## abcam

### Product datasheet

# Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [SPM263] - C-terminal ab233910

#### 1 Image

#### Overview

Product name	Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [SPM263] - C-terminal		
Description	Mouse monoclonal [SPM263] to Cytokeratin 14 - C-terminal		
Host species	Mouse		
Tested applications	Suitable for: IHC-P		
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human		
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Cytokeratin 14. A synthetic peptide of 15 amino acids from the C-terminus of human Cytokeratin 14. Database link: <b>P02533</b>		
Positive control	IHC-P: Human prostate carcinoma tissue.		
General notes	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.		
	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		
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		

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	pH: 7.2 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: PBS, 0.05% BSA
Purity	Protein A/G purified
Purification notes	ab233910 purified from bioreactor concentrate by Protein A/G.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	SPM263

#### Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our <u>Abpromise guarantee</u> covers the use of ab233910 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
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 0.5 - 1 $\mu$ g/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	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	Belongs to the intermediate filament family.
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Expressed in both as a filamentous pattern.

#### Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [SPM263] - C-terminal (ab233910)

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue stained for Cytokeratin 14 using ab233910 at 1  $\mu$ g/ml in immunohistochemical analysis.

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

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