abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Keratin 12 antibody [EPR1609(2)] ab124975

Recombinant RabMAb

2 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name	Anti-Keratin 12 antibody [EPR1609(2)]
Description	Rabbit monoclonal [EPR1609(2)] to Keratin 12
Host species	Rabbit
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** WB **Unsuitable for:** IP
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Rat, Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to residues near the C-terminus of Human Keratin 12 protein (Q99456).
Positive control	Rat eyeball lysate.
General notes	Mouse: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with this species. Please contact us for more information. Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMab® patents This product is a recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.05% BSA
Purity	Tissue culture supernatant
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	EPR1609(2)
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab124975** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/1000 - 1/10000. Predicted molecular weight: 54 kDa.

Application notes Is unsuitable for IP.

Target

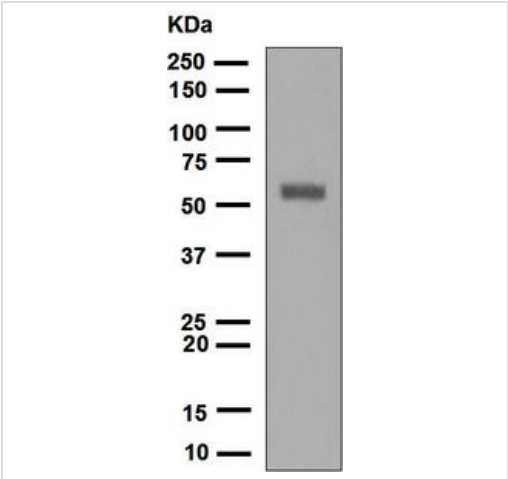
Function May play a unique role in maintaining the normal corneal epithelial function. Together with KRT3, essential for the maintenance of corneal epithelium integrity.

Tissue specificity Cornea specific.

Involvement in disease Defects in KRT12 are a cause of Meesmann corneal dystrophy (MECD) [MIM:122100]; also abbreviated MCD and known as juvenile epithelial corneal dystrophy of Meesmann. MECD is an autosomal dominant disease that causes fragility of the anterior corneal epithelium. Patients are usually asymptomatic until adulthood when rupture of the corneal microcysts may cause erosions, producing clinical symptoms such as photophobia, contact lens intolerance and intermittent diminution of visual acuity. Rarely, subepithelial scarring causes irregular corneal astigmatism and permanent visual impairment. Histological examination shows a disorganized and thickened epithelium with widespread cytoplasmic vacuolation and numerous small, round, debris-laden intraepithelial cysts.

Sequence similarities Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Images



Western blot - Anti-Keratin 12 antibody [EPR1609(2)] (ab124975)

Anti-Keratin 12 antibody [EPR1609(2)] (ab124975) at 1/1000 dilution + Rat eyeball lysate at 10 µg

Predicted band size: 54 kDa

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