Product datasheet

Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody ab93652

6 Abreviews  5 References  3 Images

Overview

Product name: Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody
Description: Rabbit polyclonal to Cytokeratin 1
Host species: Rabbit
Tested applications: Suitable for: ICC/IF, WB, IHC-P
Species reactivity: Reacts with: Mouse, Rat, Human
Immunogen: Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Cytokeratin 1 (internal sequence).
Database link: NM_006121
Positive control: WB: Fetal skin lysate IHC-P: Skin tissue

Properties

Form: Liquid
Storage instructions: Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
Storage buffer: Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide
Constituent: 1% BSA
Purity: Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality: Polyclonal
Isotype: IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab93652 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC/IF</td>
<td>★★★★★</td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHC-P</td>
<td></td>
<td>1/100 - 1/500.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Function
May regulate the activity of kinases such as PKC and SRC via binding to integrin beta-1 (ITB1) and the receptor of activated protein kinase C (RACK1/GBNL2L1).

Tissue specificity
The source of this protein is neonatal foreskin. The 67-kDa type II keratins are expressed in terminally differentiating epidermis.

Involvement in disease
Defects in KRT1 are a cause of bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (BCIE) [MIM:113800]; also known as epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK) or bullous erythroderma ichthyosiformis congenita of Brocq. BCIE is an autosomal dominant skin disorder characterized by widespread blistering and an ichthyotic erythroderma at birth that persist into adulthood. Histologically there is a diffuse epidermolytic degeneration in the lower spinous layer of the epidermis. Within a few weeks from birth, erythroderma and blister formation diminish and hyperkeratoses develop.
Defects in KRT1 are the cause of ichthyosis hystrix Curth-Macklin type (IHCM) [MIM:146590]. IHCM is a genodermatosis with severe verrucous hyperkeratosis. Affected individuals manifest congenital verrucous black scale on the scalp, neck, and limbs with truncal erythema, palmoplantar keratoderma and keratoses on the lips, ears, nipples and buttocks.
Defects in KRT1 are a cause of palmoplantar keratoderma non-epidermolytic (NEPPK) [MIM:600962]. NEPPK is a dermatological disorder characterized by focal palmoplantar keratoderma with oral, genital, and follicular lesions.
Defects in KRT1 are a cause of ichthyosis annular epidermolytic (AEI) [MIM:607602]; also known as cyclic ichthyosis with epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. AEI is a skin disorder resembling bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma. Affected individuals present with bullous ichthyosis in early childhood and hyperkeratotic lichenified plaques in the flexural areas and extensor surfaces at later ages. The feature that distinguishes AEI from BCIE is dramatic episodes of flares of annular polycyclic plaques with scale, which coalesce to involve most of the body surface and can persist for several weeks or even months.
Defects in KRT1 are the cause of palmoplantar keratoderma striate type 3 (SPPK3) [MIM:607654]; also known as keratosis palmoplantaris striata III. SPPK3 is a dermatological disorder affecting palm and sole skin where stratum corneum and epidermal layers are thickened. There is no involvement of non-palmoplantar skin, and both hair and nails are normal.

Sequence similarities
Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Post-translational modifications
Undergoes deimination of some arginine residues (citrullination).

Cellular localization
Cell membrane. Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells.
ab93652, at a 1/100 dilution, staining Cytokeratin 1 in the membrane of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded skin tissue section by Immunohistochemistry.

Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody (ab93652) at 1/500 dilution + fetal skin lysate

**Predicted band size:** 66 kDa

ab14404 staining Cytokeratin 1 in Human LNCaP, prostate cancer cells by ICC/IF (Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence). Cells were fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 1% Donkey serum for 1 hour at 22°C. Samples were incubated with primary antibody (1/100 in 1% Donkey serum in PBST) for 1 hour at 22°C. A DyLight® 594-conjugated Donkey anti-rabbit IgG polyclonal (1/200) was used as the secondary antibody. Red - cytokeratin 1, Green - Golgi marker ST3Gal1, Blue - nucleus (DAPI).

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

**Our Abpromise to you:** Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards
If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit https://www.abcam.com/abpromise or contact our technical team.

**Terms and conditions**

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors