

## Product overview

<b>product name</b>	Cytokeratin 13 mouse monoclonal antibody
<b>catalog No.</b>	ATDA00056
<b>Category</b>	Primary antibody
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Species specificity</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human Cytokeratin 13. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) Citrate buffer of pH6.0 was highly recommended as antigen repair method in paraffin section
<b>Tested applications</b>	IHC-p, WB
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 13.
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 13, Cytokeratin-13 (CK-13), Keratin-13 (K13)
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	P13646

## Product performance

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG1, Kappa

## Dilution range

IHC-p: 1:100-1:500; WB: 1:500-1:2000

## Product background

Keratin 13 (KRT13) Homo sapiens 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.

## **Cytokeratin 13 mouse monoclonal antibody**

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.

