



Cytokeratin 14 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-03225
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	KRT14
Protein Name	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 14
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the C-terminal region of human KRT14. AA range:421-470
Specificity	Cytokeratin 14 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cytokeratin 14 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC-p: 1:100-300 ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KRT14; Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 14; Cytokeratin-14; CK-14; Keratin-14; K14
Observed Band	53kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Expressed in both as a filamentous pattern.
Tissue Specificity	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).
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, although 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

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],

matters needing attention

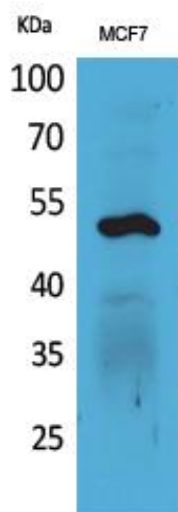
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

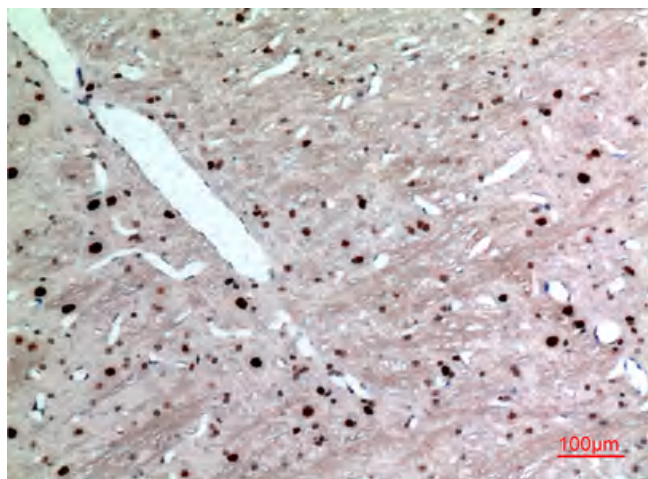
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



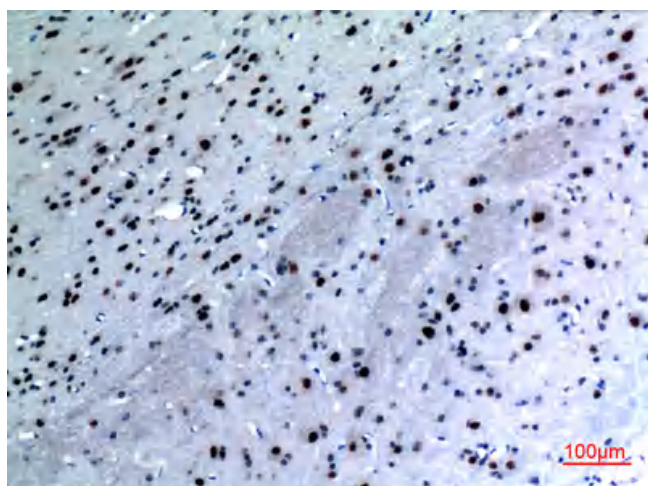
Products Images



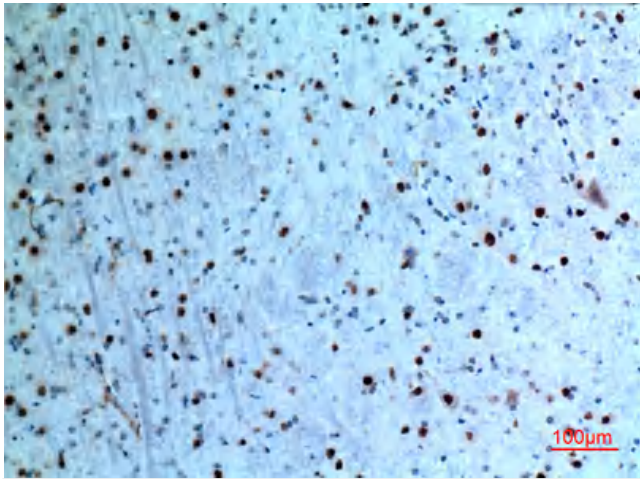
Western Blot analysis of MCF7 cells using Cytokeratin 14 Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



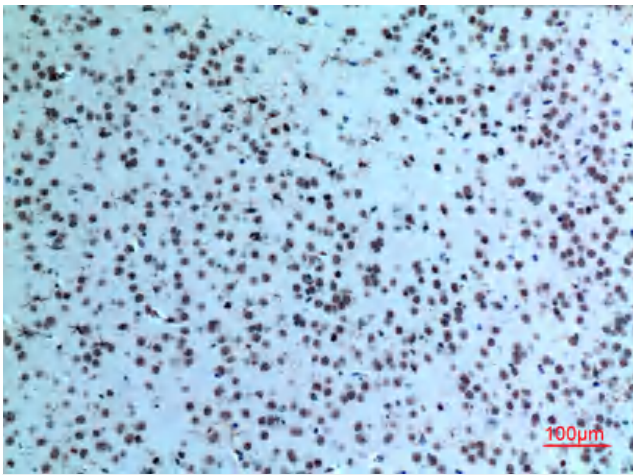
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse-brain, antibody was diluted at 1:100