abcam

Product datasheet

Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] ab192056





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Overview

Product name Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y]

Description Alexa Fluor® 647 Rabbit monoclonal [EP1612Y] to Cytokeratin 14

Host species Rabbit

Conjugation Alexa Fluor® 647. Ex: 652nm, Em: 668nm

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

Does not react with: Mouse. Rat

Immunogen Synthetic peptide. This information is proprietary to Abcam and/or its suppliers.

Positive control ICC/IF: A431 cells.

General notes Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit

monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to **RabMAb**® **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: PBS, 30% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 1% BSA

Purity Protein A purified

Clonality Monoclonal
Clone number EP1612Y

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab192056 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. Signal can be observed in cells fixed with MeOH or PFA.

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Function 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.

Tissue specificity 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.

Involvement in disease 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

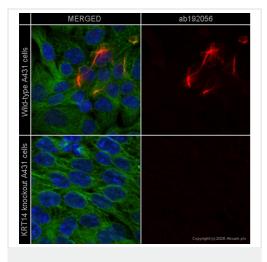
Sequence similarities

Cellular localization

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

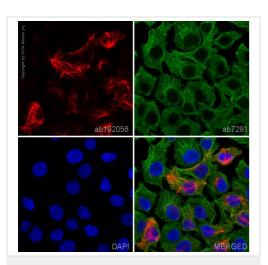
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Expressed in both as a filamentous pattern.

Images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab192056)

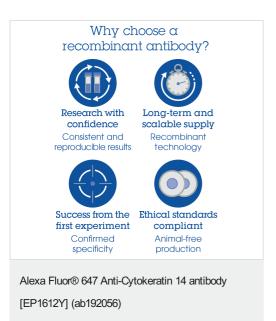
ab192056 staining KRT14 in wild-type A431 cells (top panel) and KRT14 knockout A431 cells (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab192056 at 1/100 dilution and ab195887 (Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin - Alexa Fluor® 488) at 1/250 dilution overnight at 4°C. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab192056)

ab192056 staining Cytokeratin 14 in A431 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5min), permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked in 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab192056 at a working dilution of 1 in 100 (shown in red) and ab7291 (Mouse monoclonal [DM1A] to alpha Tubulin) at 1µg/ml overnight at +4°C, followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with an Alexa Fluor[®] 488 Goat anti-Mouse secondary (ab150117) at 2µg/ml (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

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



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

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