



Cytokeratin 14 mouse mAb(ABT047)

Catalog No	YP-Ab-17332
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Gene Name	KRT14
Protein Name	Cytokeratin-14
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CK14
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
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.32% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:200-1000, IF 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 14 (Cytokeratin-14; CK-14; Keratin-14; K14)
Observed Band	
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

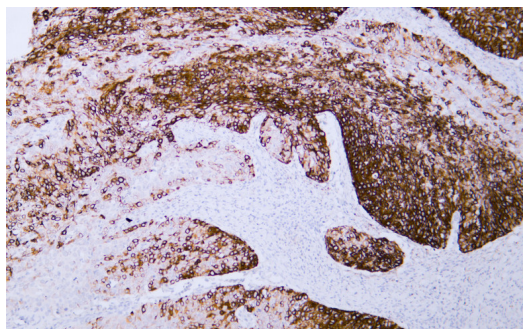
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

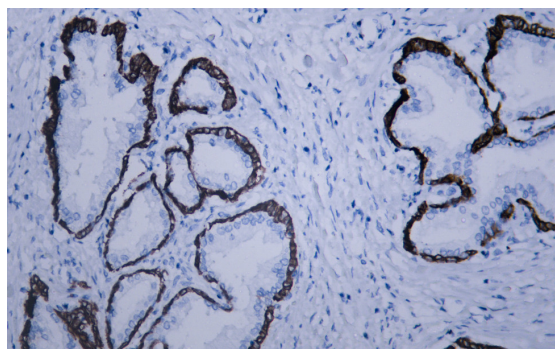
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



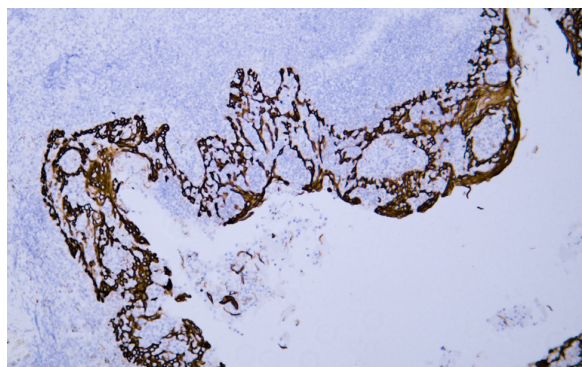
Products Images



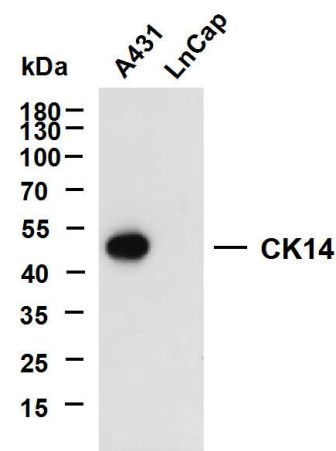
Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 14 (ABT047) Antibody



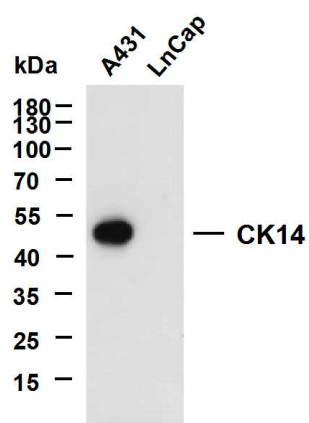
Human prostate tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 14 (ABT047) Antibody



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



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
Predicted band size: 53kDa Observed band size: 53kDa



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