Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated

epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for the differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the

breast.

Background: Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight

keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells.

Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse, and Rat. Others not known.

Positive Control: A431 cells. Skin or Squamous cell carcinoma.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Titer/ Working Dilution: Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 1-2 µg/ml

Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{Immunofluorescence:} & 1-2 \ \mu\mbox{g/ml} \\ \mbox{Western Blotting:} & 0.5-1 \ \mu\mbox{g/ml} \end{array}$

Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 μg/500μg protein lysate

Microbiological State: This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C 8° C

ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. 205 South 600 West Logan, UT 84321 U.S.A.

CE

EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570 Molsnstraat 15 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands



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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.

For Research Use Only.

This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded

tissue sections, to be viewed by light

microscopy.

Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy. Do not use past expiration date.

Non-Sterile.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com



Formalin-paraffin prostate (20X) stained with Cytokeratin 14: Clone LL002.

Procedure:

- 1. **Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required):** Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time: We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature.
 However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- 3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

Precautions: Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).

Do not pipette by mouth.

Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.

Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.

This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200,

OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

- 1. Perkins W et. al. J Cutaneous Pathol, 1992, 19(6):476-82.
- 2. Kasper M. Histochemistry, 1991, 95(6):613-20.
- 3. Leigh I M et. al. (1988) Dermatology, 91:415.

Warranty:

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Storage: 2° C

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