Anti-Cytokeratin 20 Antibody

ER1901-97

Product Type:	Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Applications:	WB, IHC-P, FC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 48 kDa

Description: The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin family. The keratins are intermediate filament proteins responsible for the structural integrity of epithelial cells and are subdivided into cytokeratins and hair keratins. The type I cytokeratins consist of acidic proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains. This cytokeratin is a major cellular protein of mature enterocytes and goblet cells and is specifically expressed in the gastric and intestinal mucosa. The type I cytokeratin genes are clustered in a region of chromosome 17q12-q21.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human Cytokertin 20 aa 375-424 / 424.

Positive control: Mouse colon tissue lysates, human tonsil tissue, human colon tissue, human skin tissue, human small intestine tissue, JAR.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm.

Database links: SwissProt: P35900 Human | Q9D312 Mouse

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:500-1:2,000
IHC-P	1:50-1:200
FC	1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4), 0.2% BSA, 50% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

Images

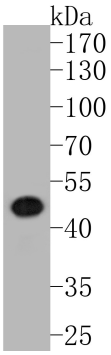

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Cytokeratin 20 on mouse colon tissue lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ER1901-97, 1/500) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:5,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

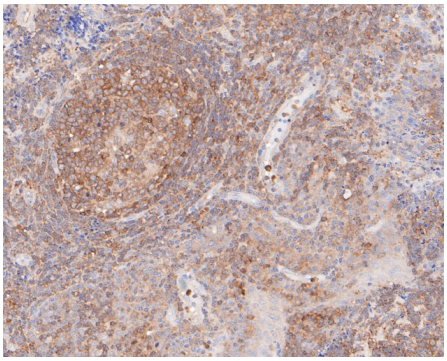

Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil tissue using anti-Cytokeratin 20 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ER1901-97, 1/200) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

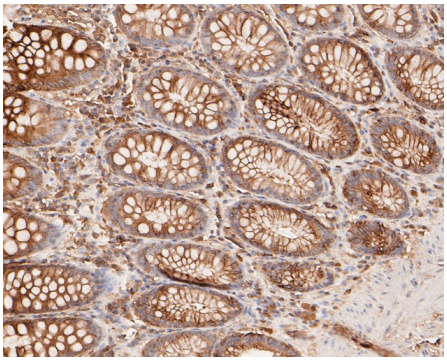

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon tissue using anti-Cytokeratin 20 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ER1901-97, 1/50) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

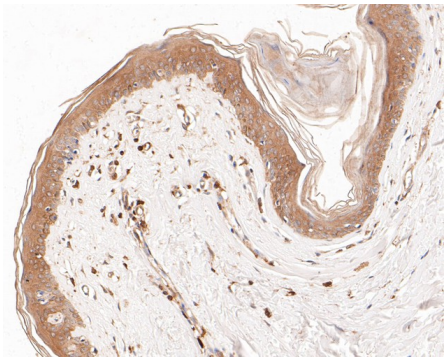

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human skin tissue using anti-Cytokeratin 20 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ER1901-97, 1/200) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

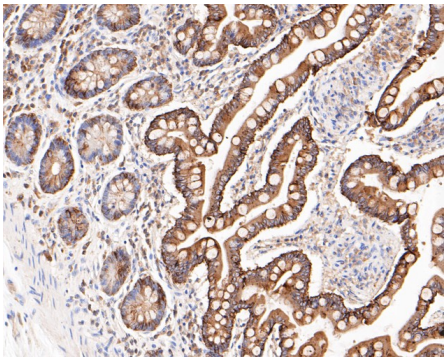

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue using anti-Cytokeratin 20 antibody. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 8.0-8.4) for 20 minutes.The tissues were blocked in 5% BSA for 30 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ER1901-97, 1/200) for 30 minutes at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

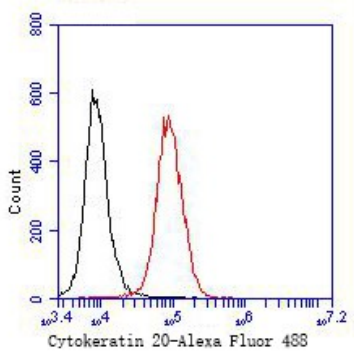

Fig6: Flow cytometric analysis of Cytokeratin 20 was done on JAR cells. The cells were fixed, permeabilized and stained with the primary antibody (ER1901-97, 1/50) (red). After incubation of the primary antibody at room temperature for an hour, the cells were stained with a Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary antibody at 1/1000 dilution for 30 minutes.Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Alston ELJ. et. al. Does the addition of AMACR to CK20 help to diagnose challenging cases of urothelial carcinoma in situ? Diagn Pathol. 2019 Aug 16;14(1):91.
2. Sanguedolce F. et. al. Diagnostic and prognostic roles of CK20 in the pathology of urothelial lesions. A systematic review. Pathol Res Pract. 2019 Jun;215(6):152413.