Keratin 17/19 (D32D9) XP <sup>®</sup> Rabbit mAb		Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY® Orders: 877-616-CELL (2355)	
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3 Trask Lane   Danvers   Massachusetts   01923   USA			
For Research Use Only. Not for Applications: Reacting	Use in Diagnostic Procedures. vitv: Sensitivity: MW (kDa): Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID: Entrez-Gene Id:	
WB, IHC-P H M R	Mk Endogenous 48/41 Rabbit IgG	#Q04695, #P08727 3872, 3880	
Product Usage	Application	Dilution	
Information	Western Blotting	1:1000	
	Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin)	1:300	
Storage	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide. Store at –20°C. Do not aliquot the antil	100 μg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than pody.	
Specificity / Sensitivity	Keratin 17/19 (D32D9) $XP^{ extsf{B}}$ Rabbit mAb detects endogenous	s levels of keratin 17 and keratin 19 proteins.	
Source / Purification	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals wit acids near the amino terminus of human keratin 17 and hum	h a synthetic peptide corresponding to amino an keratin 19.	
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 research 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).		
Background References	<ol> <li>Moll, R. et al. (1982) <i>Cell</i> 31, 11-24.</li> <li>Chang, L. and Goldman, R.D. (2004) <i>Nat Rev Mol Cell Bio</i></li> <li>Ramaekers, F.C. and Bosman, F.T. (2004) <i>J Pathol</i> 204, 33</li> <li>Lane, E.B. and McLean, W.H. (2004) <i>J Pathol</i> 204, 355-66</li> <li>Zatloukal, K. et al. (2004) <i>J Pathol</i> 204, 367-76.</li> <li>Owens, D.W. and Lane, E.B. (2004) <i>J Pathol</i> 204, 377-85</li> <li>Paladini, R.D. et al. (1996) <i>J. Cell Biol.</i> 132, 381-397.</li> <li>Kim, S. et al. (2006) <i>Nature</i> 441, 362-365.</li> </ol>	b/ 5, 601-13. 51-4. 5.	
Species Reactivity	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one app	roved application (e.g., western blot).	
Western Blot Buffer	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with dilu 0.1% Tween $\ensuremath{\mathbb{R}}$ 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.	ited primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS,	
Applications Kev	WB: Western Blotting IHC-P: Immunohistochemistry (Paraffi	n)	
Cross-Reactivity Key	H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: vir X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Sc: S. ce GP: Guinea Pig Rab: rabbit All: all species expected	us <b>Mi:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken <b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster revisiae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans <b>Hr:</b> horse	
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