




Product datasheet

Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody ab194344

★★★★★ [1 Abreviews](#) [2 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody
Description	Mouse polyclonal to Cytokeratin 1
Host species	Mouse
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human, Recombinant fragment Predicted to work with: Rat, Dog, Chimpanzee 
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment (proprietary-tag) corresponding to Human Cytokeratin 1 aa 350-500. NP_006112. Database link: P04264 <div>  Run BLAST with  Run BLAST with </div>
Positive control	MES-SA/Dx5 lysate.
General notes	<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&As</p>

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 long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Constituent: 50% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine)
Purity	Whole antiserum
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab194344 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)	1/500 - 1/2500. Predicted molecular weight: 66 kDa.

Target

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/GNB2L1).

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.

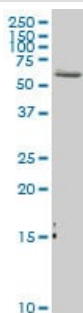
Post-translational modifications

Undergoes deimination of some arginine residues (citrullination).

Cellular localization

Cell membrane. Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells.

Images



Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody
(ab194344)

Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody (ab194344) at 1/500 dilution + MES-SA/Dx5 lysate at 50 µg

Secondary

Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)-HRP at 1/2500 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 66 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody
(ab194344)

Anti-Cytokeratin 1 antibody (ab194344) at 1/1000 dilution + recombinant immunogen at 0.2 µg

Secondary

Goat Anti-Mouse IgG (H+L)-HRP at 1/2500 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Predicted band size: 66 kDa

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

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