Cytokeratin 20


IMMUNOGEN: Cytoskeletal preparation isolated from microdissected villi of human duodenal mucosa.

REACTIVITY ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER:
- NCL-CK20 reacts with the intermediate filament protein (46 kD) identified as cytokeratin 20. Cytokeratin 20 is less acidic than other type 1 cytokeratins and is of interest due to its more restricted expression in tissue.
- Normal tissue: intestinal epithelium, gastric foveolar epithelium, a number of endocrine cells in the upper portions of the pyloric glands, urothelium and Merkel’s cells in epidermis.
- Tumors: there is a marked difference in the expression of cytokeratin 20 to a lesser degree. Adenocarcinomas of the gall bladder and bile ducts, ductal cell adenocarcinomas of the pancreas, mucinous ovarian tumors and transitional cell carcinomas have been found to stain positively with this antibody. This antibody does not stain adenocarcinomas in the breast, lung, endometrium and non-mucinous tumors of the ovary as well as cell lung carcinomas, intestinal and pancreatic neuroendocrine tumor cells.

STAINING PROCEDURE ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER:
- Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues: 1/25-1/50 for ABC method, 1h incubation at RT. Heat antigen retrieval necessary.

WORKING DILUTION: 1/20. Pretreatment with proteinase K.

METHOD: LSAB +/PO. 1h. RT.

CELLS/TISSUES STAINED (canine tissues unless specified):
- Stomach: Apical epithelium and parietal cells (parietal cells are not stained when steamer is used).
- Small intestine: Mucosal epithelium: Linear intense pattern on the apical surface (under microvilli) and more diffuse and less intense in the rest of the cytoplasm. Staining of individual cells within crypts (endocrine cells?) only when treated with proteinase K.

REFERENCES: