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Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone KRT17/778]
Catalog # AH11695

Specification

Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	**IHC, IF, FC**
Primary Accession	Q04695
Other Accession	3872, 2785
Reactivity	**Human, Rat, Pig, Goat, Bovine**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**Mouse / IgG2b, kappa**
Calculated MW	**46kDa KDa**

Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 3872

Other Names
Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 17, 39.1, Cytokeratin-17, CK-17, Keratin-17, K17, KRT17

Application Note
IHC~~1:100~500<br \>IF~~1:50~200<br \>FC~~1:10~50

Storage
Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions
Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name KRT17

Function
Type I keratin involved in the formation and maintenance of various skin appendages, specifically in determining shape and orientation of hair (By similarity). Required for the correct growth of hair follicles, in particular for the persistence of the anagen (growth) state (By similarity). Modulates the function of TNF-alpha in the specific context of hair cycling. Regulates protein synthesis and epithelial cell growth through binding to the adapter protein SFN and by stimulating Akt/mTOR pathway (By similarity). Involved in tissue repair. May be a marker of basal cell differentiation in complex epithelia and therefore indicative of a certain type of epithelial 'stem cells'. Acts as a

promoter of epithelial proliferation by acting a regulator of immune response in skin: promotes Th1/Th17-dominated immune environment contributing to the development of basaloid skin tumors (By similarity). May act as an autoantigen in the immunopathogenesis of psoriasis, with certain peptide regions being a major target for autoreactive T-cells and hence causing their proliferation.

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9QWL7}.

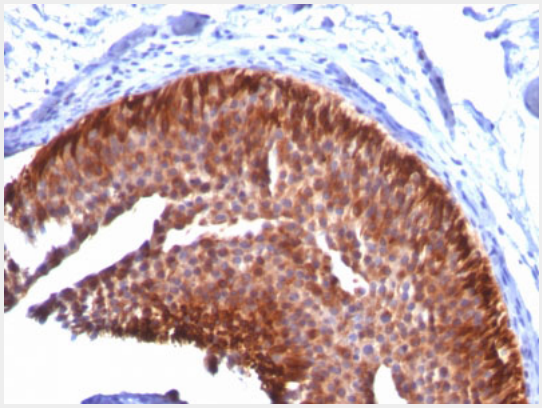
Tissue Location
Expressed in the outer root sheath and medulla region of hair follicle specifically from eyebrow and beard, digital pulp, nail matrix and nail bed epithelium, mucosal stratified squamous epithelia and in basal cells of oral epithelium, palmoplantar epidermis and sweat and mammary glands. Also expressed in myoepithelium of prostate, basal layer of urinary bladder, cambial cells of sebaceous gland and in exocervix (at protein level)

Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Bladder Carcinoma stained with CK17 Monoclonal Antibody (KRT17/778).

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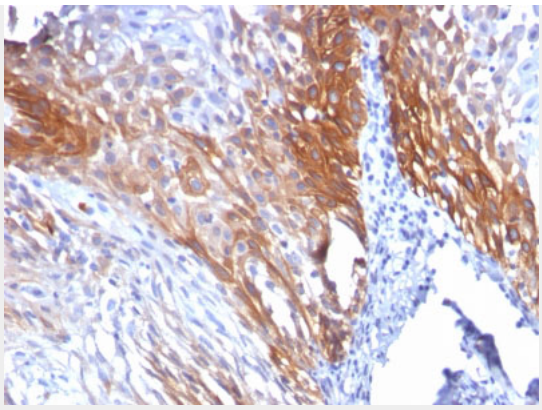

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Cervical Carcinoma stained with CK17 Monoclonal Antibody (KRT17/778).

Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Cytokeratin 17 (CK17) is normally expressed in the basal cells of complex epithelia but not in stratified or simple epithelia. Antibody to CK17 is an excellent tool to distinguish myoepithelial cells from luminal epithelium of various glands such as mammary, sweat and salivary. CK17 is expressed in epithelial cells of various origins, such as bronchial epithelial cells and skin appendages. It may be considered as epithelial stem cell marker because CK17 Ab marks basal cell differentiation. CK17 is expressed in SCLC much higher than in LADC. Eighty-five percent of the triple negative breast carcinomas immunoreact with basal cytokeratins including anti-CK17. Also important is that cases of triple negative breast carcinoma with expression of CK17 show an aggressive clinical course. The histologic differentiation of ampullary cancer, intestinal vs. pancreatobiliary, is very important for treatment. Usually anti-CK17 and anti-MUC1 immunoreactivity represents pancreatobiliary subtype whereas anti-MUC2 and anti-CDX-2 positivity defines intestinal subtype.

Cytokeratin 17 (KRT17) (Basal Epithelial Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

(1) Smedts et. al. Am J Pathol 141: 497, 1992. (2) Smedts et. al. Am J Pathol 140: 601, 1992.(3) Wetzels et. al. Histopathol 20: 295, 1992. |