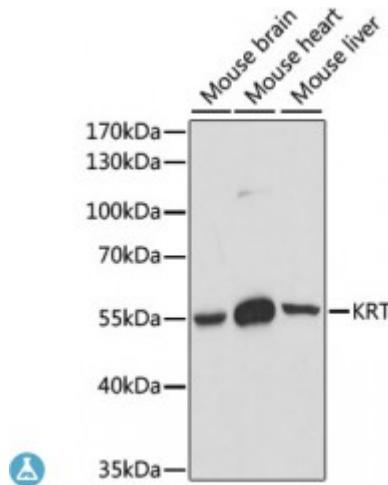




## Anti-KRT14 Antibody



### Description

This gene encodes a member of the keratin family, the most diverse group of intermediate filaments. This gene product, a type I keratin, is usually found as a heterotetramer with two keratin 5 molecules, a type II keratin. Together they form the cytoskeleton of epithelial cells. Mutations in the genes for these keratins are associated with epidermolysis bullosa simplex. At least one pseudogene has been identified at 17p12-p11.

<b>Model</b>	STJ117263
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Applications</b>	WB
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 400 to the C-terminus of human KRT14 (NP_000517.2).
<b>Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">3861</a>
<b>Gene Symbol</b>	<a href="#">KRT14</a>
<b>Dilution range</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	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, Found in keratinocytes surrounding the club hair during telogen
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Note</b>	For Research Use Only (RUO).

<b>Protein Name</b>	Keratin type I cytoskeletal 14 Cytokeratin-14 CK-14 Keratin-14 K14
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	51.561 kDa
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Database Links</b>	<a href="#">HGNC:6416</a> <a href="#">OMIM:125595</a> <a href="#">Reactome:R-HSA-446107</a>
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Keratin type I cytoskeletal 14 Cytokeratin-14 CK-14 Keratin-14 K14
<b>Function</b>	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,
<b>Cellular Localization</b>	Cytoplasm, Nucleus,
<b>Post-translational Modifications</b>	A disulfide bond is formed between rather than within filaments and promotes the formation of a keratin filament cage around the nucleus

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