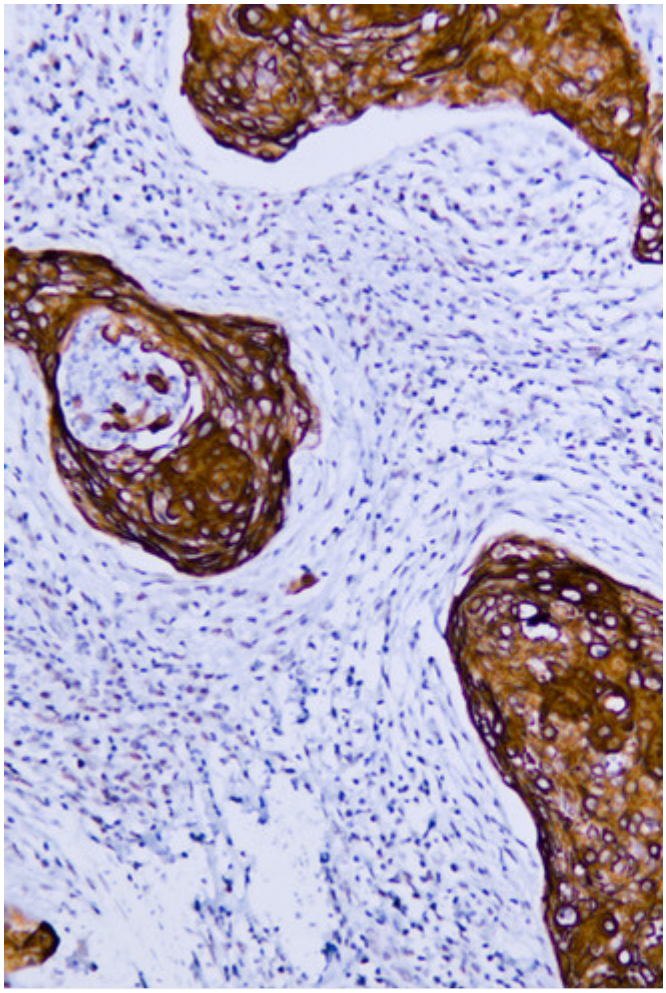
Cytokeratin 16 mouse mAb(ABT059)

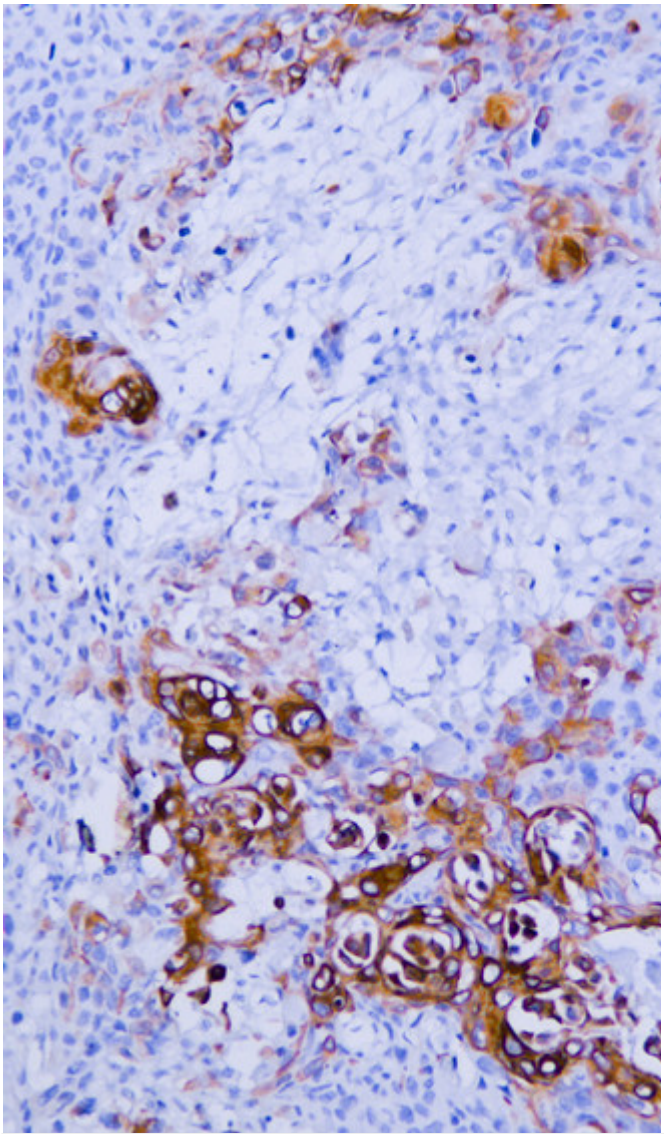
Catalog No	BYab-32891
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC;WB;IF
Gene Name	KRT16 KRT16A
Protein Name	Cytokeratin-16
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CK16
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CK16 protein, and shows no cross reaction with CK1, 5, 6, 7, 8,10, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.72% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG2b, Kappa
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 16 (Cytokeratin-16;CK-16;Keratin-16;K16)
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Tonsil, Cutaneous squamous cell carcinoma
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the corneal epithelium (at protein level).
Function	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 onchyogryposis (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]. NEPKK is a dermatological disorder characterized by focal palmoplantar keratoderma with oral, genital, and follicular lesions.,disease:KRT16

Background	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.

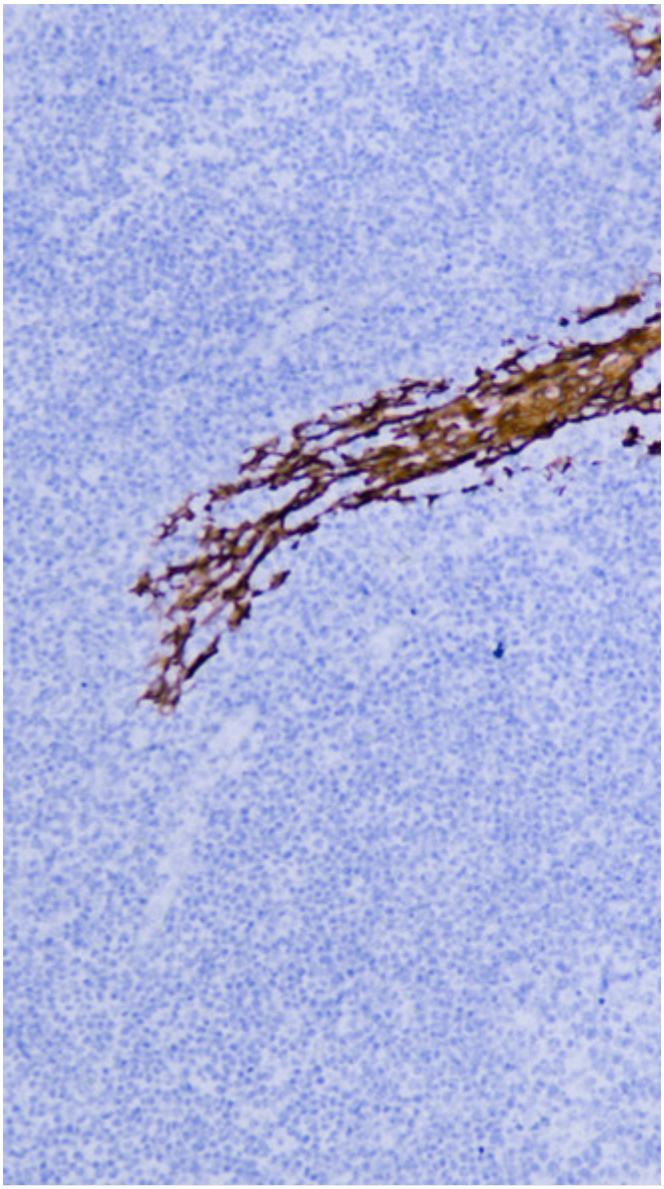
Products Images



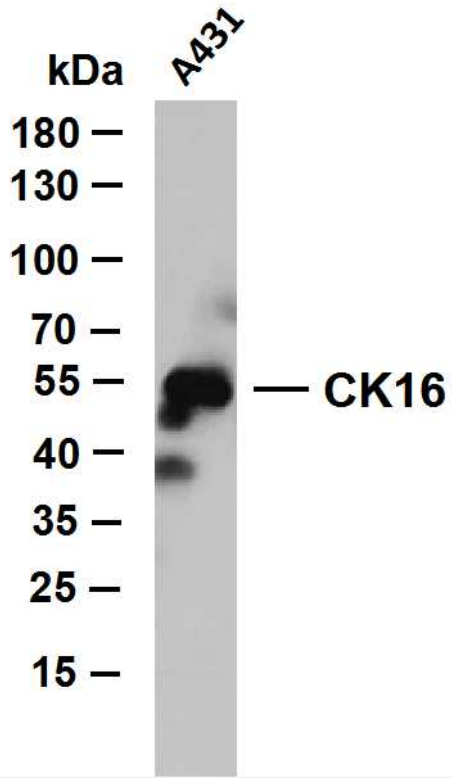
Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 16 (ABT059) Antibody



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