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Rabbit Anti-Cytokeratin 13/AP Conjugated antibody

SL1717R-AP

Product Name	Anti-Cytokeratin 13/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶（AP）标记的细胞角蛋白 13 抗体
Alias	type I cytoskeletal 13; 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 keratin Ka13; Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 13; K13.
Research Area	Tumour
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Mouse(predicted:Human,Rat,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000, IHC-P=1:100-500, IHC-F=1:100-500, IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	49kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Cytokeratin-13
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**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].

Subunit:
Heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. keratin-13 is generally associated with keratin-4.

Tissue Specificity:
Defects in KRT13 are a cause of white sponge nevus of cannon (WSN) . 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.

DISEASE:
White sponge nevus of cannon (WSN) [MIM:193900]: 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. Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry.

Similarity:
Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 3860 Human

Entrez Gene: 16663 Mouse

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Omim: 148065 Human

SwissProt: P13646 Human

SwissProt: P08730 Mouse

Unigene: 654550 Human

Unigene: 4646 Mouse

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.