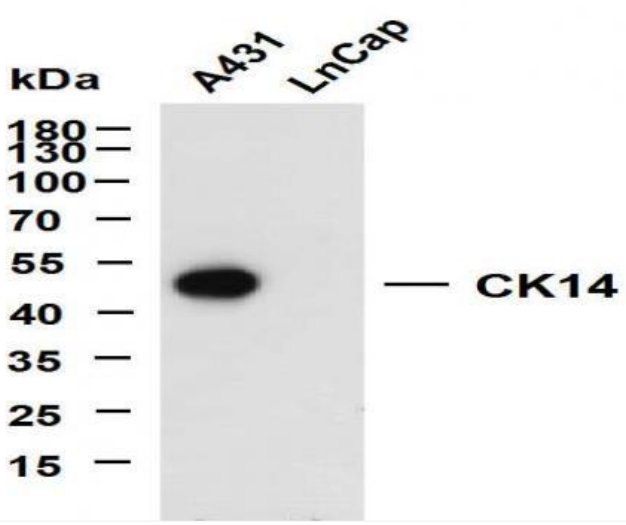
Cytokeratin 14 (ABT047) mouse mAb

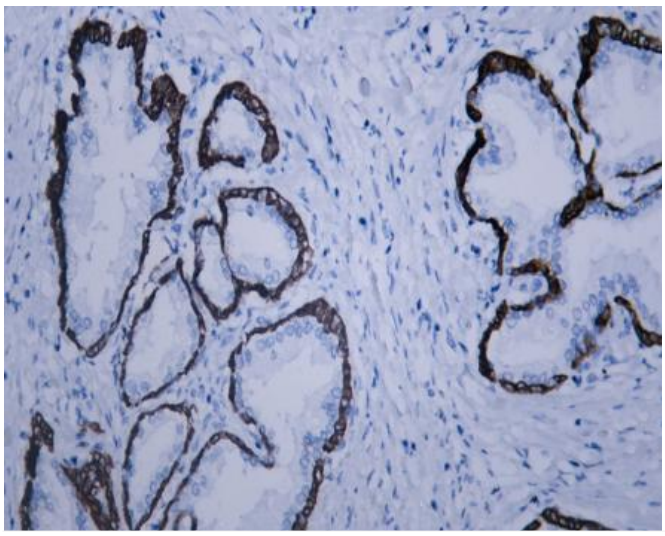
Catalog No	YP-Ab-18202
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	IHC;WB;IF;ELISA
Target	Cytokeratin 14
Fields	>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Staphylococcus aureus infection
Gene Name	KRT14
Protein Name	Cytokeratin-14
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CK14 protein. In immunohistochemistry on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, the antibody specifically labels the basal cell of squamous ep
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, kappa
Molecular Weight	52kD
Observed Band	53kD
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1000. WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:100-500. ELISA 1:1000-5000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CK14 AA range: 400-472
Purification	Protein G
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Background	This gene encodes a member of the keratin family, the most diverse group of intermediate filaments. This gene product, a type I keratin, is usually found as a heterotetramer with two keratin 5 molecules, a type II keratin. Together they form the cytoskeleton of epithelial cells. Mutations in the genes for these keratins are associated with epidermolysis bullosa simplex. At least one pseudogene has been identified at 17p12-p11. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
Function	disease:Defects in KRT14 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 KRT14 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, althought it is less severe.,disease:Defects in KRT14 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 KRT14 are the cause of derma
Subcellular Location	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Expression	Expressed in the corneal epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:26758872). Detected in the basal layer, lowered within the more apically located layers specifically in the stratum spinosum, stratum granulosum but is not detected in stratum corneum. Strongly expressed in the outer root sheath of anagen follicles but not in the germinative matrix, inner root sheath or hair (PubMed:9457912). Found in keratinocytes surrounding the club hair during telogen (PubMed:9457912).
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.

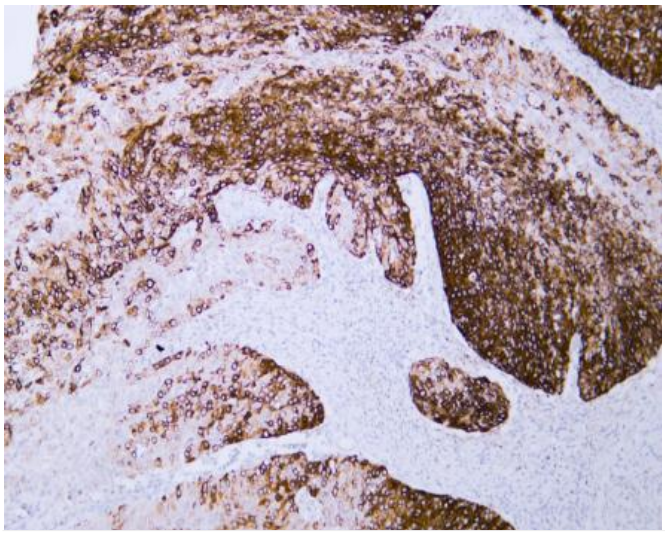
Products Images



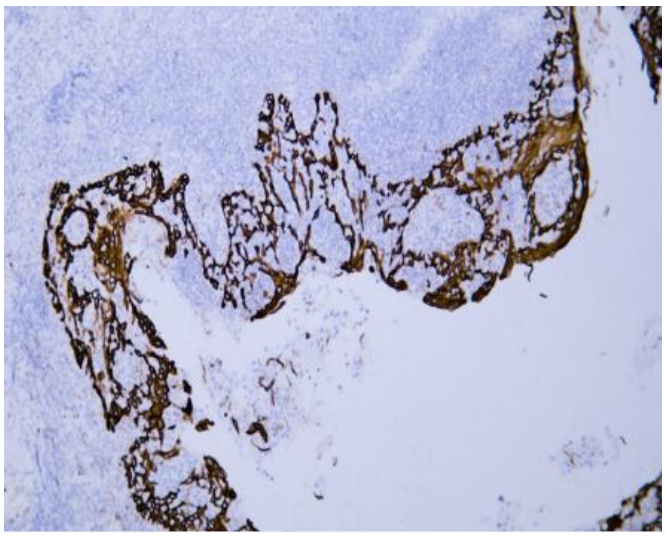
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE,and the membrane was blotted with anti-CK14 (ABT047) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A431 Lane 2:LnCap



Human prostate tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 14(ABT047) Antibody



Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 14 (ABT047) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 14 (ABT047) Antibody