

BM563

Monoclonal Antibody to Cytokeratin 13 - Purified

Alternate names:

CK-13, CK13, K13, KRT-13, KRT13, Keratin type I cytoskeletal 13, Keratin-13

Quantity:

50 µg

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 / IgG1

Recommended Isotype Controls:

SM10P (for use in human samples), SM20P (for use in rat samples), AM03095PU-N

Clone:

Ks13.1

Immunogen:

Keratin K13 of Mr 54.000 purified from human esophagus.

Format:

State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction
Purification: Affinity Chromatography on Protein A
Buffer System: PBS, pH 7.4
Preservatives: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Stabilizers: 0.5% BSA
Reconstitution: Restore in 1 ml dist. water.

Applications:

Western Blot.
Immunofluorescence.
Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections.
Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections: 1/10.
Protease pretreatment improves the performance of this excellent marker in immunohistochemistry with PBS, pH 7.4
Incubation time: 1h at RT, extended with parafin.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Specificity:

Ks 13.1 represents an excellent marker to discriminate non-cornified squamous epithelia from those of different origin. Polypeptide reacting: Mr 54 000 polypeptide human keratin K13 (formerly designated cytokeratin13; with minor affinity to keratins K14, Mr 50 000, and K16, Mr 48 000). Tumors specifically detected: several squamous cell carcinomas, e.g. cervix carcinoma; transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder; craniopharyngioma.

Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human, Bovine and Rat.
Storage:	Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term. After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	1. Dallenbach-Hellweg G, Lang G. Immunohistochemical studies on uterine tumors. I. Invasive squamous cell carcinomas of the cervix and their precursors. <i>Pathol Res Pract.</i> 1991 Jan;187(1):36-43. PubMed PMID: 1709284. 2. Dockhorn-Dworniczak B, Franke WW, Schröder S, Czernobilsky B, Gould VE, Böcker W. Patterns of expression of cytoskeletal proteins in human thyroid gland and thyroid carcinomas. <i>Differentiation.</i> 1987;35(1):53-71. PubMed PMID: 2448179. 3. Franke, W.W., Moll, R., Achtstätter Th. and Kuhn, C.: Cell typing of epithelia and carcinomas of the female genital tract using cytoskeletal proteins as markers. <i>Banbury Report 21: Viral Etiology of Cervical Cancer</i>, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (NY), 121-148 (1986). 4. Moll R, Achtstätter T, Becht E, Balcarova-Ständer J, Ittensohn M, Franke WW. Cytokeratins in normal and malignant transitional epithelium. Maintenance of expression of urothelial differentiation features in transitional cell carcinomas and bladder carcinoma cell culture lines. <i>Am J Pathol.</i> 1988 Jul;132(1):123-44. PubMed PMID: 2456018. 5. Moll R, Franke WW, Schiller DL, Geiger B, Krepler R. The catalog of human cytokeratins: patterns of expression in normal epithelia, tumors and cultured cells. <i>Cell.</i> 1982 Nov;31(1):11-24. PubMed PMID: 6186379. 6. Demirkesen C, Hoede N, Moll R. Epithelial markers and differentiation in adnexal neoplasms of the skin: an immunohistochemical study including individual cytokeratins. <i>J Cutan Pathol.</i> 1995 Dec;22(6):518-35. PubMed PMID: 8835171.