Cytokeratin (pan) (Acetyl Lys194) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YK0042

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,ELISA

MW
- 65kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-1:2000
ELISA 1:20000
Not yet tested in other applications.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized Acetyl-peptide derived from human Keratin-pan around the Acetylation site of Lys194. AA range:151-200
Specificity	Acetyl-Cytokeratin-pan (K194) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cytokeratin protein only when acetylated at K194.The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites):NNkFA

Target Information

Gene name KRT2/KRT76/KRT3/KRT5/KRT6A/KRT6B/KRT6C/KRT71/KRT72/KRT73/KRT74/KRT75/KRT79/KRT8/KRT84

Protein Name Keratin type II cytoskeletal 2 epidermal/Keratin type II cytoskeletal 2 oral/Keratin type II cytoskeletal 3/Keratin type II cytoskeletal 5/Keratin type II cytoskeletal 6A

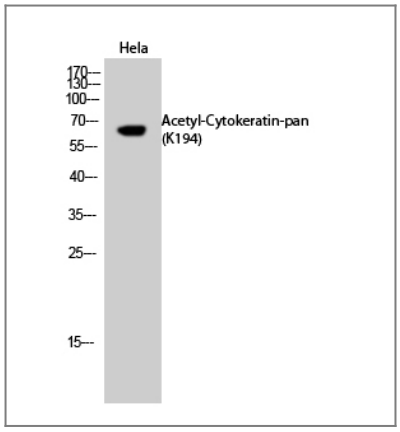
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3849; 51350; 3850; 3852; 3853; 3854; 286887; 112802; 140807; 319101; 121391; 9119; 338785; 3856; 3890;	P35908; Q01546; P12035; P13647; P02538; P04259; P48668; Q3SY84; Q14CN4; Q86Y46; Q7RTS7; O95678; Q5XKE5; P08729; P05787; Q9NSB2;
Mouse	16681; 77055; 110308;	
Rat	406228; 369017;	Q6IG02; Q6P6Q2;

Cellular Localization extracellular space ,nucleus ,cytoplasm ,Golgi apparatus ,intermediate filament ,membrane ,keratin filament ,intermediate filament cytoskeleton ,extracellular exosome ,

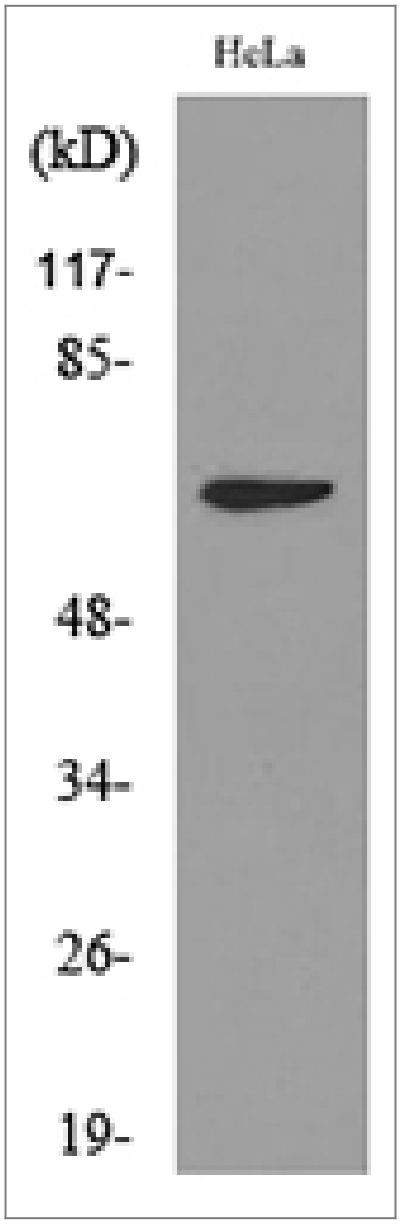
Tissue specificity Expressed in the upper spinous and granular suprabasal layers of normal adult epidermal tissues from most body sites including thigh , breast nipple , foot sole , penile shaft and axilla. Not present in foreskin , squamous metaplasias and carcinomas. Expression in hypertrophic and keloid scars begins in the deepest suprabasal layer. Weakly expressed in normal gingiva and tongue , however expression is induced in benign keratoses of lingual mucosa and in mild-to-moderate oral dysplasia with orthokeratinization.

Function developmental stage:Synthesized during maturation of epidermal keratinocytes and localized in the upper intermediate cells of fetal skin. Earliest expression is at 10 weeks in the developing embryo in the presumptive nail bed of developing digits , shifting to the proximal nail fold by 13.5 weeks. At 12.5 weeks , detected in scattered cells of the intermediate layer of trunk skin. At 19.3 weeks , regional expression patterns were observed in upper intermediate keratinocytes of cheek , trunk , dorsal and ventral knee , elbow and dorsal hand. Distal areas around the periumbilical region showed increased number of positive cells and by 15 weeks is expressed in small groups of cells in the fetal hair follicles. ,Disease:Defects in KRT2 are a cause of ichthyosis bullosa of Siemens (IBS) [MIM:146800]. IBS is a rare autosomal dominant skin disorder displaying a type of epidermolytic hyperkeratosis characterized by generalized erythema and extensive blistering from birth. Large , dark gray hyperkeratoses are observed in later weeks. The skin of IBS patients is unusually fragile and has a tendency to shed the outer layers of the epidermis , producing localized denuded areas (molting effect) . IBS usually improves with age so that in most middle-aged patients the hyperkeratosis and keratotic lichenification is limited to the flexural folds of the major joints. ,Function:Probably contributes to terminal cornification. Associated with keratinocyte activation , proliferation and keratinization. ,miscellaneous:There are two types of cytoskeletal and microfibrillar keratin: I (acidic; 40-55 kDa) and II (neutral to basic; 56-70 kDa) . ,online information:Keratin-2A entry ,similarity:Belongs to the intermediate filament family. ,subunit:Heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. Associates with KRT10. ,tissue specificity:Expressed in the upper spinous and granular suprabasal layers of normal adult epidermal tissues from most body sites including thigh , breast nipple , foot sole , penile shaft and axilla. Not present in foreskin , squamous metaplasias and carcinomas. Expression in hypertrophic and keloid scars begins in the deepest suprabasal layer. Weakly expressed in normal gingiva and tongue , however expression is induced in benign keratoses of lingual mucosa and in mild-to-moderate oral dysplasia with orthokeratinization. ,

Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using Acetyl-Cytokeratin-pan (K194) Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody (catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cells, using Keratin-pan (Acetyl-Lys194) Antibody.

Contact information

Orders: order@immunoway.com
Support: tech@immunoway.com
Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185
Website: http://www.immunoway.com
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA

Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Cytokeratin (pan) (Acetyl Lys194) Rabbit pAb

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.