



Cytokeratin 13 (ABT057) Mouse mAb

Catalog No	YP-Ab-15149
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IHC,WB
Gene Name	KRT13
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 13
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CK13 protein. In western blotting of A431 cell lysate, the antibody can label a 50 kDa band corresponding to CK13.
Formulation	PBS, pH7.2, 0.03% Porcolin 300, containing stabilizing protein
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:200-400,WB: 500-1000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	KRT13;CK 13;CK13;CK-13;ck17;Cytokeratin 13;47 kDa cytokeratin;Cytokeratin-13;K13;K1C13_HUMAN;Ka13;Keratin 13;Keratin;keratin type I cytoskeletal 13;Keratin-13;Krt-1.13;Krt1-13;MGC161462;MGC3781;type I cytoskelet;type I cytoskeletal 13;Type I keratin Ka13;WSN2
Observed Band	
Calculated Molecular Weight	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasmic, Membranous
Tissue Specificity	Tonsil
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],

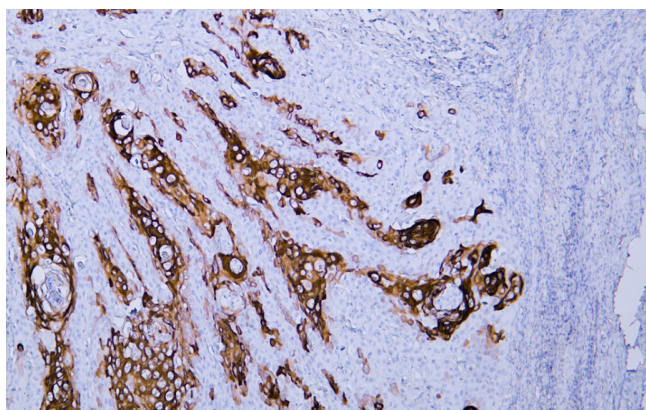
matters needing attention

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 (ABT057) Antibody