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ProductInformation

MONOCLONAL ANTI-CYTOKERATIN PEPTIDE 19 CLONE A53-B/A2 Culture Supernatant

Product Number C 6930

Product Description

Monoclonal Anti-Cytokeratin Peptide 19 (mouse IgG2a isotype) is derived from the A53-B/A2 hybridoma produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from BALB/c mice immunized with mammary human carcinoma cell line MCF-7. The isotype is determined using Sigma ImmunoType Kit (Product Code ISO-1) and by a double diffusion immunoassay using Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Isotyping Reagents (Product Code ISO-2).

Monoclonal Anti-Cytokeratin Peptide 19, known as clone A53-B/A2, or clone No. Ks 19.1, reacts with the rod domain of human cytokeratin peptide 19 (40 kDa), a cytoskeletal protein restricted to epithelial and carcinoma cells.¹⁻⁴ The product may be used to label cytokeratin in formalin-fixed or Carnoy-fixed, paraffinembedded tissue.2 It can also be used on frozen sections of human tissue.4 Inter-species cross-reactivity is low (guinea-pig, mouse, rat) or absent. The antibody labels simple epithelia and basal cells of noncornifying stratified squamous epithelia.4 It is a useful tool in discriminating carcinomas from tumors of different origin and for carcinoma subtyping using immunoblotting or immunocytochemical techniques. The antibody has also been shown to be a marker of premalignant lesions of the oral epithelium.⁵ It stains permeabilized MCF-7 cells that have been shown to contain cytokeratin 19, but does not stain cell lines A-431 and HeLa, which are lacking cytokeratin 19.

Intermediate-sized filaments are abundant cytoplasmic structural proteins in most vertebrate cells. Cytokeratins, a group comprising at least 29 different proteins, are characteristic of epithelial and trichocytic cells. Cytokeratin 19 is a member of the type I acidic subfamily. It is a 40 kDa polypeptide differentially expressed in various human tissues. Cytokeratin 19 can be detected by biochemical or immunohistochemical means in simple epithelia and basal cells of noncornifying stratified squamous epithelia. Neoplastic cells usually retain the intermediate filament pattern of their cell of origin. Monoclonal anti-cytokeratins are specific markers of epithelial cell differentiation and have been widely used as tools in tumor identification and classification.

Reagents

The product is provided as culture supernatant with 15 mM sodium azide as a preservative.

Precautions and Disclaimer

Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazardous and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for a maximum of one month. For extended storage, the solution may be frozen in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is **not** recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is **not** recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use.

Product Profile

Monoclonal Anti-Cytokeratin Peptide 19 may be used for the localization of cytokeratin 19 using various immunochemical assays such as immunoblotting, dot blotting and immunohistochemistry (immunofluorescence and immunoenzymatic staining).

Minimum 1:50

The antibody titer was determined by indirect immunofluorescent staining of formalin-fixed, paraffinembedded sections of human tissue.

In order to obtain best results in different techniques and preparations, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimal working dilution by titration assay.

References

- 1. Karsten, U., et al., Eur. J. Cancer Clin. Oncol., **21**, 733 (1985).
- 2. Moll, R., et al., Lab. Invest. 65, 74 (1991).
- 3. Lane, E.B., and Alexander, C.M., Semin. Cancer Biol., **1**, 165 (1990).
- 4. Kasper, M., et al., Eur. J. Cancer Clin. Oncol., 23, 137 (1987).
- Lindberg, K., and Rheinwald, J.G., Amer. J. Pathol., 134, 89 (1989).

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