iFluor™ 594 Conjugated Anti-Cytokeratin 14 Antibody [SC65-06]

HA720117F



Species reactivity: Rat, Human, Mouse

Applications: IF-Tissue

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 52 kDa

Clone number: SC65-06

Description: Cytokeratins comprise a diverse group of intermediate filament proteins (IFPs) that are

expressed in pairs in both keratinized and non-keratinized epithelial tissue, where they constitute up to 85% of mature keratinocytes in the vertebrate epidermis. Cytokeratins play a critical role in differentiation and tissue specialization and function to maintain the overall structural integrity of epithelial cells. The a-helical coiled-coil dimers associate laterally end-to-end to form 10 nm diameter filaments. Cytokeratins are useful markers of tissue differentiation and, in addition, they aid in the characterization of malignant tumors. In Bowen's disease, the characteristic malignancy of the epidermis exhibits distinct expression patterns of Cytokeratin 14. The gene encoding human Cytokeratin 14 maps to chromosome 17q12-21. Mutations in this gene lead to epidermolysis bullosa simplex, an inheritied skin

disorder characterized by skin blistering due to basal keratinocyte fragility.

Conjugate: iFluor™ 594, Amax: 587nm; Emax: 603nm.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within Human Cytokeratin 14 aa 250-484.

Positive control: Rat skin tissue.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm, Nucleus.

Database links: SwissProt: P02533 Human | Q61781 Mouse | Q6IFV1 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

IF-Tissue 1:100-1:500

Storage Buffer: Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide Constituents: 30% Glycerol, 1% BSA, 68.98% PBS.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4 °C after thawing. Aliquot store at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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Images

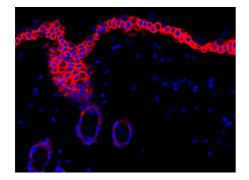


Fig1: Immunofluorescence analysis of paraffin-embedded rat skin tissue labeling Cytokeratin 14 (HA720117F).

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. And then probed with the primary antibodies Cytokeratin 14 (HA720117F, red) at 1/200 dilution at $+4^{\circ}$ C overnight, washed with PBS.

Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

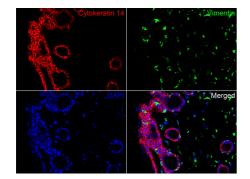


Fig2: Immunofluorescence analysis of paraffin-embedded rat skin tissue labeling Cytokeratin 14 (HA720117F) and Vimentin (EM0401).

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. And then probed with the primary antibodies Cytokeratin 14 (HA720117F, red) at 1/100 dilution and Vimentin (EM0401, green) at 1/400 dilution at $+4^{\circ}$ C overnight, washed with PBS.

Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor $^{\text{TM}}$ 488, HA1125) were used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (blue).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Pastar I et al. Interactions of methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus USA300 and Pseudomonas aeruginosa in polymicrobial wound infection. PLoS One 8:e56846 (2013).
- 2. DeWard AD et al. Cellular heterogeneity in the mouse esophagus implicates the presence of a nonquiescent epithelial stem cell population. Cell Rep 9:701-11 (2014).

