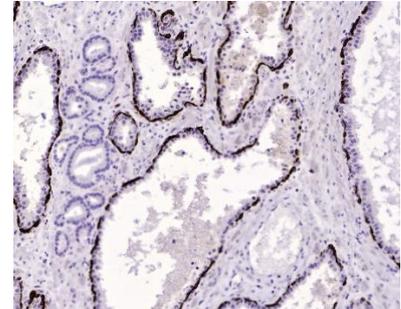


Anti-Cytokeratin 14 rabbit monoclonal (BSR47)

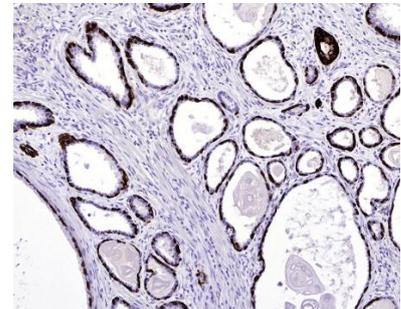
BSH-3013-100 (0,1ml), BSH-3013-1 (1 ml)



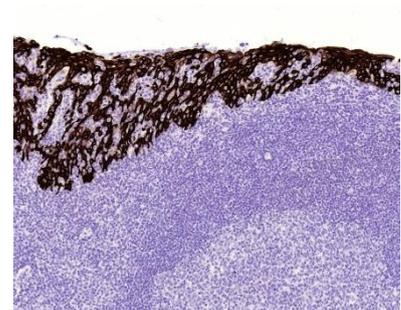
Clonality:	Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Clone:	BSR47
Application:	IHC-P
Species Reactivity:	Human
Control tissues:	Tonsil, prostate
Buffer:	TRIS with 0.03% sodium azide, pH 7,2
Storage:	Store at 4°C



a)



b)



c)

CK14 stained tissue sections.

Prostate adenocarcinoma (a, b) and tonsil sections (c) have been stained using CK14 antibody (Clone: BSR47) with 1:200 dilution. Strong cytoplasmic label were observed from prostate glands but prostate adenocarcinoma are without label (a). Tonsil epithelia have strong label (c).

Description

Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) is an acidic type I human intermediate filament protein. It mostly found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, myoepithelium, some glandular epithelia and mesothelial cells. Molecular weight of CK14 is 50 kDa, and it usually pairs with CK5, which is a type II (basic) cytokeratin. In neoplastic cells, CK14 is a useful marker especially in identification of basal cell epithelium in prostate and myoepithelium in breast. It also useful for detecting squamous cell carcinomas. CK5 and CK14 antibodies can be used as a cocktail as well.

Protocol

After paraffin removing and rehydration:

1. Pre-treatment: PT-module HIER pH9 (20min at 98°C)
2. Wash (TBS-Tween in all washing steps)
3. Primary antibody: Cytokeratin 14 1:100 – 1:400, 30 min.
4. Wash
5. Peroxidase blocking (3% H₂O₂), 10 min.
6. Wash
7. One step HRP-polymer detection, 30 min
8. Wash x2
9. DAB-Substrate, 10 min
10. Aqua
11. CuSO₄ -post enhancement, 5 min
12. Aqua

Counter staining, Bluing, dehydration, clearing, and mounting.

Dilution of concentrated antibody depends on the pre-treatment method and detection system used. Above protocol used in Optibodies evaluation and is meant as a reference. Final working dilution and protocol applied needs to be determined by the user always.