

Rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 2 antibody

SL1005R

Product Name:	Cytokeratin 2
Chinese Name:	细胞角蛋白2抗体
Alias:	CK2; Cytokeratin 2; KRT2B; keratin 76; CK 2P; CK2P; Cytokeratin 2P; Cytokeratin2; Cytokeratin2P; HUMCYT 2A; HUMCYT2A; K2P; Keratin 2p; Keratin 76; Keratin type II cytoskeletal 2 ora; Keratin2p; Keratin76; KRT 2B;KRT 2P; KRT 76; KRT2B; KRT2P; KRT76; K22O_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications.
	optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	66kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CK2:535-638/638
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Keratins are a group of water-insoluble proteins that form monofilaments, a class of intermediate filament. These filaments form part of the cytoskeletal complex in epidermis and in most other epithelial tissues. Nineteen human epithelial keratins are resolved with two-dimensional gels electrophoresis (1). These can be divided into acid

(pI <5.7) and basic (pI >6.0) subfamilies. The acidic keratins have molecular weights of 56.5, 55, 51, 50, 50', 48, 46, 45 and 40 kD. The basic keratins have molecular weights of 65-67, 64, 59, 58, 56 and 52kD. Members of the acidic and basic subfamilies are found together in pairs. The composition of keratin pairs varies with the epithelial cell type, stage of differentiation, cellular growth environment, and disease state (2-4). The 56.5/65-67kD pair is present in keratinized (differentiated) epidermis. The 55/64kD pair is characteristic of normal (corneal-type) epithelial differentiation (1,2). The 51/59kD pair is characteristic of the stratified squamous epithelial of internal organism such as esophagus and tongue (1,3). The 51/58kD pair is a keratinocyte marker; this pair is present in almost all stratified epithelia irrespective of the state of cellular stratification (1,2). The 48/56kD pair is characteristic of hyperproliferative (de-differentiated) keratinocytes (1,5). The 45/52kD pair and to a lesser extent, the 46/54kD pair are characteristic of simple epithelia (1). The 40kD keratin is present in most epithelia except adult epidermis (1).

Function:

Probably contributes to terminal cornification.

Subunit:

Heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins.

Similarity:

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

SWISS: P35908

Gene ID: 51350

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 407189Cow

Entrez Gene: 51350Human

Entrez Gene: 77055Mouse

Entrez Gene: 407757Rat

SwissProt: Q01546Human

SwissProt: Q3UV17Mouse

Unigene: 654392Human

Unigene: 195788Mouse

Unigene: 120206Rat



