



Rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 3 antibody

SL20143R

Product Name:	Cytokeratin 3
Chinese Name:	细胞角蛋白3抗体
Alias:	Cytokeratin-3; K2C3_HUMAN; K3; Keratin 3; Keratin; Keratin type II cytoskeletal 3; Keratin-3; KRT3; type II cytoskeletal 3; Type-II keratin Kb3.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Rat,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	64kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicExtracellular matrix
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 3:331-430/628
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide, Constituents: 1% BSA, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
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:	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin gene family. The type II cytokeratins consist of basic or neutral proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains coexpressed during differentiation of simple and stratified epithelial tissues. This type II cytokeratin is specifically expressed in the corneal epithelium with family member KRT12 and mutations in these genes have been associated with Meesmann's Corneal Dystrophy. The type II cytokeratins are clustered in a region of chromosome 12q12-q13. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Tissue Specificity:

Cornea specific.

DISEASE:

Defects in KRT3 are a cause of Meesmann corneal dystrophy (MECD) [MIM:122100]; also abbreviated as MCD and known as juvenile epithelial corneal dystrophy of Meesmann. MECD is an autosomal dominant disease that causes fragility of the anterior corneal epithelium. Patients are usually asymptomatic until adulthood when rupture of the corneal microcysts may cause erosions, producing clinical symptoms such as photophobia, contact lens intolerance and intermittent diminution of visual acuity. Rarely, subepithelial scarring causes irregular corneal astigmatism and permanent visual impairment. Histological examination shows a disorganized and thickened epithelium with widespread cytoplasmic vacuolation and numerous small, round, debris-laden intraepithelial cysts.

Similarity:

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

SWISS:

P12035

Gene ID:

3850

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3850](#) Human

[Omid: 148043](#) Human

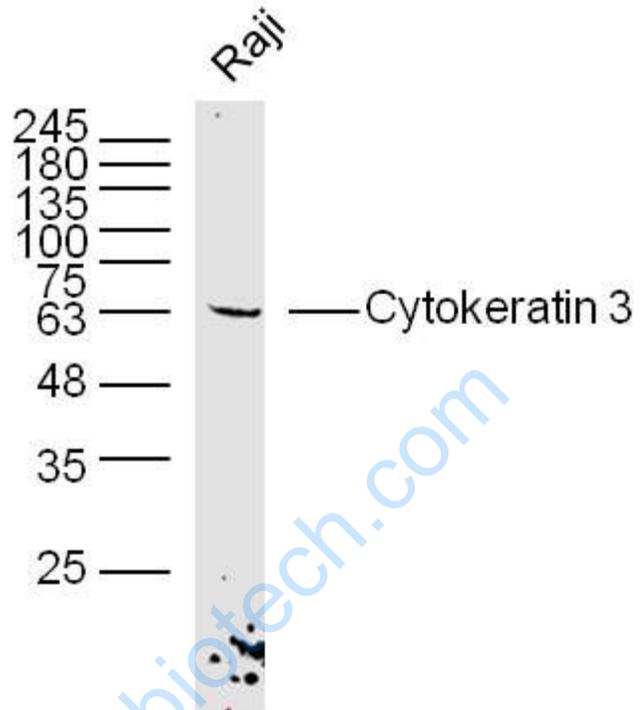
[SwissProt: P12035](#) Human

[Unigene: 680652](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample: Raji(human)cell Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Cytokeratin 3 (SL20143R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 64 kD

Observed band size: 64 kD