



Cytokeratin 5 (CK5) (ABT168R) Rabbit mAb (Ready to Use)

Catalog No	YP-rAb-18156
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC
Gene Name	KRT5
Protein Name	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 5 (58 kDa cyokeratin) (Cytokeratin-5) (CK-5) (Keratin-5) (K5) (Type-II keratin Kb5)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Cytokeratin 5
Formulation	The prediluted ready-to-use antibody is diluted in phosphate buffer saline containing stabilizing protein and 0.05% Proclin 300
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	Ready to use for IHC Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	2° C to 8° C/1 year,Ship by ice bag
Synonyms	58 kDa cytokeRatin ; CK-5 ; CK5 ; CytokeRatin-5 ; CytokeRatin5 ; DDD ; DDD1 ; EBS2 ; epidermolysis bullosa simplex 2 Dowling-Meara/Kobner/Weber-Cockayne types ; K2C5_HUMAN ; K5 ; keRatin 5 ; epidermolysis bullosa simplex, Dowling-Meara/Kobner/Weber-Cockayne types ; KeRatin 5 ; KeRatin ; keRatin complex 2, basic, gene 5 ; keRatin, type II cytoskeletal 5 ; KeRatin-5 ; KeRatin5 ; KRT 5 ; Krt5 ; KRT5A ; type II cytoskeletal 5 ; Type-II keRatin Kb5
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in corneal epithelium (at protein level).
Function	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-Degos disease (DDD) [MIM:179850]; also known as Dowling-Degos-Kitamura disease or reticulate acropigmentation of Kitamura. DDD is an autosomal dominant genodermatosis. Affected individuals develop a postpubertal reticulate hyperpigmentation that is progressive and disfiguring, and small hyperkeratotic dark brown papules that affect mainly the flexures and great skin folds. Patients usually show no abnormalities of the hair or nails.,Disease:Defects in KRT5 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex with migratory circinate erythema (EBSMCE) [MIM:609352]. EBSMCE is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by unusual migratory circinate erythema. Skin lesions appear from birth primarily on the hands, feet, and legs but spare nails, ocular epithelia and mucosae. Lesions heal with brown pigmentation but no scarring. Electron microscopy findings are distinct from those seen in the DM-EBS, with no evidence of tonofilament clumping.,Disease:Defects in KRT5 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex with mottled pigmentation (MP-EBS) [MIM:131960]. MP-EBS is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by blistering at acral sites and 'mottled' pigmentation of the trunk and proximal extremities with hyper- and hypopigmentation macules.,miscellaneous:There are two types of cytoskeletal and microfibrillar keratin: I (acidic; 40-55 kDa) and II (neutral to basic; 56-70 kDa),similarity:Belongs to the intermediate filament family.,subunit:Heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. Keratin-5 associates with keratin-14. Interacts with TCHP.,

Background

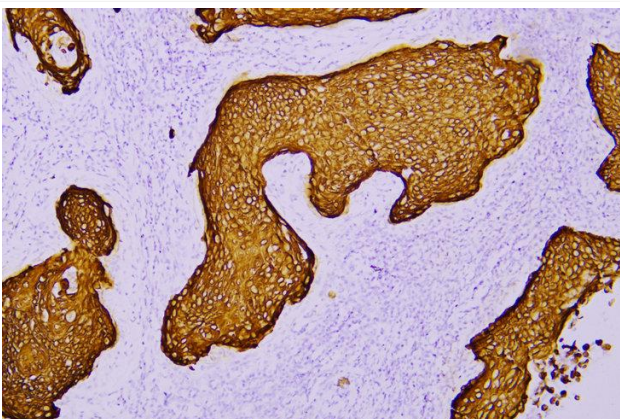
keratin 5(KRT5) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin gene family. The type II cytokeratins consist of basic or neutral proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains coexpressed during differentiation of simple and stratified epithelial tissues. 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!

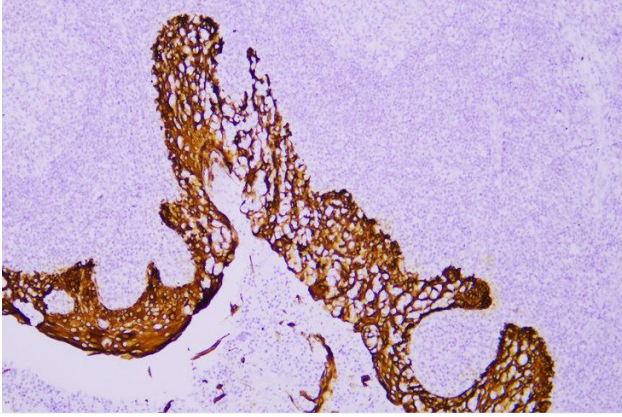
Usage suggestions

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

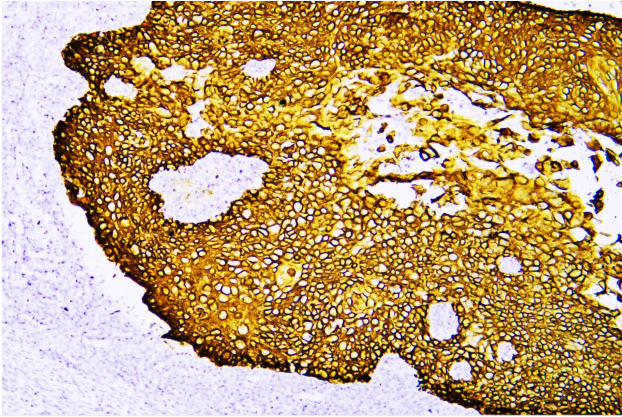


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Cervical squamous carcinoma. 1, Antibody was incubated at 4° overnight. 2, TRIS-EDTA of pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).

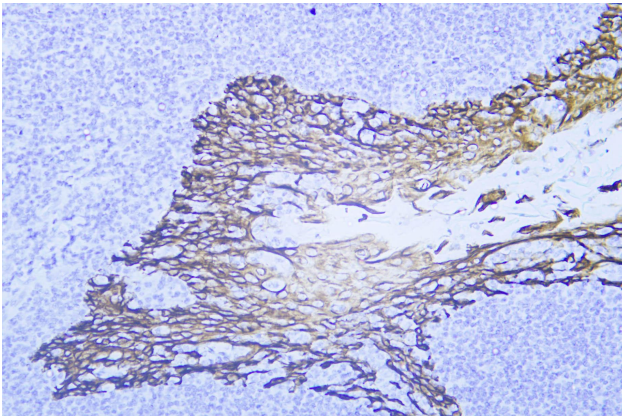




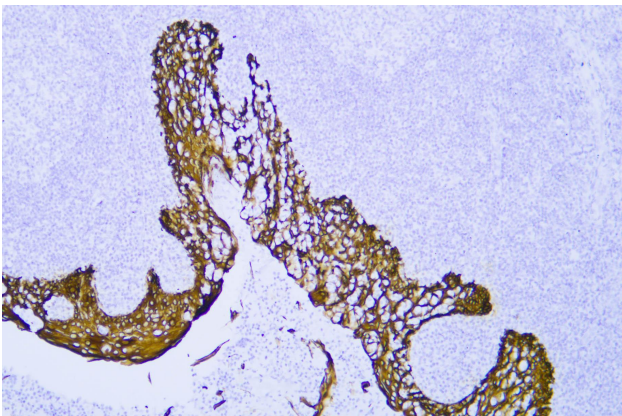
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Tonsil. 1, Antibody was incubated at 4° overnight. 2, TRIS-EDTA of pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma was stained with anti-Cytokeratin 5 (CK5) (ABT168R) rabbit mAb



Human tonsil was stained with anti-Cytokeratin 5 (CK5) (ABT168R) rabbit mAb



Human tonsil was stained with anti-Cytokeratin 5 (CK5) (ABT168R) rabbit mAb

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