abcam

ab51054

Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y]

Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054) is a rabbit monoclonal antibody detecting Cytokeratin 14 in **Western Blot, Flow Cytometry (Intra), IP, IHC-P, ICC/IF**. Suitable for **Human**.

- KO validated for confirmed specificity
- Biophysical QC for unrivalled batch-batch consistency
- Over 20 publications
- Trusted since 2007

Recombinant | RabMAb | KO Validated | 20ul selling size

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide Constituents: 50% Tissue culture supernatant, 40% Glycerol (glycerin, glycerine), 9.85% Tris glycine, 0.1% BSA
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Clone number	EP1612Y
Purification technique	Affinity purification Protein A
Concentration	0.1 mg/mL The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent Batch concentration finder →

Reactivity data

IHC-P

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	Perform heat-mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

IP

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/20
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/20000
Notes	-

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	1/100
Notes	ab172730 - Rabbit monoclonal IgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

Target data

See full target information Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 14

Function	The nonhelical tail domain is involved in promoting KRT5-KRT14 filaments to self-organize into large bundles and enhances the mechanical properties involved in resilience of keratin intermediate filaments in vitro.

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Conditional Ambient
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	-20°C
Aliquoting information	Upon delivery aliquot
Storage information	Avoid freeze / thaw cycle

Notes

What is this antibody validated in?
Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054) is a rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody and is validated for use in Western Blot (WB), Flow Cytometry (Intra), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (IHC-P), Immunocytochemistry/immunofluorescence (ICC/IF) in Human samples.

What is the molecular weight of Cytokeratin 14?
Anti-Cytokeratin 14 [EP1612Y] (ab51054) specifically detects a band for Cytokeratin 14 (UniProt: P02533) at a molecular weight of 52kDa.

Trusted by the scientific community
Anti-Cytokeratin 14 [EP1612Y] (ab51054) was first used in a scientific publication in 2007 and has been cited over 20 times in peer-reviewed journals.

Reviewed by scientists
Anti-Cytokeratin 14 [EP1612Y] (ab51054) has over 5 independent reviews from customers.

Specificity confirmed
The specificity of Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054) has been confirmed by Western blot testing in Cytokeratin 14 Knockout A431 cells.

Other related products
We have a range of other formats of antibody clone [EP1612Y] also available for your convenience: ab51054, Alexa Fluor® 488 - ab192055, Alexa Fluor® 647 - ab192056, PE - ab210414, Alexa Fluor® 555 - ab214391, Carrier free -

Species reactivity
Mouse, Rat: We have preliminary internal testing data to indicate this antibody may not react with these species. Please contact us for more information.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Trial sizes available!
Test your antibody or perform pre-screening before committing to a larger quantity. Sold in 20µl. Discover our selection of trial-size antibodies.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Cytokeratin 14 also known as CK14 keratin 14 or KRT14 is a type I keratin protein with a molecular mass of approximately 50 kDa. It forms intermediate filaments in epithelial cells primarily in the basal layer of stratified epithelium and is part of the cytoskeleton. Cytokeratin 14 expression appears in tissues such as the epidermis tongue and esophagus where it contributes to the structural integrity and mechanical stability of cells. Laboratories often utilize antibodies like anti-K14 and labels such as Alexa Fluor 555 or Alexa Fluor 647 to identify cytokeratin 14 in research settings.
Biological function summary	This protein significantly contributes to the maintenance and regeneration of epithelial tissues by forming a network of filaments with keratin 5. KRT14 pairs with keratin 5 to create a keratin intermediate filament complex which plays a structural role in the resilience and elasticity of epithelial tissues. This partnership is essential for the assembly of the cytoskeleton and supports the protective barrier function of the skin and related tissues.
Pathways	Cytokeratin 14 engages in pivotal cellular processes like keratinization and wound healing. The protein is actively involved in signal transduction pathways such as the epithelial cell differentiation pathway. Within these pathways KRT14 collaborates with KRT5 and other structural proteins to regulate cell proliferation and differentiation reflecting its importance in skin health and function.
Associated diseases and disorders	Cytokeratin 14 associates with specific genetic conditions including epidermolysis bullosa simplex (EBS) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). In EBS mutations in the

KRT14 gene lead to skin fragility. In SCC altered expression of KRT14 and related proteins such as keratin 5 can influence tumor progression and invasion. These associations highlight the critical role of KRT14 in both normal and pathological epithelial function.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

9 product images

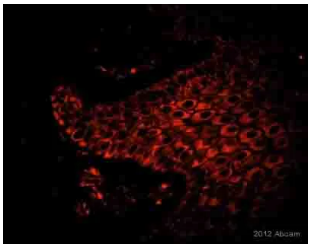
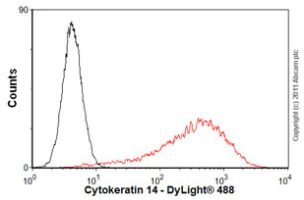


Image courtesy of an anonymous customer review.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

ab51054 staining Cytokeratin 14 in human skin tissue by Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections).
Tissue was fixed in paraformaldehyde and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step was performed using citrate buffer, pH 6.0. Samples were then permeabilized using 0.1% saponin/PBS, blocked with 4% BSA for 30 minutes at 25°C and then incubated with ab51054 at a 1/200 dilution for 16 hours at 4°C. The secondary used was a Texas Red conjugated goat anti-rabbit polyclonal used at a 1/100 dilution.

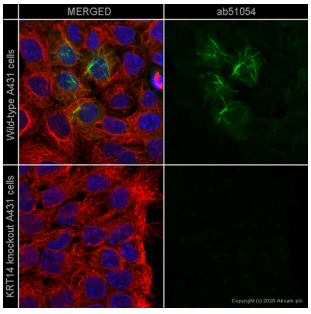


Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Cytokeratin 14 Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody

Overlay histogram showing A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) cells stained with ab51054 (red line).
The cells were fixed with 80% methanol (5 min) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBS-Triton for 20 min. The cells were then incubated in 1x PBS / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (ab51054, 1/100 dilution) for 30 min at 22°C. The secondary antibody used was DyLight® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) (ab96899) at 1/500 dilution for 30 min at 22°C. Isotype control antibody (black line) was was rabbit IgG (monoclonal) (1µg/1x10^6 cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >5,000 events was performed.

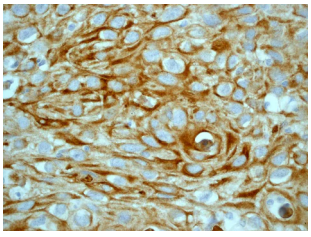
This antibody gave a positive signal in A431 cells fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde/permeabilized in 0.1% PBS-Triton used under the same conditions.



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Cytokeratin 14 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody

ab51054 staining KRT14 in wild-type A431 cells (top panel) and KRT14 knockout A431 cells (bottom panel). The cells were fixed with 100% methanol (5 min) then permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 for 5 minutes and then blocked with 1% BSA/10% normal goat serum/0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h. The cells were then incubated with ab51054 at 1/100 dilution and ab7291 (Mouse monoclonal to alpha Tubulin) at 1/1000 dilution overnight at 4°C followed by a further incubation at room temperature for 1h with a goat secondary antibody to rabbit IgG (Alexa Fluor® 488) (ab150081) at 2 µg/ml (shown in green) and a goat secondary antibody to mouse IgG (Alexa Fluor® 594) (ab150120) at 2 µg/ml (shown in red). Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI. Image was taken with a confocal microscope (Leica-Microsystems TCS SP8).



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Cytokeratin 14 Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) staining using rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody

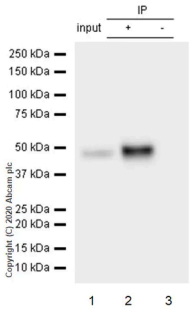
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human squamous lung carcinoma tissue sections labeling Cytokeratin 14 with purified ab51054 at 1/100 dilution. ImmunoHistoProbe one step HRP Polymer (ready to use) was used as the secondary antibody. Sections were counterstained with Hematoxylin.
Antigen retrieval was heat mediated antigen retrieval using citrate buffer, pH 6.0).



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Cytokeratin 14 Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody

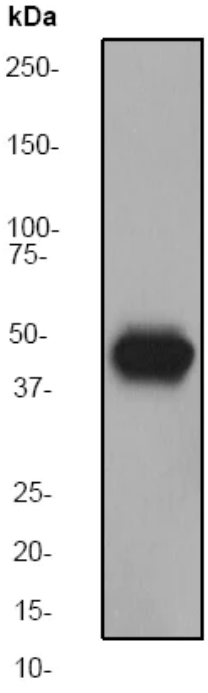
ICC/IF image of ab51504 stained A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) cells.
The cells were fixed in 100% methanol (5 min) and then incubated in 1% BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1h to permeabilize the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (ab51504, 1/100 dilution) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (green) was ab96899, DyLight® 488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) used at a 1/250 dilution for 1h. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1h. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue) at a concentration of 1.43 µM.



Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Purified ab51054 at 1/20 dilution (0.5µg) immunoprecipitating Cytokeratin 14 in A431 whole cell lysate.
Lane 1 (input): A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma epithelial cell) whole cell lysate 10µg
Lane 2 (+): ab51054 + A431 whole cell lysate.
Lane 3 (-): Rabbit monoclonal IgG (ab172730) instead of ab51054 in A431 whole cell lysate.
VeriBlot for IP Detection Reagent (HRP) (ab131366) (1/1000 dilution) was used for Western blotting.
Blocking Buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Diluting buffer and concentration: 5% NFDM/TBST.
Observed band size: 48 kDa
All lanes:
Immunoprecipitation - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Predicted band size: 52 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054) at 1/20000 dilution

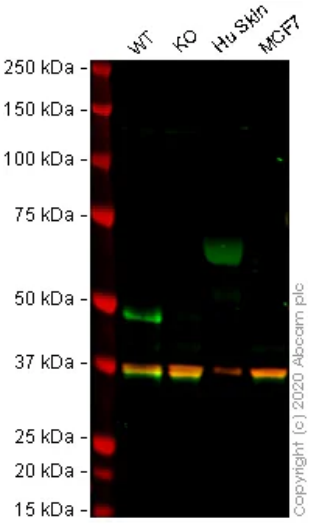
All lanes:
A431 (Human epidermoid carcinoma cell line) cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-Rabbit-HRP at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 52 kDa

Observed band size: 48 kDa



Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Cytokeratin 14 Western blot staining using rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody

Lanes 1 - 4: Merged signal (red and green). Green - ab51054 observed at 49 kDa. Red - loading control, ab8245 (Mouse anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5]) observed at 37kDa.
ab51054 was shown to react with Cytokeratin 14 in wild-type A431 cells in western blot. Loss of signal was observed when KRT14 knockout sample was used. Wild-type A431 and KRT14 knockout cell lysates were subjected to SDS-PAGE. Membranes were blocked in 3% milk in TBS-T (0.1% Tween®) before incubation with ab51054 and ab8245 (Mouse anti-GAPDH antibody [6C5]) overnight at 4°C at a 1 in 10000 dilution and a 1 in 20000 dilution respectively. Blots were incubated with Goat anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (IRDye® 800CW) preabsorbed (ab216773) and Goat anti-Mouse IgG H&L (IRDye® 680RD) preabsorbed (ab216776) secondary antibodies at 1 in 20000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature before imaging.

All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054) at 1/10000 dilution

Lane 1:
Wild-type A431 cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 2:
Western blot - Human KRT14 (Cytokeratin 14) knockout A-431 cell lysate (ab261706) at 20 µg

Lane 3:
Human skin cell lysate at 20 µg

Lane 4:
MCF7 (Human breast adenocarcinoma cell line) whole cell lysate at 20 µg

Performed under reducing conditions.

Predicted band size: 52 kDa

Observed band size: 49 kDa

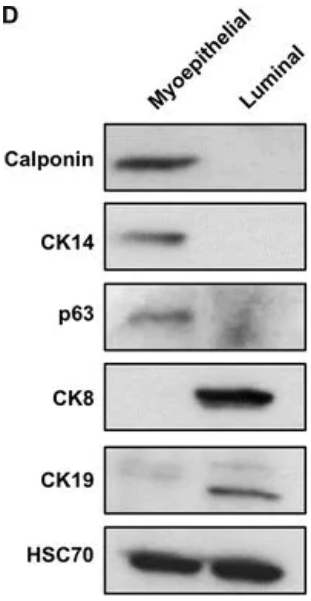


Image collected and cropped by CiteAb under a CC-BY license from the publication

Western blot - Anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] (ab51054)

Cytokeratin 14 western blot using anti-Cytokeratin 14 antibody [EP1612Y] ab51054. Publication image and figure legend from Carter, E. P., Gopsill, J. A., et al., 2017, Breast Cancer Res, PubMed 28427436.

ab51054 was used in this publication in western blot. This may not be the same as the application(s) guaranteed by Abcam. For a full list of applications guaranteed by Abcam for ab51054 please see the product overview.

Isolated myoepithelial and luminal cells maintain their characteristics in vitro. a Schematic of proposed ductal model. b Representative fluorescence-activated cell sorting plots of reduction mammoplasty specimens separated by expression of CD10 (allophycocyanin fluorescence, blue gate) and epithelial cell adhesion molecule (EpCAM; phycoerythrin fluorescence, green gate). c Representative light micrographs of isolated myoepithelial and luminal cells grown in vitro for 10 days. Images taken at × 4 original magnification. Scale bar = 100 µm. d and e Western blot (d) and confocal (e) analysis of calponin, p63, cytokeratin (CK) 14, CK8 and CK19 expression in myoepithelial and luminal cells grown for 10 days in culture. Cell nuclei are labelled with 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (blue). Images and plots are representative of cells derived from at least three donors. Scale bar = 20 µm

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.