

Cytokeratin 13 (CK13) (ABT160R) rabbit mAb

Catalog No :	YM7256
Reactivity :	Human;
Applications :	IHC;WB; ELISA
Target :	Cytokeratin 13
Fields :	>>Estrogen signaling pathway;>>Staphylococcus aureus infection
Gene Name :	KRT13
Protein Name :	47 kDa cytokeratin;CK-13;CK13;Cytokeratin 13;Cytokeratin-13;K13;K1C13_HUMAN;Ka13;Keratin 13;Keratin;keratin type I cytoskeletal 13;Keratin-13;Krt-1.13;Krt1-13;KRT13;MGC161462;MGC3781;type I cytoskelet
Human Swiss Prot No :	P13646
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P08730
Rat Swiss Prot No :	Q61FV4
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 13 AA range:400-458
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Cytokeratin 13
Formulation :	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source :	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
Dilution :	IHC 1:100-500, WB 1:500-1000, ELISA 1:5000-20000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	50kD

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],

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

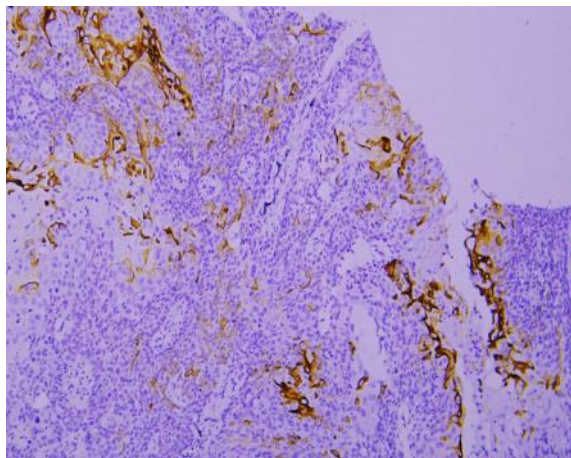
Subcellular Location :

Cytoplasmic, Membranous

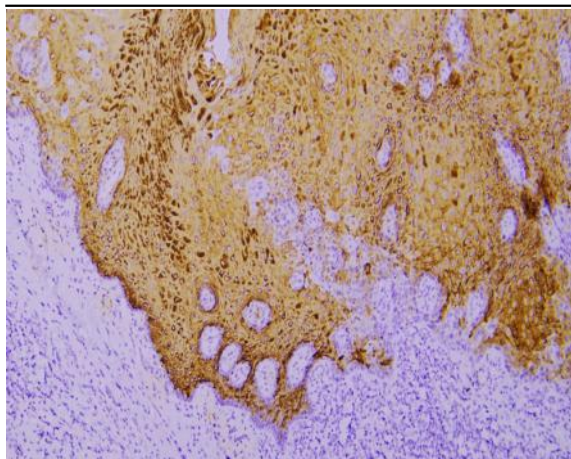
Expression :

Tonsil

Products Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Laryngeal squamous cell carcinomas. 1, Antibody was incubated at 4° overnight. 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human Oral squamous cell carcinoma. 1, Antibody was incubated at 4° overnight. 2, Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min).