abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Cytokeratin 16/K16 protein ab114405

1 Image

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human Cytokeratin 16/K16 protein
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	**P08779**
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	RRDAETWFLSKTEELNKEVASNSELVQSSRSEVTELRRV LQGLEIELQSQ LSMKASLENSLEETKGRYCMQLSQIQGLIGSVEEQLAQLR CEMEQQSQ
Predicted molecular weight	36 kDa including tags
Amino acids	301 to 398

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab114405** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	ELISA Western blot SDS-PAGE
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	This product was previously labelled as Cytokeratin 16.

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00

Constituents: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

Tissue specificity

Expressed in the hair follicle, nail bed and in mucosal stratified squamous epithelia and, suprabasally, in oral epithelium and palmoplantar epidermis. Also found in luminal cells of sweat and mammary gland ducts.

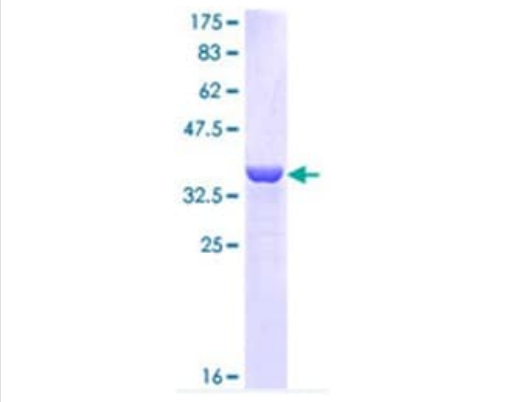
Involvement in disease

Defects in KRT16 are a cause of pachyonychia congenita type 1 (PC1) [MIM:167200]; also known as Jadassohn-Lewandowsky syndrome. PC1 is an autosomal dominant ectodermal dysplasia characterized by hypertrophic nail dystrophy resulting in onchyogryposis (thickening and increase in curvature of the nail), palmoplantar keratoderma, follicular hyperkeratosis, and oral leukokeratosis. Hyperhidrosis of the hands and feet is usually present.
Defects in KRT16 are the cause of palmoplantar keratoderma non-epidermolytic focal (FNEPPK) [MIM:613000]. A dermatological disorder characterized by non-epidermolytic palmoplantar keratoderma limited to the pressure points on the balls of the feet, with later mild involvement on the palms. Oral, genital and follicular keratotic lesions are often present.
Defects in KRT16 are a cause of unilateral palmoplantar verrucous nevus (UPVN) [MIM:144200]. UPVN is characterized by a localized thickening of the skin in parts of the right palm and the right sole.
Note=KRT16 and KRT17 are coexpressed only in pathological situations such as metaplasias and carcinomas of the uterine cervix and in psoriasis vulgaris.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human Cytokeratin 16/K16 protein (ab114405)

12.5% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab114405, stained with Coomassie Blue.

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

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