

# Cytokeratin (Pan) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM0192

## Key Features

### Host Species

- Mouse

### Reactivity

- Human

### Applications

- IHC,IF,ELISA

## Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:200-1:1000

IF 1:200-1:1000

ELISA 1:10000

Not yet tested in other applications.

## 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.

## Basic Information

### Clonality

Monoclonal

## Immunogen Information

### Immunogen

Purified recombinant fragment of Cytokeratin 5 expressed in E. Coli.

### Specificity

Cytokeratin (Pan) Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Cytokeratin (Pan) protein.

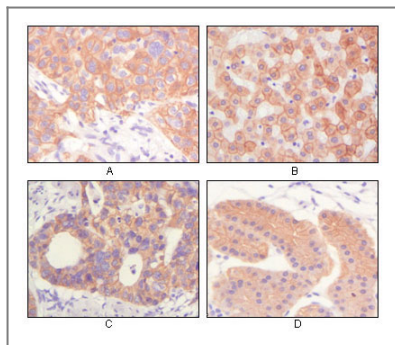
## Target Information

### Gene name

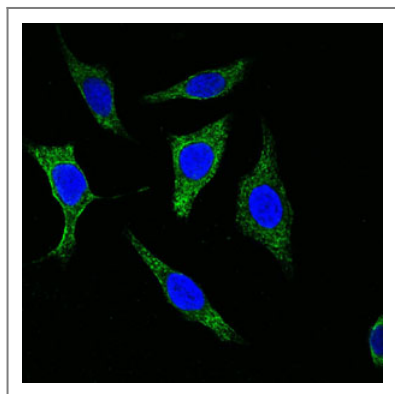
KRT5

<b>Protein Name</b>	Keratin type II cytoskeletal 5		
	<b>Organism</b>	<b>Gene ID</b>	<b>UniProt ID</b>
	Human	<a href="#">3852</a> ;	<a href="#">P13647</a> ;
	Mouse		<a href="#">Q922U2</a> ;
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	nucleus,cytoplasm,mitochondrion,cytosol,intermediate filament,plasma membrane,membrane,keratin filament,extracellular exosome,		
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Expressed in corneal epithelium (at protein level).		
<b>Function</b>	<p>Disease:Defects in KRT5 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.,Disease:Defects in KRT5 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.,Disease:Defects in KRT5 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.,Disease:Defects in KRT5 are the cause of Dowling-Degos disease (DDD) [MIM:179850]; also known as Dowling-Degos-Kitamura disease or reticulate acropigmentation of Kitamura. DDD is an autosomal dominant genodermatosis. Affected individuals develop a postpubertal reticulate hyperpigmentation that is progressive and disfiguring, and small hyperkeratotic dark brown papules that affect mainly the flexures and great skin folds. Patients usually show no abnormalities of the hair or nails.,Disease:Defects in KRT5 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex with migratory circinate erythema (EBSMCE) [MIM:609352]. EBSMCE is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by unusual migratory circinate erythema. Skin lesions appear from birth primarily on the hands, feet, and legs but spare nails, ocular epithelia and mucosae. Lesions heal with brown pigmentation but no scarring. Electron microscopy findings are distinct from those seen in the DM-EBS, with no evidence of tonofilament clumping.,Disease:Defects in KRT5 are the cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex with mottled pigmentation (MP-EBS) [MIM:131960]. MP-EBS is a form of intraepidermal epidermolysis bullosa characterized by blistering at acral sites and 'mottled' pigmentation of the trunk and proximal extremities with hyper- and hypopigmentation macules.,miscellaneous:There are two types of cytoskeletal and microfibrillar keratin: I (acidic; 40-55 kDa) and II (neutral to basic; 56-70 kDa).,similarity:Belongs to the intermediate filament family.,subunit:Heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. Keratin-5 associates with keratin-14. Interacts with TCHP.,</p>		

| Validation Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung squamous cell carcinoma (A), normal hepatocyte (B), colon adenocarcinoma, normal stomach tissue (D), showing cytoplasmic and membrane localization with DAB staining using Cytokeratin (Pan) Monoc



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of methanol-fixed Eca-109 cells using Cytokeratin (Pan) Monoclonal Antibody (green), showing cytoplasmic localization. Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye.

## Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**Cytokeratin (Pan)**  
**Mouse mAb**

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

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