Product Datasheet

KRT17 Antibody

Catalog No: #32642

Package Size: #32642-1 50ul #32642-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

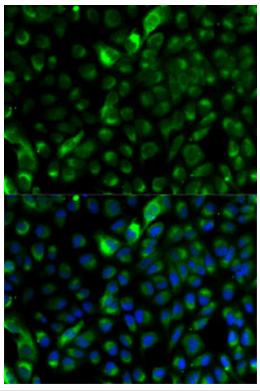
Description

Product Name	KRT17 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IF
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total KRT17 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human KRT17.
Target Name	KRT17
Other Names	K17; PC; PC2; PCHC1;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q04695NCBI Gene ID:3872
Uniprot	Q04695
GeneID	3872;
SDS-PAGE MW	48KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

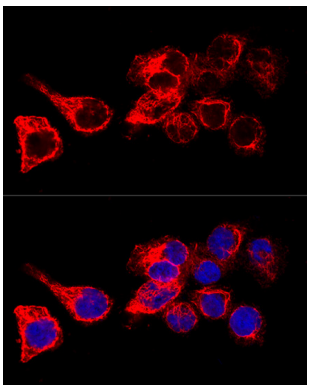
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IF□1:20 - 1:100

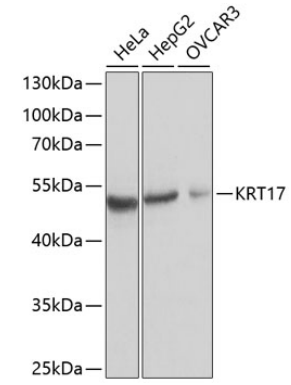
Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of A-549 cells using KRT17 .
Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using KRT17 at dilution of 1:200. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using KRT17 at 1:1000 dilution.

Background

Keratins (cytokeratins) are intermediate filament proteins that are mainly expressed in epithelial cells. Keratin heterodimers composed of an acidic keratin (or type I keratin, keratins 9 to 23) and a basic keratin (or type II keratin, keratins 1 to 8) assemble to form filaments (1,2). Keratin isoforms demonstrate tissue- and differentiation-specific profiles that make them useful as biomarkers (1). Research studies have shown that mutations in keratin genes are associated with skin disorders, liver and pancreatic diseases, and inflammatory intestinal diseases (3-6).

Keratin 17 is involved in wound healing and cell growth, two processes that require rapid cytoskeletal remodeling (7). Keratinocytes deficient in keratin 17 exhibit abnormal Akt/mTOR signaling and fail to produce an increase in translation, cell size, or growth; these cells also exhibit abnormal 14-3-3σ localization. As 14-3-3σ typically associates with keratin 17, these results imply that Akt/mTOR signaling results in sequestration of 14-3-3σ with keratin 17 in the cytosol, which is required for translation and cell growth. Phosphorylation of keratin 17 on Ser44 may provide a docking site for 14-3-3σ binding (8).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only