Cytokeratin 1 (ABT-CK1) IHC kit

CatalogNo: IHCM6160

Key Features

Host Species
- Mouse

Reactivity
- Human,

Applications
- IHC

Isotype
- IgG1,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Storage

Storage*	2°C to 8°C/1 year

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	ABT-CK1

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 1 AA range: 200-300
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CK1 protein. In immunohistochemistry on formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue sections, the antibody specifically labels only skin epidermal cells, whereas squamous or glandular epithelium cells are not labeled.

Target Information

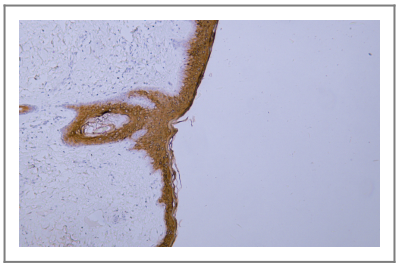
Gene name	KRT1 KRTA

Protein Name	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 1 (67 kDa cytokeratin) (Cytokeratin-1) (CK-1) (Hair alpha protein) (Keratin-1) (K1) (Type-II keratin Kb1)

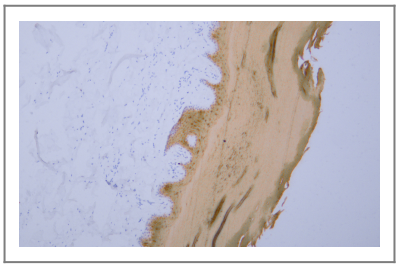
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3848;	P04264;

Cellular Localization	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Tissue specificity	The source of this protein is neonatal foreskin. The 67-kDa type II keratins are expressed in terminally differentiating epidermis.
Function	Disease:Defects in KRT1 are a cause of bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (BCIE) [MIM:113800]; also known as epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK) or bullous erythroderma ichthyosiformis congenita of Brocq. BCIE is an autosomal dominant skin disorder characterized by widespread blistering and an ichthyotic erythroderma at birth that persist into adulthood. Histologically there is a diffuse epidermolytic degeneration in the lower spinous layer of the epidermis. Within a few weeks from birth, erythroderma and blister formation diminish and hyperkeratoses develop.,Disease:Defects in KRT1 are a cause of ichthyosis annular epidermolytic (AEI) [MIM:607602]; also known as cyclic ichthyosis with epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. AEI is a skin disorder resembling bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma. Affected individuals present with bullous ichthyosis in early childhood and hyperkeratotic lichenified plaques in the flexural areas and extensor surfaces at later ages. The feature that distinguishes AEI from BCIE is dramatic episodes of flares of annular polycyclic plaques with scale, which coalesce to involve most of the body surface and can persist for several weeks or even months.,Disease:Defects in KRT1 are a cause of palmoplantar keratoderma non-epidermolytic (NEPPK) [MIM:600962]. NEPKK is a dermatological disorder characterized by focal palmoplantar keratoderma with oral, genital, and follicular lesions.,Disease:Defects in KRT1 are the cause of ichthyosis hystrix Curth-Macklin type (IHCM) [MIM:146590]. IHCM is a genodermatosis with severe verrucous hyperkeratosis. Affected individuals manifest congenital verrucous black scale on the scalp, neck, and limbs with truncal erythema, palmoplantar keratoderma and keratoses on the lips, ears, nipples and buttocks.,Disease:Defects in KRT1 are the cause of palmoplantar keratoderma striate type 3 (SPPK3) [MIM:607654]; also known as keratosis palmoplantaris striata III. SPPK3 is a dermatological disorder affecting palm and sole skin where stratum corneum and epidermal layers are thickened. There is no involvement of non-palmoplantar skin, and both hair and nails are normal.,Function:May regulate the activity of kinases such as PKC and SRC via binding to integrin beta-1 (ITB1) and the receptor of activated protein kinase C (RACK1/GNB2L1).,miscellaneous:There are two types of cytoskeletal and microfibrillar keratin: I (acidic; 40-55 kDa) and II (neutral to basic; 56-70 kDa).,online information:Keratin-1 entry,polymorphism:There are two size variants of KRT1, termed allele 1A and allele 1B with allelic frequencies of 0.61 and 0.39. Allele 1B lacks 7 residues compared to allele 1A.,PTM:Undergoes deimination of some arginine residues (citrullination).,similarity:Belongs to the intermediate filament family.,subcellular location:Located on plasma membrane of neuroblastoma NMB7 cells.,subunit:Heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. Keratin-1 is generally associated with keratin-10. Interacts with ITGB1 in the presence of GNB2L1 and SRC, and with GNB2L1.,tissue specificity:The source of this protein is neonatal foreskin. The 67-kDa type II keratins are expressed in terminally differentiating epidermis.,

Validation Data



Human skin tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 1 (ABT-CK1) Antibody



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Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information: **Cytokeratin 1 (ABT-CK1) IHC kit**