Anti-Keratin18 [LDK18]

Catalogue number: 151317

Sub-type: Images:

Contributor

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Images:

Tool details

*FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

Name: Anti-Keratin18 [LDK18]

Alternate name:

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Zancer Tools.org **Description:** Keratins are a family of intermediate filament proteins that assemble into filaments through forming heterodimers of one type I keratin (keratins 9 to 23) and one type II keratin (keratins 1 to 8). Keratins demonstrate tissue and differentiation specific expression profiles. Keratins 8 and 18 are two of the first keratins expressed in the embryo, and persist into adult tissues as the keratin pair representing minimal epithelial keratin expression. Keratins 8 and 18 are major components of all simple epithelia (but not of stratified squamous epithelia) and adenocarcinomas.

Purpose: Parental cell: Organism: Tissue: Model: Gender:

Isotype: IgG1 kappa

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Pig

Selectivity: Host: Mouse

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide of human keratin 18 (CSETNDTKVLRH-COOH)

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties: Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls: Simple epithelial cells

Bacterial resistance: Selectable markers: Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Keratin 18

Target alternate names:

Target background: Keratins are a family of intermediate filament proteins that assemble into filaments through forming heterodimers of one type I keratin (keratins 9 to 23) and one type II keratin (keratins 1 to 8). Keratins demonstrate tissue and differentiation specific expression profiles. Keratins 8 and 18 are two of the first keratins expressed in the embryo, and persist into adult tissues as the keratin pair representing minimal epithelial keratin expression. Keratins 8 and 18 are major Cancer Tools.org components of all simple epithelia (but not of stratified squamous epithelia) and adenocarcinomas.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ELISA; FACS; IHC; IF; IP; WB

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Passage number: **Growth medium:** Temperature: **Atmosphere:** Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer: DMEM + 5% FCS Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Wollenick et al. 2012. Nucleic Acids Res. 40(5):1928-43. PMID: 22075993.; Synthetic transactivation screening reveals ETV4 as broad coactivator of hypoxia-inducible factor signaling.; Yan et al. 2009. Br J Cancer. 101(7):1168-74. PMID: 19724277.; BRCA1 tumours correlate with a HIF-1alpha phenotype and have a poor prognosis through modulation of hydroxylase enzyme profile expression.; Cockman et al. 2006. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 103(40):14767-72. PMID: 17003112.; Posttranslational hydroxylation of ankyrin repeats in IkappaB proteins by the hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) asparaginyl hydroxylase, factor inhibiting HIF (FIH).; Soilleux et al. 2005. Histopathology. 47(6):602-10. PMID: 16324198.; Use of novel monoclonal antibodies to determine the expression and distribution of the hypoxia regulatory factors PHD-1, PHD-2, PHD-3 and FIH in normal and neoplastic human tissues.; Stolze et al. 2004. J Biol Chem. 279(41):42719-25. PMID: 15302861.; Genetic analysis of the role of the asparaginyl hydroxylase factor inhibiting hypoxia-inducible factor (FIH) in regulating hypoxia-inducible factor (HIF) transcriptional target genes [corrected].