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Involucrin (Squamous Cell Terminal Differentiation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM259]
Catalog # AH10542

Product Information

Application	IF, FC, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P07476
Other Accession	3713, 516439
Reactivity	Human, Pig, Dog
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	SPM259
Calculated MW	68479

Additional Information

Gene ID	3713
Other Names	Involucrin, IVL
Application Note	IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	200ug/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	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Involucrin (Squamous Cell Terminal Differentiation Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	IVL
Function	Part of the insoluble cornified cell envelope (CE) of stratified squamous epithelia.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Note=Constituent of the scaffolding of the cornified envelope
Tissue Location	Keratinocytes of epidermis and other stratified squamous epithelia

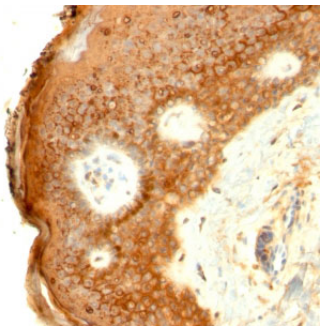
Background

It recognizes a protein of 66kDa-170kDa, identified as involucrin. In Western blotting of cultured human keratinocytes, this MAb reacts with a 120kDa protein. It stains the involucrin in a variety of sizes: 170kDa in MCF-7 cells, a doublet of ~115kDa and 150kDa in gorilla and owl monkey, 66kDa in dog, and a doublet of 105kDa in pig. Its epitope maps between codon 421-568 of human involucrin. Involucrin is expressed in a range of stratified squamous epithelia, including the cornea, which lacks a distinct cornified layer. In normal epidermis, it is first expressed in the upper spinous layers, and in keratinocyte cultures, all cells that have left the basal layer express it. Involucrin expression is altered in pathological conditions: in psoriasis and other benign epidermal hyperplasias, involucrin expression begins closer to the basal layer than normal; expression is abnormal in squamous cell carcinomas and premalignant lesions, and is reduced in severe dysplasias of the larynx and cervix.

References

Hudson DL, et. al. Hybridoma, 1992, 11:367-79

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Skin stained with Involucrin Monoclonal Antibody (SPM259)