

Product datasheet for **BP5009**

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) Guinea Pig Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western Blot: 1/5000-1/10000. Cytological Material. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 1/100-1/200. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 1/50 (microwave treatment recommended). Incubation Time: 1 h at RT, extended with Paraffin.
Reactivity:	Bovine, Human, Mouse
Host:	Guinea Pig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide against Human K14 C-VSTHEQVLRTKN (460-472)
Specificity:	The antiserum reacts with keratin K14, expressed in the basal cells of the larynx, esophagus, trachea, bladder, prostate, cervix, vagina, breast acini, skin and sweat glands. In several studies the correlation between the expression of keratin K14 in different types of carcinomas (putatively derived from basal epithelial cells) and prognosis has been discussed (see references listed below). Reactive Polypeptide: Acidic keratin K14 (Mr 50 000; formerly also designated cytokeratin 14), expressed in basal and first suprabasal layers of epidermis. Tested cultured cell lines: BPH-1 (derived from non-neoplastic prostatic tissue).
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Liquid stabilized antiserum Stabilizer: 0.5% BSA Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Short term at 2-8°C; long term storage in aliquots at -20°C; avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	keratin 14
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 3861 Human P02533



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Background:

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 α -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. Mutations in the gene encoding human Cytokeratin 14 lead to epidermolysis bullosa simplex, an inherited skin disorder characterized by skin blistering due to basal keratinocyte fragility.

Acidic keratin K14 (Mr 50 000; formerly also designated cytokeratin 14), expressed in basal and first suprabasal layers of epidermis.

Synonyms:

Cytokeratin-14, CK14, Keratin 14, K14, KRT14