

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone KRT14/4129]

Catalog No	Format	Size
3861-MSM9-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
3861-MSM9-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
3861-MSM9-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

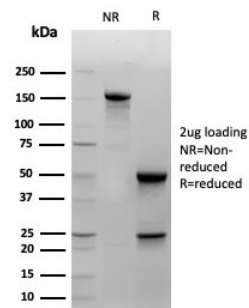
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml	30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes

Product Details

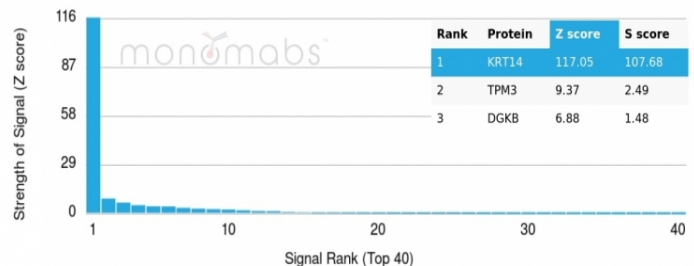
Clone	KRT14/4129
Gene Name	KRT14
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment (around aa351-472) of human KRT14 protein (exact sequence is proprietary)
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG2c / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	~50kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	Human skin or squamous cell carcinoma tissue.

*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

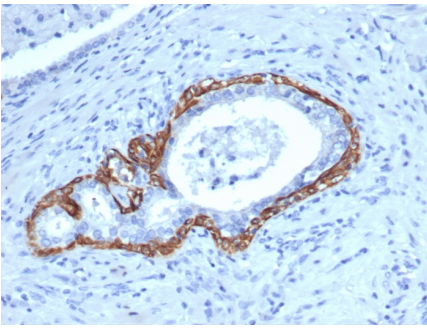
Product Images for Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody



SDS-PAGE Analysis of Purified Cytokeratin 14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT14/4129). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.



Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Cytokeratin 14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT14/4129). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate stained with Cytokeratin 14 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT14/4129).

Specificity & Comments

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. 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 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.

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

Supplied As

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

Storage and Stability

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

Basal Cell Marker, Developmental Biology