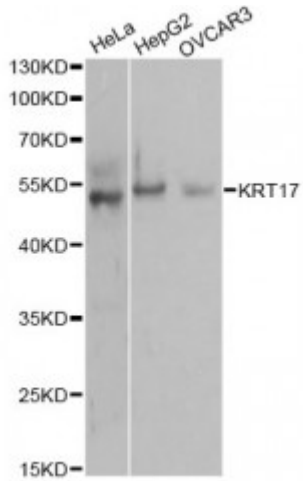
Anti-KRT17 Antibody



Description	This gene encodes the type I intermediate filament chain keratin 17, expressed in nail bed, hair follicle, sebaceous glands, and other epidermal appendages. Mutations in this gene lead to Jackson-Lawler type pachyonychia congenita and steatocystoma multiplex.

Model	STJ114865
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 133-432 of human KRT17 (NP_000413.1).
Gene ID	3872
Gene Symbol	KRT17
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in the outer root sheath and medulla region of hair follicle specifically from eyebrow and beard, digital pulp, nail matrix and nail bed epithelium, mucosal stratified squamous epithelia and in basal cells of oral epithelium, palmoplantar epidermis and sweat and mammary glands, Also expressed in myoepithelium of prostate, basal layer of urinary bladder, cambial cells of sebaceous gland and in exocervix (at protein level)
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Keratin type I cytoskeletal 17 39.1 Cytokeratin-17 CK-17 Keratin-17 K17
Molecular Weight	48.106 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6427OMIM:148069Reactome:R-HSA-6805567
Alternative Names	Keratin type I cytoskeletal 17 39.1 Cytokeratin-17 CK-17 Keratin-17 K17
Function	Type I keratin involved in the formation and maintenance of various skin appendages, specifically in determining shape and orientation of hair , Required for the correct growth of hair follicles, in particular for the persistence of the anagen (growth) state , Modulates the function of TNF-alpha in the specific context of hair cycling, Regulates protein synthesis and epithelial cell growth through binding to the adapter protein SFN and by stimulating Akt/mTOR pathway , Involved in tissue repair, May be a marker of basal cell differentiation in complex epithelia and therefore indicative of a certain type of epithelial "stem cells", Acts as a promoter of epithelial proliferation by acting a regulator of immune response in skin: promotes Th1/Th17-dominated immune environment contributing to the development of basaloid skin tumors , May act as an autoantigen in the immunopathogenesis of psoriasis, with certain peptide regions being a major target for autoreactive T-cells and hence causing their proliferation,
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation at Ser-44 occurs in a growth- and stress-dependent fashion in skin keratinocytes, it has no effect on filament organization,