Product Datasheet

Cytokeratin 14 Antibody (KRT14/2375) [Alexa Fluor® 405] NBP3-08531AF405

Unit Size: 100 ul

Store at 4C in the dark.

www.novusbio.com

technical@novusbio.com

Protocols, Publications, Related Products, Reviews, Research Tools and Images at: www.novusbio.com/NBP3-08531AF405

Updated 10/26/2023 v.20.1

Earn rewards for product reviews and publications.

Submit a publication at www.novusbio.com/publications Submit a review at www.novusbio.com/reviews/destination/NBP3-08531AF405



NBP3-08531AF405

Cytokeratin 14 Antibody (KRT14/2375) [Alexa Fluor® 405]

Product InformationUnit Size100 ulConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneKRT14/2375Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionMouseGene ID3861Gene SymbolKRT14SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquanus Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokerain 14 (CK14) belongs to the type 1 (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, asome glandular epithelia, mycopithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is usedu in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes ob reast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of benign prostate from rivasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocycic tumors of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact sequence is proprietary) (Uniprot: PO2533)		
ConcentrationPlease see the vial label for concentration. If unlisted please contact technical services.StorageStore at 4C in the dark.ClonalityMonoclonalCloneKRT14/2375Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct Description3861Gene ID3861Gene SymbolKRT14SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type 1 (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CYt14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorty differentiated epithelial turors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of being norsate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic turnors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Product Information	
services. Storage Store at 4C in the dark. Clonality Monoclonal Clone KRT14/2375 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG2a Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Mouse Gene ID 3861 Gene Symbol KRT14 Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Porcine Marker Squamous Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surfaue apithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas of the breast. Immunogen Recombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Unit Size	100 ul
ClonalMonoclonalCloneKRT14/2375Preservative0.05% Sodium AzideIsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionMouseHostMouseGene ID3861Gene SymbolKRT14SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, sonti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial turors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of beingin prostate from prostate carcinomas. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocycic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Concentration	
Clone KRT14/2375 Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG2a Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Mouse Gene ID 3861 Gene Symbol KRT14 Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Porcine Marker Squamous Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is isolud in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial turnors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.	Storage	Store at 4C in the dark.
Preservative 0.05% Sodium Azide Isotype IgG2a Kappa Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Mouse Gene ID 3861 Gene Symbol KRT14 Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Porcine Marker Squamous Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type 1 (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.	Clonality	Monoclonal
IsotypeIgG2a KappaConjugateAlexa Fluor 405PurityProtein A or G purifiedBuffer50mM Sodium BorateProduct DescriptionHostMouseGene ID3861Gene SymbolKRT14SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic) CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of basing oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Clone	KRT14/2375
Conjugate Alexa Fluor 405 Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description	Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Purity Protein A or G purified Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 3861 Gene Symbol KRT14 Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Porcine Marker Squamous Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, mycepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating onccytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast. Immunogen Recombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Isotype	IgG2a Kappa
Buffer 50mM Sodium Borate Product Description Host Host Mouse Gene ID 3861 Gene Symbol KRT14 Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Porcine Marker Squamous Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast. Immunogen Recombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405
Product Description Host Mouse Gene ID 3861 Gene Symbol KRT14 Species Human, Mouse, Rat, Porcine Marker Squamous Cell Marker Specificity/Sensitivity Cytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of beingn prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast. Immunogen Recombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Purity	Protein A or G purified
HostMouseGene ID3861Gene SymbolKRT14SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Buffer	50mM Sodium Borate
Gene ID3861Gene SymbolKRT14SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, mycepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of beingn prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Product Description	
Gene SymbolKRT14SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating onccytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Host	Mouse
SpeciesHuman, Mouse, Rat, PorcineMarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Gene ID	3861
MarkerSquamous Cell MarkerSpecificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Gene Symbol	KRT14
Specificity/SensitivityCytokeratin 14 (CK14) belongs to the type I (or A or acidic) subfamily of low molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast.ImmunogenRecombinant human Cytokeratin 14 fragment (around aa351-472) (exact	Species	Human, Mouse, Rat, Porcine
 molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the breast. Immunogen 	Marker	Squamous Cell Marker
	Specificity/Sensitivity	molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 5 (type II or B or basic). CK14 is found in basal cells of squamous epithelia, some glandular epithelia, myoepithelium, and mesothelial cells. Anti-CK14 is useful in differentiating squamous cell carcinomas from poorly differentiated epithelial tumors. Anti-CK14 is one of the specific basal markers for distinguishing between basal and non-basal subtypes of breast carcinomas. Anti-CK14 is also a good marker for differentiation of intraductal from invasive salivary duct carcinoma by the positive staining of basal cells surrounding the in-situ neoplasm as well as for differentiation of benign prostate from prostate carcinoma. Furthermore, this antibody has been useful in separating oncocytic tumors of the kidney from its renal mimics, and in identifying metaplastic carcinomas of the
	Immunogen	

www.novusbio.com



Alexa Fluor (R) products are provided under an intellectual property license from Life Technologies Corporation. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an	
academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components, or any materials made using the product or its components, in any activity to generate revenue, which may include, but is not limited to use of the product or its components: (i) in manufacturing; (ii) to provide a service, information, or data in return for payment; (iii) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; or (iv) for resale, regardless of whether they are resold for use in research. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than as described above, contact Life Technologies Corporation, 5791 Van Allen Way, Carlsbad, CA 92008 USA or outlicensing@lifetech.com. This conjugate is made on demand. Actual recovery may vary from the stated volume of this product. The volume will be greater than or equal to the unit size stated on the datasheet.	
Product Application Details	
Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin	
Flow Cytometry, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin	
Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.	

Notes





Novus Biologicals USA

10730 E. Briarwood Avenue Centennial, CO 80112 USA Phone: 303.730.1950 Toll Free: 1.888.506.6887 Fax: 303.730.1966 nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Canada

21 Canmotor Ave Toronto, ON M8Z 4E6 Canada Phone: 905.827.6400 Toll Free: 855.668.8722 Fax: 905.827.6402 canada.inquires@bio-techne.com

Bio-Techne Ltd

19 Barton Lane Abingdon Science Park Abingdon, OX14 3NB, United Kingdom Phone: (44) (0) 1235 529449 Free Phone: 0800 37 34 15 Fax: (44) (0) 1235 533420 info.EMEA@bio-techne.com

General Contact Information

www.novusbio.com Technical Support: nb-technical@biotechne.com Orders: nb-customerservice@bio-techne.com General: novus@novusbio.com

Products Related to NBP3-08531AF405

NBP1-84917PEP	Cytokeratin 14 Recombinant Protein Antigen
1129-ER-050	ErbB2/Her2 [Unconjugated]
NBP1-72467-100ug	Recombinant Human Cytokeratin 14 His Protein
NBP1-96981AF405	Mouse IgG2a Kappa Isotype Control (M2AK) [Alexa Fluor® 405]

Limitations

This product is for research use only and is not approved for use in humans or in clinical diagnosis. Primary Antibodies are guaranteed for 1 year from date of receipt.

For more information on our 100% guarantee, please visit www.novusbio.com/guarantee

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a review: www.novusbio.com/reviews/submit/NBP3-08531AF405

Earn gift cards/discounts by submitting a publication using this product: www.novusbio.com/publications

www.novusbio.com

