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Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone KRT14/284]
Catalog # AH11687

Specification

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**,3,4,**
Primary Accession	P02533
Other Accession	3861, 6545380
Reactivity	**Human, Rat, Cat**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG2b, kappa**
Calculated MW	**50kDa KDa**

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3861

Other Names
Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 14, Cytokeratin-14, CK-14, Keratin-14, K14, KRT14

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name KRT14

Function
The nonhelical tail domain is involved in promoting KRT5- KRT14 filaments to self-organize into large bundles and enhances the mechanical properties involved in resilience of keratin intermediate filaments in vitro.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Expressed in both as a filamentous pattern.

Tissue Location
Expressed in the corneal epithelium (at protein level) (PubMed:26758872). Detected in the basal layer, lowered within the more apically located layers specifically in the stratum spinosum, stratum granulosum but is not detected in stratum corneum. Strongly expressed in the outer root sheath of

anagen follicles but not in the germinative matrix, inner root sheath or hair (PubMed:9457912). Found in keratinocytes surrounding the club hair during telogen (PubMed:9457912).

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.

Cytokeratin 14 (KRT14) (Squamous Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

van der Velden, L.A., et al. 1993. Cytokeratin expression in normal and (pre)malignant head and neck epithelia: an overview. Head and Neck 15:133-146. | Chen, H., et al. 1995. Keratin 14 gene mutations in patients with epidermolysis bullosa simplex. J. Invest. Dermatol. 105: 629-632