



# Cytokeratin 16 mouse mAb(ABT059)

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-17639
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	IHC;WB;IF
<b>Gene Name</b>	KRT16 KRT16A
<b>Protein Name</b>	Cytokeratin-16
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human CK16
<b>Specificity</b>	The antibody can specifically recognize human CK16 protein, and shows no cross reaction with CK1, 5, 6, 7, 8,10, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.72% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, 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 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 16 (Cytokeratin-16;CK-16;Keratin-16;K16)
<b>Observed Band</b>	
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Tonsil, Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in the corneal epithelium (at protein level).
<b>Function</b>	disease:Defects in KRT16 are a cause of pachyonychia congenita type 1 (PC1) [MIM:167200]; also known as Jadassohn-Lewandowsky syndrome. PC1 is an autosomal dominant ectodermal dysplasia characterized by hypertrophic nail dystrophy resulting in onychogryposis (thickening and increase in curvature of the nail), palmoplantar keratoderma, follicular hyperkeratosis, and oral leukokeratosis. Hyperhidrosis of the hands and feet is usually present.,disease:Defects in KRT16 are a cause of unilateral palmoplantar verrucous nevus (UPVN) [MIM:144200]. UPVN is characterized by a localized thickening of the skin in parts of the right palm and the right sole.,disease:Defects in KRT16 are the cause of palmoplantar keratoderma non-epidermolytic (NEPPK) [MIM:600962]. NEPPK is a dermatological disorder characterized by focal palmoplantar keratoderma with oral, genital, and follicular lesions.,disease:KRT16
<b>Background</b>	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin gene family. The keratins are intermediate filament proteins responsible for the structural integrity of epithelial cells and are subdivided into cytokeratins and hair keratins. Most of



the type I cytokeratins consist of acidic proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains and are clustered in a region of chromosome 17q12-q21. This keratin has been coexpressed with keratin 14 in a number of epithelial tissues, including esophagus, tongue, and hair follicles. Mutations in this gene are associated with type 1 pachyonychia congenita, non-epidermolytic palmoplantar keratoderma and unilateral palmoplantar verrucous nevus. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

**matters needing attention**

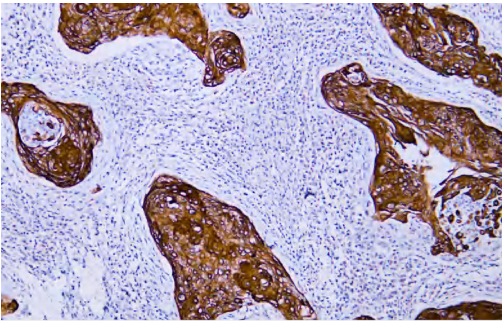
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

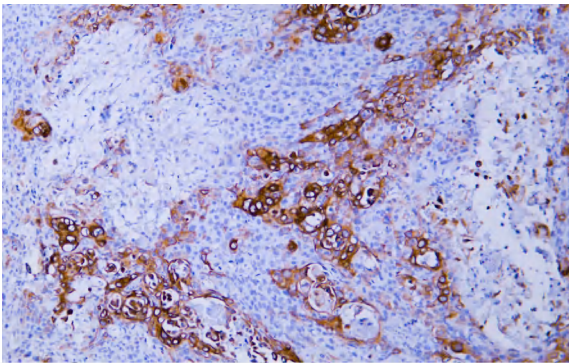
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



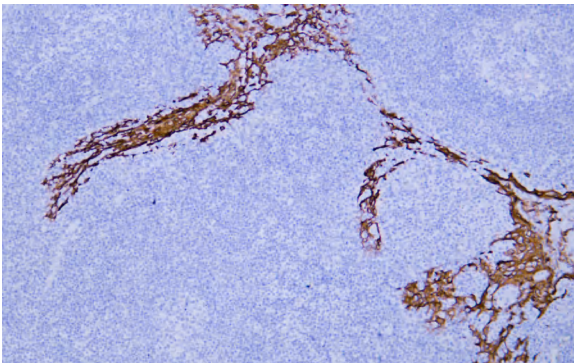
## Products Images



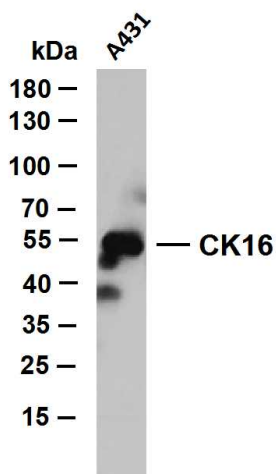
Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 16 (ABT059) Antibody



Human esophageal squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 16 (ABT059) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 16 (ABT059) Antibody



A431 whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CK16(ABT059) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Mouse IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: A431 Predicted band size: 51kDa Observed band size: 55kDa