

36-2679: Anti-Cytokeratin 15 (Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma Marker) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: KRT15/2958)

Clonality :	Monoclonal
Clone Name :	KRT15/2958
Application :	FACS,WB,IHC
Reactivity :	Human
Gene :	KRT15
Gene ID :	3866
Uniprot ID :	P19012
Alternative Name :	CK15; Cytokeratin 15; K1CO; Ka15; Keratin 15 basic; Keratin 15 beta; Keratin complex 1 acidic gene 15; Keratin type I cytoskeletal 15; KRT15; KRTB; KRTL15; Type I cytoskeletal 15; Type I keratin Ka15
Isotype :	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Immunogen Information :	Recombinant full-length human KRT15 protein

Description

Keratin 15 is a type I keratin which is expressed only in basal keratinocytes in stratified epithelia and does not appear to have a natural type II expression partner. Keratin 15 is down regulated in activated keratinocytes. Cytokeratin 15 is a specific marker of stem cells of the hair-follicle bulge and may be a useful marker for diagnosis between basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and trichoepithelioma. Trichoblastoma are benign neoplasms of follicular differentiation frequently found in nevus sebaceous. Many morphologic features are shared with nodular basal cell carcinoma, sometimes rendering a diagnosis difficult. Trichoblastoma and BCC show variable expression of Cytokeratin 15 and Cytokeratin 19, and absence of hair keratins.

Product Info

Amount :	20 µg / 100 µg
Content :	200 µg/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 condition :	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.

Application Note

Flow Cytometry (1-2ug/million cells); Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 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);

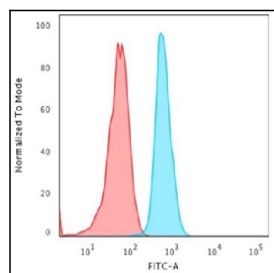


Fig. 1: Flow Cytometric Analysis of PFA-fixed HeLa cells. Cytokeratin 15 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT15/2958) followed by Goat anti-Mouse IgG-CF488 (Blue); Isotype Control (Red).

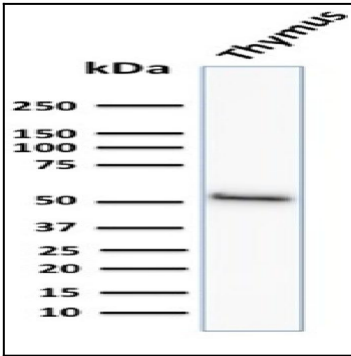


Fig. 2: Western Blot Analysis of human Thymus tissue lysate using Cytokeratin 15 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT15/2958)

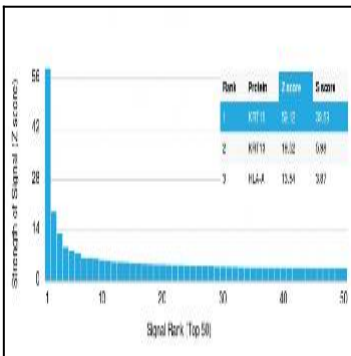


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Cytokeratin 15 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT15/2958). Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged 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 Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody 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 Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.

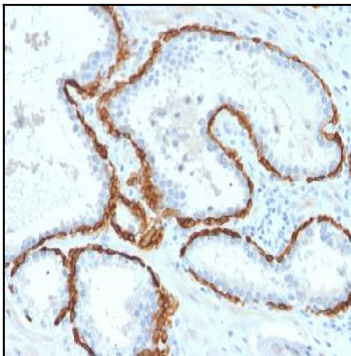


Fig. 4: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Prostate Carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 15 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT15/2958).

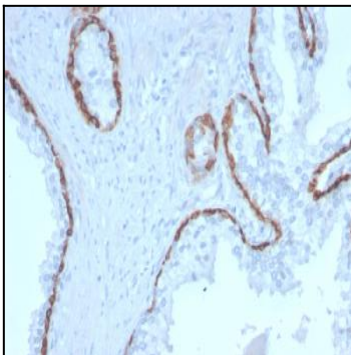


Fig. 5: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Prostate Carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 15 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT15/2958).