


# Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] - BSA and Azide free ab212547

敲除验证

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### 概述

产品名称	Anti-Cytokeratin 14抗体[LL002] - BSA and Azide free
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[LL002] to Cytokeratin 14 - BSA and Azide free
宿主	Mouse
经测试应用	适用于: ICC/IF, WB, IHC-P
种属反应性	与反应: Human 预测可用于: Mouse, Rat 
免疫原	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Cytokeratin 14 (C terminal). (15 amino acid peptide). Database link: <a href="#">P02533</a>
阳性对照	IHC-P: Human prostate tissue. ICC/IF: A431 cells.
常规说明	<p>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.</p> <p>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&amp;As</p>

### 性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	pH: 7.2 Constituent: PBS
无载体	是
纯度	Protein A/G purified
纯化说明	ab212547 was purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.

克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	LL002
同种型	IgG3

应用

The Abpromise guarantee      **Abpromise™**承诺保证使用ab212547于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
ICC/IF		Use a concentration of 0.1 - 1 µg/ml.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 52 kDa.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (1)	Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol. (Primary incubation for 30 min at RT).

靶标

功能	The nonhelical tail domain is involved in promoting KRT5-KRT14 filaments to self-organize into large bundles and enhances the mechanical properties involved in resilience of keratin intermediate filaments in vitro.
组织特异性	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. Found in keratinocytes surrounding the club hair during telogen.
疾病相关	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Defects in KRT14 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex autosomal recessive (AREBS) [MIM:601001]. AREBS is an intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by localized blistering on the dorsal, lateral and plantar surfaces of the feet.</p> <p>Defects in KRT14 are the cause of Naegeli-Franceschetti-Jadassohn syndrome (NFJS) [MIM:161000]; also known as Naegeli syndrome. NFJS is a rare autosomal dominant form of ectodermal dysplasia. The cardinal features are absence of dermatoglyphics (fingerprints), reticular cutaneous hyperpigmentation (starting at about the age of 2 years without a preceding inflammatory stage), palmoplantar keratoderma, hypohidrosis with diminished sweat gland</p>

function and discomfort provoked by heat, nail dystrophy, and tooth enamel defects. Defects in KRT14 are the cause of dermatopathia pigmentosa reticularis (DPR) [MIM:125595]. DPR is a rare ectodermal dysplasia characterized by lifelong persistent reticulate hyperpigmentation, noncicatricial alopecia, and nail dystrophy.

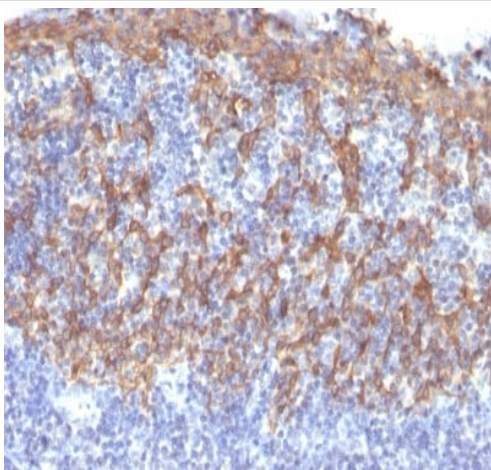
#### 序列相似性

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

#### 细胞定位

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Expressed in both as a filamentous pattern.

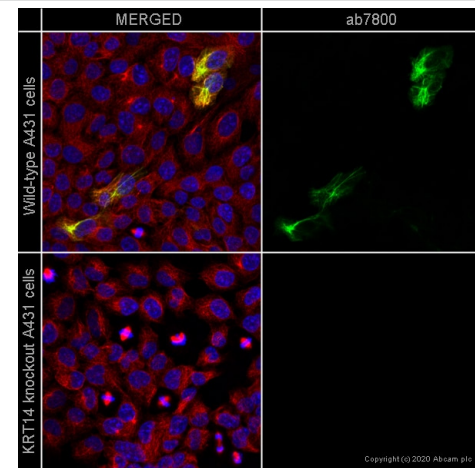
#### 图片



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] - BSA and Azide free (ab212547)

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate tissue stained for Cytokeratin 14 using ab212547 at 1 µg/ml in immunohistochemical analysis.

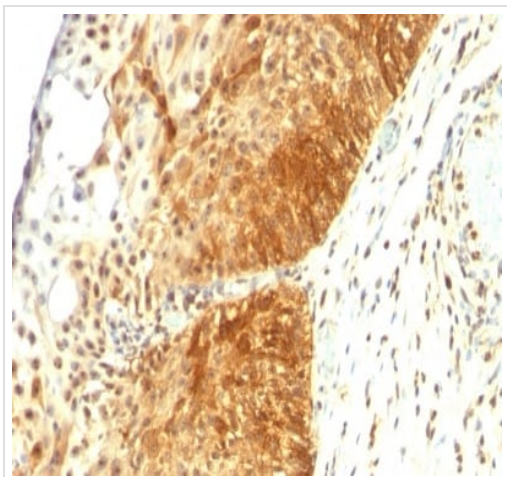
This IHC-P data was generated using the same anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody clone, LL002, in a different buffer formulation (cat# **ab7800**).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] - BSA and Azide free (ab212547)

This data was developed using the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation (**ab7800**). **ab7800** staining KRT14 in wild-type A431 cells (top panel) and KRT14 knockout A431 cells (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with **ab7800** at 1 µg/ml concentration and **ab6046** (Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin) at 1/1000 dilution overnight at 4°C followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with a goat secondary antibody to mouse IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (**ab150117**) at 2 µg/ml (shown in green) and a goat secondary antibody to rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 594) (**ab150080**) at 2 µg/ml (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8).



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