

BM5047S**Monoclonal Antibody to Cytokeratin 13 - Supernatant**

Alternate names:	CK-13, CK13, K13, KRT-13, KRT13, Keratin type I cytoskeletal 13, Keratin-13
Quantity:	1 ml
Background:	Cytokeratin 13 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.
Uniprot ID:	P13646
NCBI:	NP_002265.2
GeneID:	3860
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG2a
Clone:	1C7
Immunogen:	Cytokeratin purified from Human esophagus
Format:	State: Liquid Culture Supernatant Preservatives: 10mM Sodium Azide, FCS
Applications:	Immunoblotting. Immunofluorescence. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 1/5-1/25, preferable in PBS. Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 1/10 after TUF treatment. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This Monoclonal Antibody <i>Clone 1C7</i> does stain non-cornifying squamous epithelium. In Immunoblotting experiments the antibody recognizes only Keratin 13 (54kD) and does not show any cross reactivity with other keratins. The antibody is a useful <i>Marker</i> for histopathology. Frozen sections give excellent results in immunoperoxidase and immunofluorescence tests. <i>Cross reactivity:</i> Vimentin : not detectable Desmin : not detectable GFAP : not detectable Neurofilament : not detectable.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human.
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:

1. Kopan R, Traska G, Fuchs E. Retinoids as important regulators of terminal differentiation: examining keratin expression in individual epidermal cells at various stages of keratinization. *J Cell Biol.* 1987 Jul;105(1):427-40. PubMed PMID: 2440897.
2. van Muijen GN, Ruiter DJ, Franke WW, Achtstätter T, Haasnoot WH, Ponc M, et al. Cell type heterogeneity of cytokeratin expression in complex epithelia and carcinomas as demonstrated by monoclonal antibodies specific for cytokeratins nos. 4 and 13. *Exp Cell Res.* 1986 Jan;162(1):97-113. PubMed PMID: 2415382.
3. Broers JL, Ramaekers FC, Rot MK, Oostendorp T, Huysmans A, van Muijen GN, et al. Cytokeratins in different types of human lung cancer as monitored by chain-specific monoclonal antibodies. *Cancer Res.* 1988 Jun 1;48(11):3221-9. PubMed PMID: 2452687.
4. Kasper M, Stosiek P, van Muijen GN, Moll R. Cell type heterogeneity of intermediate filament expression in epithelia of the human pituitary gland. *Histochemistry.* 1989;93(1):93-103. PubMed PMID: 2482276.
5. van Niekerk CC, Boerman OC, Ramaekers FC, Poels LG. Marker profile of different phases in the transition of normal human ovarian epithelium to ovarian carcinomas. *Am J Pathol.* 1991 Feb;138(2):455-63. PubMed PMID: 1992770.
6. Smedts F, Ramaekers F, Troyanovsky S, Pruszczynski M, Link M, Lane B, et al. Keratin expression in cervical cancer. *Am J Pathol.* 1992 Aug;141(2):497-511. PubMed PMID: 1379783.