



# Cytokeratin 5 (ABT051) mouse mAb

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-17553
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
<b>Applications</b>	IHC, WB
<b>Gene Name</b>	KRT5
<b>Protein Name</b>	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 5 (58 kDa cytokeratin) (Cytokeratin-5) (CK-5) (Keratin-5) (K5) (Type-II keratin Kb5)
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 5
<b>Specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human Cytokeratin 5. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) TRIS-EDTA of pH8.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin section
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2a, Kappa
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:500-2000
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in corneal epithelium (at protein level).
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in KRT5 are a cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex Dowling-Meara type (DM-EBS) [MIM:131760]. DM-EBS is a severe form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by generalized herpetiform blistering, milia formation, dystrophic nails, and mucous membrane involvement.,disease:Defects in KRT5 are a cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex Koebner type (K-EBS) [MIM:131900]. K-EBS is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by generalized skin blistering. The phenotype is not fundamentally distinct from the Dowling-Meara type, although it is less severe.,disease:Defects in KRT5 are a cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex Weber-Cockayne type (WC-EBS) [MIM:131800]. WC-EBS is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by blistering limited to palmar and plantar areas of the skin.,disease:Defects in KRT5 are the cause of Dowling-D



## Background

keratin 5(KRT5) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin gene family. The type II cytokeratins consist of basic or neutral proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains coexpressed during differentiation of simple and stratified epithelial tissues. This type II cytokeratin is specifically expressed in the basal layer of the epidermis with family member KRT14. Mutations in these genes have been associated with a complex of diseases termed epidermolysis bullosa simplex. The type II cytokeratins are clustered in a region of chromosome 12q12-q13. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

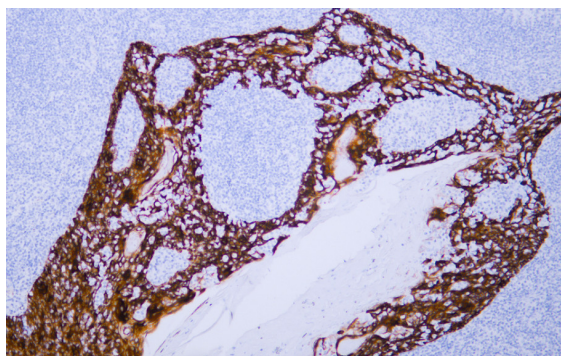
## matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

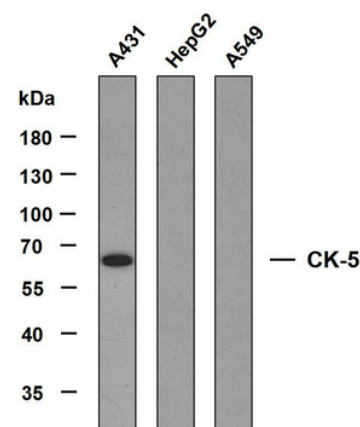
## Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

## Products Images



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 5 (ABT051) Antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CK5 antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 62 kDa