



Cytokeratin 1 (ABT-CK1) mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15250
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC;IF
Gene Name	KRT1 KRTA
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 1
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human Cytokeratin 1. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin section
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	67 kDa cytokeratin;CK-1;CK1;Cytokeratin 1;Cytokeratin 19;Cytokeratin 8; Cytokeratin-1;EHK;EHK1;epidermolytic hyperkeratosis 1;EPPK;Hair alpha protein;K1;K2C1_HUMAN;KB1;Keratin 1;type II;Keratin 19;Keratin 8;Keratin; type II cytoskeletal 1;Keratin-1;Krt1;KRT19;KRT1A;KRT8;KRTA;NEPPK;Type-II keratin Kb1;KRT1 KRTA;type II cytoskeletal 1 (67 kDa cytokeratin) (Cytokeratin-1) (CK-1) (Hair alpha protein) (Keratin-1) (K1) (Type-II keratin Kb1)
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane . Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells.
Tissue Specificity	The source of this protein is neonatal foreskin. The 67-kDa type II keratins are expressed in terminally differentiating epidermis.
Function	disease:Defects in KRT1 are a cause of bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (BCIE) [MIM:113800]; also known as epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK) or bullous erythroderma ichthyosiformis congenita of Brocq. BCIE is an autosomal dominant skin disorder characterized by widespread blistering and an ichthyotic erythroderma at birth that persist into adulthood. Histologically there is



a diffuse epidermolytic degeneration in the lower spinous layer of the epidermis. Within a few weeks from birth, erythroderma and blister formation diminish and hyperkeratoses develop.,disease:Defects in KRT1 are a cause of ichthyosis annular epidermolytic (AEI) [MIM:607602]; also known as cyclic ichthyosis with epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. AEI is a skin disorder resembling bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma. Affected individuals present with bullous ichthyosis in early childhood and hyperker

Background

keratin 1(KRT1) 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 spinous and granular layers of the epidermis with family member KRT10 and mutations in these genes have been associated with bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma. The type II cytokeratins are clustered in a region of chromosome 12q12-q13. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

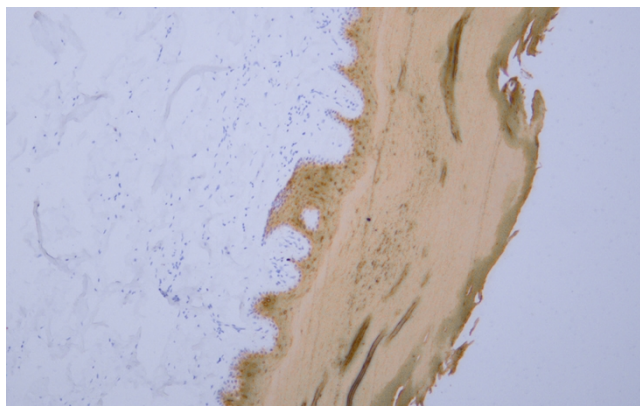
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

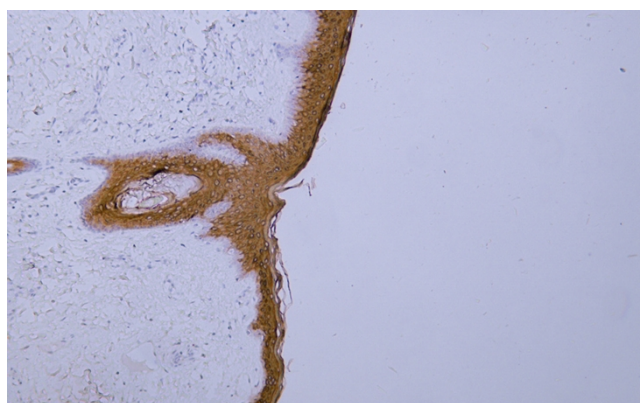
Usage suggestions

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

Products Images



Human skin tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 1 (ABT-CK1) Antibody



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