

Keratin(50-60kDa) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM1409

| Key Features

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

· Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications

WB

MW

62kD (Observed)

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:2000

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 human KRT5 beta protein fragments expressed in E.coli.

Specificity This antibody detects endogenous levels of Keratin(50-60kDa) proteins.

| Target Information

Gene name

krt5

Protein Name	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	
	Human	<u>3852;</u>	<u>P13647;</u>	
	Mouse		Q922U2;	

Cellular Localization

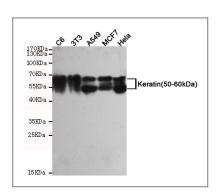
nucleus, cytoplasm, mitochondrion, cytosol, intermediate filament, plasma membrane, membrane, keratin filament, extracellular exosome,

Tissue specificity Expressed in corneal epithelium (at protein level).

Function

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, althought 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.,

Validation Data



Western blot detection of Keratin(50-60kDa) in C6,3T3,A549,MCF7 and Hela cell lysates using Keratin(50-60kDa) mouse mAb (1:2000 diluted).Predicted band size50~60KDa.Observed band size:50~60KDa.

| Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:

Keratin(50-60kDa)

Mouse mAb

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