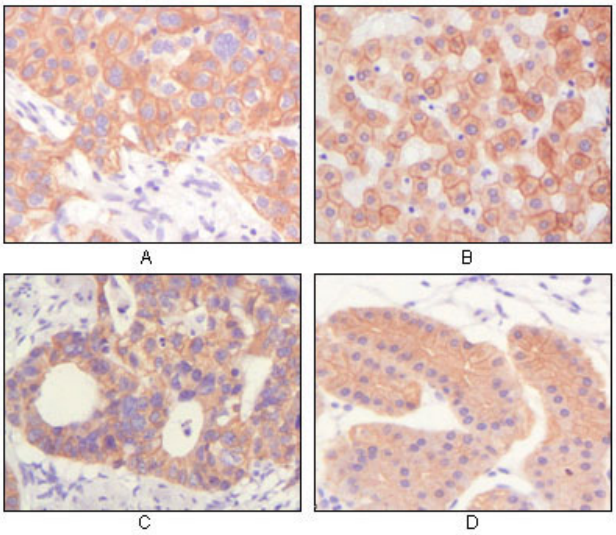
Cytokeratin (Pan) Monoclonal Antibody

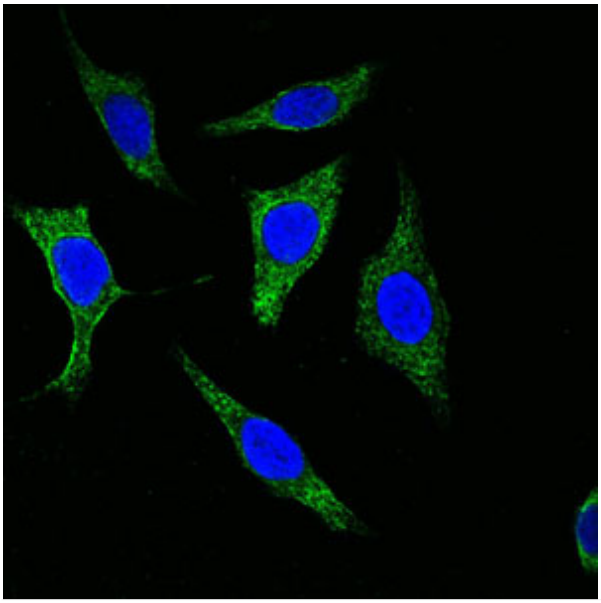
Catalog No	BYab-02929
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	KRT5
Protein Name	Keratin type II cytoskeletal 5
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of Cytokeratin 5 expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	Cytokeratin (Pan) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cytokeratin (Pan) protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KRT5; Keratin; type II cytoskeletal 5; 58 kDa cytokeratin; Cytokeratin-5; CK-5; Keratin-5; K5; Type-II keratin Kb5
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	nucleus,cytoplasm,mitochondrion,cytosol,intermediate filament,plasma membrane,membrane,keratin filament,extracellular exosome,
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, althought 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-D
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.

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung squamous cell carcinoma (A), normal hepatocyte (B), colon adenocacinoma, normal stomach tissue (D), showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization with DAB staining using Cytokeratin (Pan) Monoc



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed Eca-109 cells using Cytokeratin (Pan) Monoclonal Antibody (green), showing cytoplasmic localization. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.