Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-04956)

TargetMol

Anti-Cytokeratin 5 Antibody (9Y10)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 64 kDa.
Clone:	9Y10
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Tonsil; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with Cytokeratin 5 Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-04956) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Mouse) and DAB staining. 2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Skin; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with Cytokeratin 5 Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-04956) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Mouse) and DAB staining. 3. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Prostate; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with Cytokeratin 5 Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-04956) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the SP Kit (Mouse) and DAB staining.
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:200-500; IHC-Fr: 1:200-500; IF: 1:200-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human CK5
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	3852
Uniprot ID:	P13647

Research Background

Cytokeratins (CK) are intermediate filaments of epithelial cells, both in keratinising tissue (ie., skin) and non keratinising cells (ie., mesothelial cells). Although not a traditional marker for endothelial cells, cytokeratins have also been found in some microvascular endothelial cells. At least 20 different cytokeratins (CK) in the molecular range of 40 to 70 kDa and isoelectric points of 5 to 8.5 can be identified using two dimensional gel electrophoresis. Biochemically, most members of the CK family fall into one of two classes, type I (acidic polypeptides) and type II (basic polypeptides). At least one member of the acidic family and one member of the basic family is expressed in

all epithelial cells. Defects in KRT5 are a cause of epidermolysis bullosa simplex.

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