



Cytokeratin 13 (ABT-CK13) mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15252
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC, WB
Gene Name	KRT13
Protein Name	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 13 (Cytokeratin-13) (CK-13) (Keratin-13) (K13)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 13
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human Cytokeratin 13. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin section
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in some epidermal sweat gland ducts (at protein level) and in exocervix, esophagus and placenta.
Function	disease: Defects in KRT13 are a cause of white sponge nevus of cannon (WSN) [MIM:193900]. WSN is a rare autosomal dominant disorder which predominantly affects non-cornified stratified squamous epithelia. Clinically, it is characterized by the presence of soft, white, and spongy plaques in the oral mucosa. The characteristic histopathologic features are epithelial thickening, parakeratosis, and vacuolization of the suprabasal layer of oral epithelial keratinocytes. Less frequently the mucous membranes of the nose, esophagus, genitalia and rectum are involved., miscellaneous: There are two types of cytoskeletal and microfibrillar keratin: I (acidic; 40-55 kDa) and II (neutral to basic; 56-70 kDa)., online information: Keratin-13 entry, PTM: O-glycosylated; glycans consist of single N-acetylglucosamine residues., similarity: Belongs to the intermediate filament family., subunit: Heterotetramer of two
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin gene family. The keratins are intermediate filament proteins responsible for the structural integrity



of epithelial cells and are subdivided into cytokeratins and hair keratins. Most of the type I cytokeratins consist of acidic proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains. This type I cytokeratin is paired with keratin 4 and expressed in the suprabasal layers of non-cornified stratified epithelia. Mutations in this gene and keratin 4 have been associated with the autosomal dominant disorder White Sponge Nevus. The type I cytokeratins are clustered in a region of chromosome 17q21.2. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants; however, not all variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

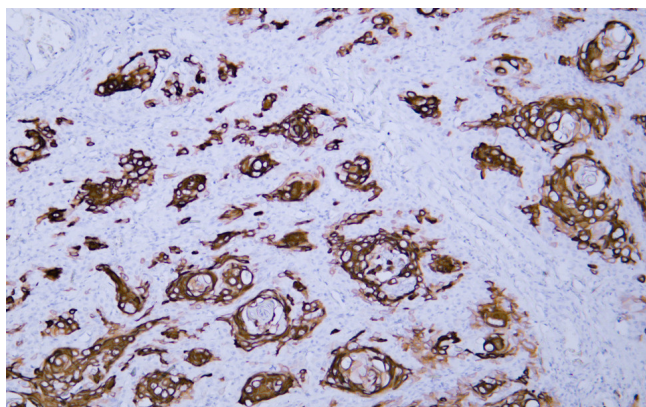
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

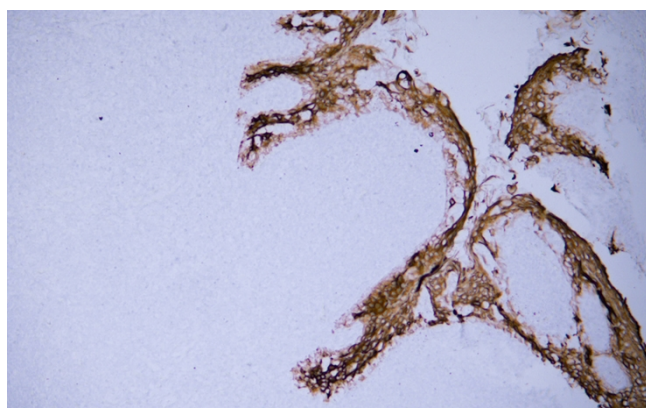
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

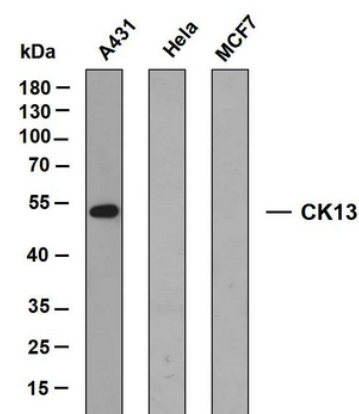
Products Images



Human cervical squamous cell carcinoma tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 13 (ABT-CK13) Antibody



Human tonsil tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 13 (ABT-CK13) Antibody



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Cytokeratin 13 antibody. The HRP-conjugated anti-Mouse IgG antibody was used to detect the antibody. Predicted band size: 50 kDa