# abcam

# Product datasheet

# Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Cytokeratin 5 antibody [EPR1600Y] ab207351

Recombinant

RabMAb

# 2 Images

#### Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Cytokeratin 5 antibody [EPR1600Y]

**Description** Alexa Fluor® 488 Rabbit monoclonal [EPR1600Y] to Cytokeratin 5

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 488. Ex: 495nm, Em: 519nm

Tested applications
Suitable for: ICC/IF
Species reactivity
Reacts with: Human

**Immunogen** Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Cytokeratin 5. (Residues in the head region).

Database link: P13647

Positive control ICC/IF: A431 cells

**General notes**This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free production

For more information see here.

Our RabMAb<sup>®</sup> technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**<sup>®</sup> **patents**.

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#### **Properties**

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C.

Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Store In the Dark.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

Constituents: 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA, PBS

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone number EPR1600Y

**Isotype** IgG

#### **Applications**

#### The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab207351 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
ICC/IF		1/100. This product gave a positive signal in A431 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min) and 100% methanol (5 min).

#### **Target**

# Involvement in 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.

Defects in KRT5 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex with migratory circinate erythema (EBSMCE) [MIM:609352]. EBSMCE is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by unusual migratory circinate erythema. Skin lesions appear from birth primarily on the hands, feet, and legs but spare nails, ocular epithelia and mucosae. Lesions heal with brown pigmentation but no scarring. Electron microscopy findings are distinct from those seen in the DM-EBS, with no evidence of tonofilament clumping.

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.

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.

Defects in KRT5 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex with mottled pigmentation (MP-

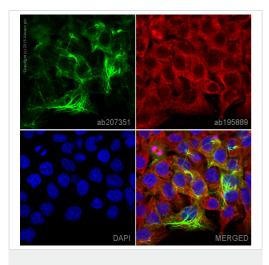
EBS) [MIM:131960]. MP-EBS is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by blistering at acral sites and 'mottled' pigmentation of the trunk and proximal extremities with hyperand hypopigmentation macules.

Defects in KRT5 are the cause of Dowling-Degos disease (DDD) [MIM:179850]; also known as Dowling-Degos-Kitamura disease or reticulate acropigmentation of Kitamura. DDD is an autosomal dominant genodermatosis. Affected individuals develop a postpubertal reticulate hyperpigmentation that is progressive and disfiguring, and small hyperkeratotic dark brown papules that affect mainly the flexures and great skin folds. Patients usually show no abnormalities of the hair or nails.

#### Sequence similarities

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

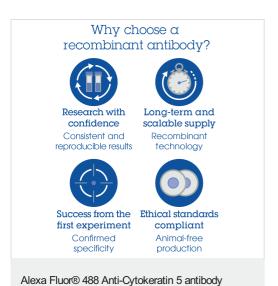
# **Images**



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 488 Anti-Cytokeratin 5 antibody [EPR1600Y] (ab207351) ab207351 staining Cytokeratin 5 in A431 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), 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 overnight at +4°C with ab207351 at a 1/100 dilution (shown in green) and **ab195889**, Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor<sup>®</sup> 594), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue).

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

This product also gave a positive signal under the same testing conditions in A431 cells fixed with 4% formaldehyde (10 min).



[EPR1600Y] (ab207351)

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

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