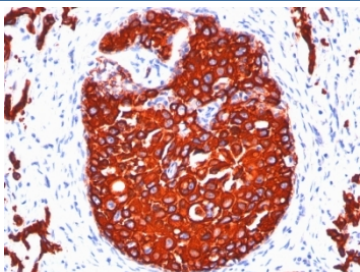


Pan Cytokeratin Antibody / Epithelial Differentiation Marker [clone KRTL/1077 + KRTH/1076] (V3051)

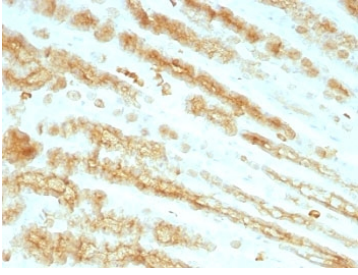
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V3051-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V3051-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V3051SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V3051IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

Bulk quote request

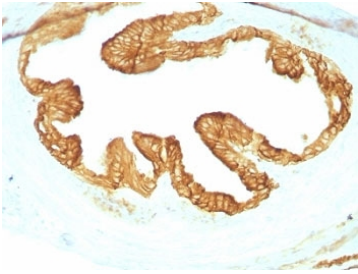
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	KRTL/1077 + KRTH/1076
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	pan
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Pan Cytokeratin Antibody / Epithelial Differentiation Marker is available for research use only.



Pan Cytokeratin Antibody breast carcinoma IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of cyto­keratin expression in FFPE human breast carcinoma tissue using Pan Cytokeratin antibody clones KRTL/1077 + KRTH/1076. Strong cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining highlights epithelial tumor cells with preserved glandular differentiation patterns, clearly distinguishing carcinoma cells from surrounding stromal tissue. The staining distribution supports evaluation of epithelial differentiation and tumor organization within the lesion.



Pan Cytokeratin Antibody rat stomach IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of cyokeratin expression in FFPE rat stomach tissue using Pan Cytokeratin antibody clones KRTL/1077 + KRTH/1076. Cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining highlights epithelial cells lining gastric glands, demonstrating organized epithelial differentiation along glandular structures while surrounding stromal tissue remains largely negative. The staining pattern supports evaluation of epithelial organization and differentiation within gastric tissue.



Pan Cytokeratin Antibody rat oviduct IHC. Immunohistochemistry analysis of cyokeratin expression in FFPE rat oviduct tissue using Pan Cytokeratin antibody clones KRTL/1077 + KRTH/1076. Cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining highlights epithelial cells lining the luminal folds, demonstrating organized epithelial differentiation and continuous epithelial architecture, while surrounding stromal tissue remains largely negative. The staining pattern supports evaluation of epithelial structure and differentiation within reproductive tissue.

Description

Cytokeratins are a diverse family of intermediate filament proteins that play a central role in defining epithelial cell identity and differentiation. These proteins form cytoskeletal networks through pairing of type I acidic and type II basic keratins, creating filament systems that vary depending on epithelial subtype, maturation state, and functional specialization. Changes in cyokeratin expression patterns reflect alterations in epithelial differentiation, making these proteins valuable indicators of epithelial organization and developmental status.

Pan Cytokeratin Antibody / Epithelial Differentiation Marker (clones KRTL/1077 + KRTH/1076) is designed to detect cyokeratin proteins with emphasis on identifying differentiation-associated patterns in immunohistochemistry. This mouse monoclonal antibody cocktail recognizes multiple cyokeratin isoforms, enabling broad epithelial detection while preserving variations in staining intensity and distribution that reflect underlying differentiation states. Pan cyokeratin antibody, also referred to as cyokeratin cocktail antibody or CK pan antibody, is widely used for evaluating epithelial tissues.

In tissue sections, cyokeratin staining highlights epithelial cells with a cytoplasmic pattern corresponding to intermediate filament networks. Differences in staining intensity and distribution across epithelial compartments can reveal variations in differentiation state, allowing interpretation of epithelial maturation and organization. This is particularly evident in stratified epithelia, where basal and suprabasal layers exhibit distinct structural and functional characteristics.

In glandular tissues, cyokeratin staining can reveal organization of epithelial cells within ducts and secretory structures, providing insight into functional specialization. The ability to visualize these patterns supports analysis of epithelial structure and helps distinguish between different epithelial phenotypes within the same tissue.

In tumor samples, cyokeratin expression patterns often correlate with differentiation status. Well-differentiated carcinomas typically retain strong and organized cyokeratin staining, while poorly differentiated tumors may exhibit reduced or heterogeneous staining patterns. These differences provide useful context for evaluating tumor phenotype and can support interpretation of tumor differentiation.

The combination of clones KRTL/1077 and KRTH/1076 provides broad coverage of cyokeratin proteins, ensuring consistent detection across epithelial subtypes while preserving differentiation-related variation. The mouse monoclonal format supports reproducible staining performance and consistent signal intensity across experiments.

Because this antibody provides broad cyokeratin detection, it is not specific to individual keratin isoforms. Instead, it

offers a comprehensive view of epithelial differentiation that complements isoform-specific markers used for detailed characterization of epithelial subtypes.

In studies of epithelial biology, the ability to observe variation in cytokeratin staining patterns supports analysis of tissue organization, cellular maturation, and functional specialization. This makes pan cytokeratin detection a valuable tool for examining epithelial heterogeneity in both normal and disease contexts.

Pan Cytokeratin Antibody clones KRTL/1077 + KRTH/1076 therefore provide a valuable tool for analyzing epithelial differentiation, enabling visualization of structural and functional variation within epithelial tissues and supporting interpretation of epithelial organization in diverse biological samples.

This antibody is part of our [Pan Cytokeratin Antibody collection](#), which enables broad epithelial detection across normal and cancer tissues.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Pan Cytokeratin Antibody / Epithelial Differentiation Marker should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.
 2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.
2. This antibody cocktail recognizes acidic (Type I or LMW) and basic (Type II or HMW) cytokeratins, which include Keratins 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, and 19.

Immunogen

Recombinant human KRT77 and KRT76 protein were used as the immunogen for the pan Cytokeratin antibody.

Storage

Store the pan Cytokeratin antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

Pan cytokeratin antibody IHC, epithelial differentiation marker antibody, cytokeratin tissue differentiation antibody, CK pan epithelial phenotype marker, cytokeratin maturation marker antibody