


Product datasheet

Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] ab7800

KO VALIDATED

★★★★★ [27 Abreviews](#) [228 References](#) [8 Images](#)

Overview

Product name	Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002]
Description	Mouse monoclonal [LL002] to Cytokeratin 14
Host species	Mouse
Specificity	This antibody labels the basal layer of stratifying squamous and non-squamous epithelia. The staining pattern is cytoplasmic. It recognizes basal cell carcinomas and squamous cell carcinomas.
Tested applications	Suitable for: ICC/IF, WB, IHC-P
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Cytokeratin 14 (C terminal). Database link: P02533
Positive control	IHC-P: Human normal skin tissue sections and FFPE A431 cell pellet. ICC/IF: A431 cells. WB: A431 whole cell lysate. Human skin whole tissue lysate
General notes	<p>This antibody clone is manufactured by Abcam. If you require a custom buffer formulation or conjugation for your experiments, please contact orders@abcam.com.</p> <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	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide

	Constituents: PBS, 6.97% L-Arginine
Purity	Protein A purified
Primary antibody notes	This antibody labels the basal layer of stratifying squamous and non-squamous epithelia. The staining pattern is cytoplasmic. It recognizes basal cell carcinomas and squamous cell carcinomas.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	LL002
Isotype	IgG3
Light chain type	kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab7800 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	★★★★★ (5)	Use a concentration of 0.1 - 1 µg/ml.
WB	★★★★★ (4)	Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml.
IHC-P	★★★★★ (15)	Use a concentration of 0.1 - 1 µg/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

Target

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Defects in KRT14 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex autosomal recessive (AREBS) [MIM:601001]. AREBS is an intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by localized</p>

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.

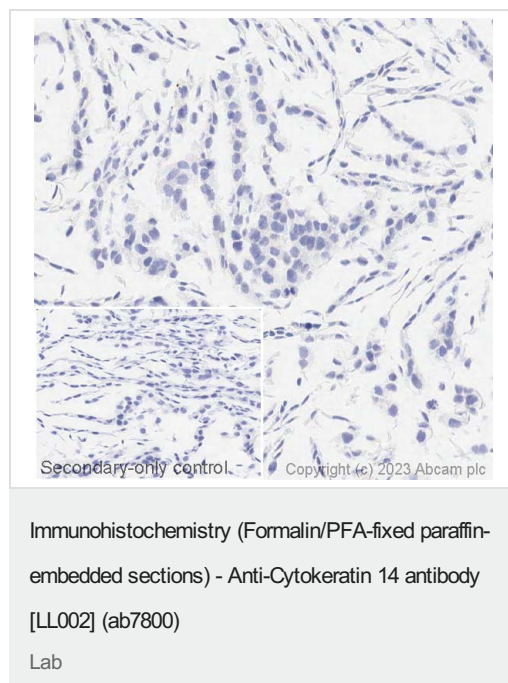
Sequence similarities

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Cellular localization

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

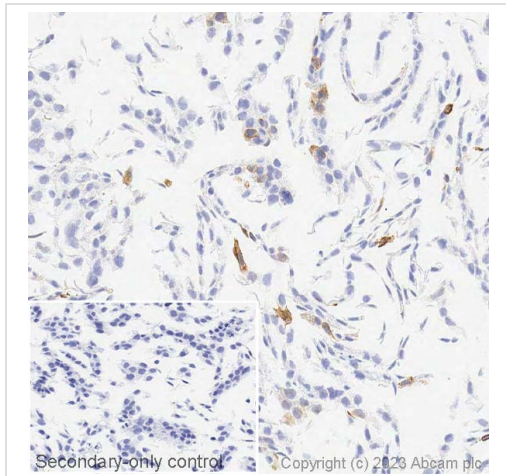
Images



Negative control image: IHC image of Cytokeratin 14 staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded A431 KO cell pellet block performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20mins. The section was then incubated with ab7800, 0.1ug/ml, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. The inset secondary-only control image is taken from an identical assay without primary antibody.

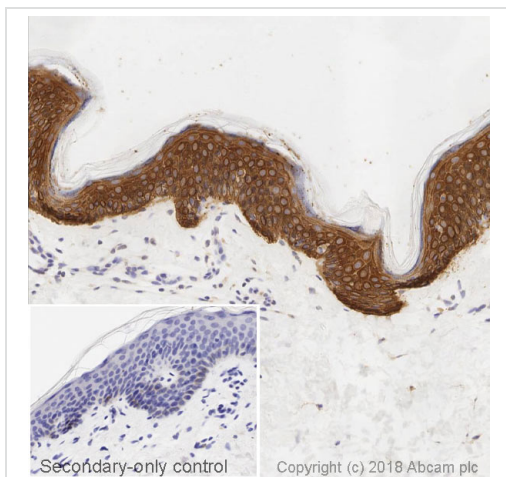
For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CytoKeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800)
Lab

IHC image of CytoKeratin 14 staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded A431 WT cell pellet block performed on a Leica Biosystems BOND® RX instrument. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20mins. The section was then incubated with ab7800, 0.1ug/ml, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. The inset secondary-only control image is taken from an identical assay without primary antibody.

For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.

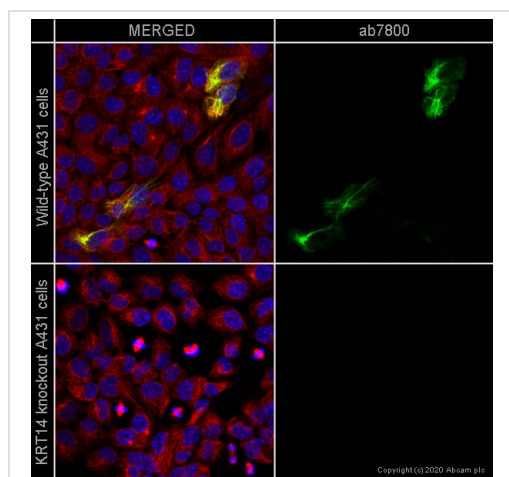


Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-CytoKeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800)

IHC image of CytoKeratin 14 staining in a section of formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded normal human skin* performed on a Leica BOND™ system using the standard protocol F. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH6, epitope retrieval solution 1) for 20mins. The section was then incubated with ab7800, 1ug/ml, for 15 mins at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX. The inset secondary-only control image is taken from an identical assay without primary antibody.

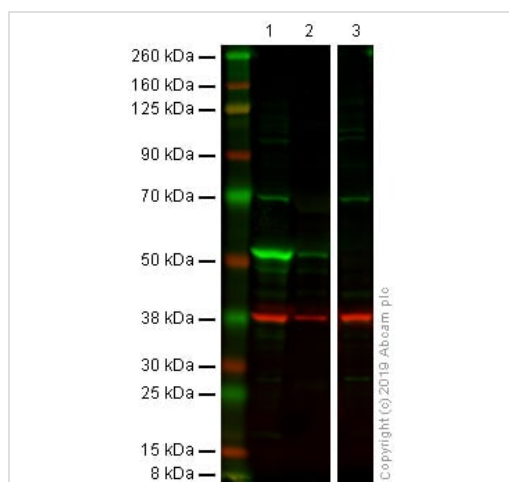
For other IHC staining systems (automated and non-automated) customers should optimize variable parameters such as antigen retrieval conditions, primary antibody concentration and antibody incubation times.

**Tissue obtained from the Human Research Tissue Bank, supported by the NIHR Cambridge Biomedical Research Centre*



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800)

ab7800 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 ab7800 at 1µg/ml concentration and **ab6046** (Rabbit polyclonal to beta Tubulin) at 1/1000 dilution overnight at 4°C followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with a goat secondary antibody to mouse IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (**ab150117**) at 2 µg/ml (shown in green) and a goat secondary antibody to rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 594) (**ab150080**) at 2 µg/ml (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8).



Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800)

All lanes :

Lane 1 : A431 whole cell lysate

Lane 2 : Human skin whole tissue lysate

Lane 3 : SH-SY5Y whole cell lysate (negative control)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane.

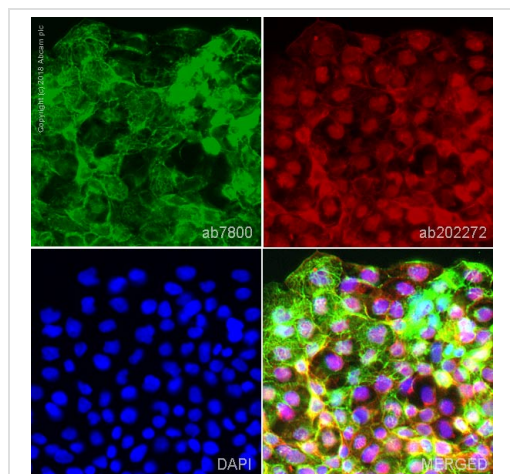
Performed under reducing conditions.

Observed band size: 55 kDa

Additional bands at: 70 kDa (possible cross reactivity)

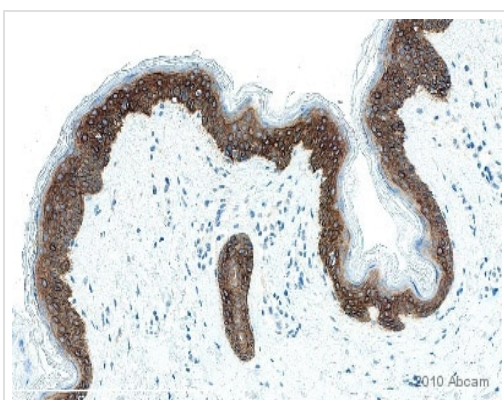
This blot was produced using a 4-12% Bis-tris gel under the MOPS buffer system. The gel was run at 200V for 55 minutes before being transferred onto a Nitrocellulose membrane at 30V for 70 minutes. The membrane was then blocked for an hour using 3% milk before ab7800 and **ab181602** (Rabbit anti GAPDH), were incubated

overnight at 4°C at a 1ug/ml concentration and 1/20000 dilution respectively. Antibody binding was detected using Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preadsorbed (**ab216773**) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preadsorbed (**ab216776**) secondary antibodies at 1/20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800)

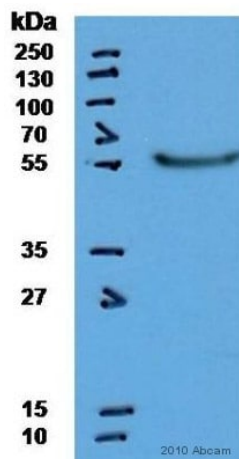
ab7800 staining Cytokeratin 14 in A431 cells. The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min), permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated overnight at +4°C with ab7800 at 0.1ug/ml then detected with an Alexa Fluor® 488 goat anti-mouse secondary antibody (**ab150117**) at a 1/1000 dilution (shown in green). Nuclear DNA was labelled with DAPI (shown in blue), and **ab202272**, Rabbit monoclonal to alpha Tubulin (Alexa Fluor® 594), at a 1/250 dilution (shown in red).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

ab7800 staining Cytokeratin 14 in Human normal skin tissue sections by IHC-P (Formaldehyde-fixed, Paraffin-embedded sections). Tissue samples were fixed with formaldehyde and blocked with 10% Serum for 30 minutes at 21°C; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation in citrate buffer (pH 6). The sample was incubated with primary antibody (1/100 in PBS + 0.5% Tween-20 + 0.5% BSA)) at 21°C for 30 minutes. An undiluted HRP-conjugated goat polyclonal to mouse IgG was used as secondary antibody.



Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800)

This image is courtesy of an anonymous Abreview

Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [LL002] (ab7800) at 2 µg/ml + Human HaCaT whole cell lysate at 30 µg

Secondary

Goat Anti-mouse IgG Polyclonal at 1/20000 dilution

Developed using the ECL technique.

Observed band size: 55 kDa

Exposure time: 1 minute

Blocking Step: 5% Milk for 12 hours at 4°C

Gel Running Conditions: 15%,6V,50min; Reduced; Denaturing

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