

Cytokeratin 5 (ABT-CK5) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM4802

Key Features

Host Species

Mouse

MW • 62kD (Calculated) 62kD (Observed) Reactivity
• Human,Dog,

Applications • IHC,WB,IF,ELISA

IsotypeIgG2a,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:200-1000 WB 1:500-2000 IF 1:100-500 ELISA 1:1000-5000

Storage

Storage*-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Formulation PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

Basic Information

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone Number ABT-CK5

Immunogen Information

Immunogen Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 5 AA range: 500-590

Specificity The antibody can specifically recognize human CK5 protein, and shows no cross reaction with CK6. In western blotting of A431, A549 and Hela cell lysates, the antibody can label a 58 kDa band corresponding to CK5 only in A431 cell lysates.

Target Information

Gene name	KRT5			
Protein Name	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 5 (58 kDa cytokeratin) (Cytokeratin-5) (CK-5) (Keratin-5) (K5) (Type-II keratin Kb5)			
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	
	Human	<u>3852;</u>	<u>P13647;</u>	
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic, Membranous			
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 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 hypop			

Validation Data



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Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 5 (ABT-CK5) Antibody

Various whole cell lysates were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-CK5 antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody.

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **Cytokeratin 5 (ABT-CK5) Mouse mAb**

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

Antibody | ELISA Kits | Protein | Reagents