

Product No. C-0791
Lot 076H4844

Monoclonal Anti-Cytokeratin Peptide 13
 Mouse Ascites Fluid
 Clone KS-1A3

Monoclonal Anti-Cytokeratin Peptide 13 (mouse IgG1 isotype) is derived from the hybridoma produced by the fusion of mouse myeloma cells and splenocytes from an immunized mouse. Cultured A 431 cells from a human epidermoid carcinoma of the vulva were used as the immunogen. The isotype is determined by a double diffusion assay using immunoglobulin and subclass specific antisera. The product is provided as ascites fluid with 0.1% sodium azide (see MSDS)* as a preservative.

Specificity

Monoclonal Anti-Cytokeratin Peptide 13 is immunospecific for the cytokeratin peptide 13 as determined by an immunoblotting analysis of human cultured cell lines and human tissue extracts. This antibody, when used in immunofluorescent and immunoperoxidase labeling of various human tissues, shows staining as follows:

Simple Epithelium

Colon	-
Liver	-
Pancreas	-
Kidney Tubules	-
Myoepithelium of	
Tracheal accini	+
Apocrine and Eccrine Sweat Glands	+
Salivary Glands	+
Reserve Cells of Endocervical Glands	+

Pseudostratified Epithelium

Trachea	+
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Transitional Epithelium

Urinary Bladder	+
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Squamous NonKeratinized Epithelium

Exocervix	+
Tongue	+
Esophagus	+
Anal Canal	+

Epidermis Keratinized

Basal Layer	+
Suprabasal Layer	-

Working Dilution

A working dilution of 1:100 was determined by indirect immunofluorescent labeling of various formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tissue sections.

In order to obtain best results, it is recommended that each individual user determine their optimum working dilution by titration assay.

Description

Epithelial cells and their derivatives characteristically contain intermediate filaments composed of about 20 related polypeptides with molecular weights between 40,000 and 69,000. Each epithelial tissue has a specific and stable pattern of expression of some of these cytokeratin subunits. Epithelium derived tumors maintain the expression of the cytokeratins found in the normal tissue of origin, therefore, carcinomas can be identified and classified by immunocytochemical staining with antibodies that react specifically with cytokeratins.

Uses

Monoclonal Anti-Cytokeratin Peptide 13 may be used for immunohistochemical staining on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded or frozen tissue sections by means of indirect immunofluorescent or immunoperoxidase labeling.

*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 hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage

For continuous use, store at 2-8°C. 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.

Sigma warrants that its products conform to the information contained in this and other Sigma publications. Purchaser must determine the suitability of the products for its particular use. See reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale. Issued 12/96.