Product Name: Cytokeratin 13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab09722

Summary

Production Name	Cytokeratin 13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,WB,
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	KRT13
Alternative Names	KRT13; Keratin; type I cytoskeletal 13; Cytokeratin-13; CK-13; Keratin-13; K13
Gene ID	3860.0
SwissProt ID	P13646.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 13. AA range:233-282

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000..
Molecular Weight	52kD

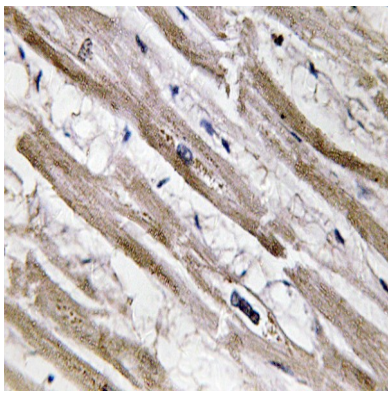
Product Name: Cytokeratin 13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab09722

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],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 type I and two type II keratins. keratin-13 is generally associated with keratin-4.,tissue specificity:Expressed in some epidermal sweat gland ducts (at protein level) and in exocervix, esophagus and placenta.,

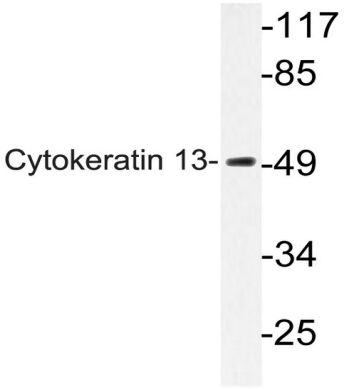
Research Area

Image Data

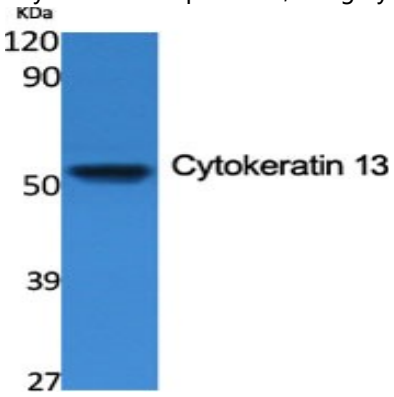


Immunohistochemistry analysis of Cytokeratin 13 antibody in paraffin-embedded human heart tissue.

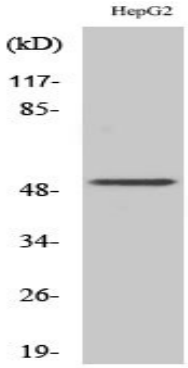
Product Name: Cytokeratin 13 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab09722



Western blot analysis of lysate from HepG2 cells, using Cytokeratin 13 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Cytokeratin 13 Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of HepG2 cells using Cytokeratin 13 Polyclonal Antibody

Note

For research use only.