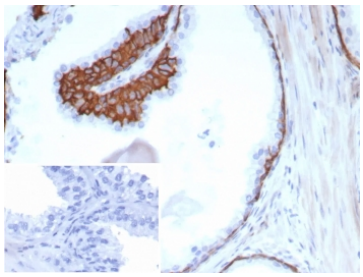
CK13 Antibody / Cytokeratin 13 [clone KRT13/8577R] (V5757)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5757-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5757-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5757SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	KRT13/8577R
Purity	Protein A affinity
UniProt	P13646
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CK13 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human prostate tissue with CK13 antibody (clone KRT13/8577R). Inset: PBS used in place of primary Ab (secondary Ab negative control). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

CK13 antibody detects Cytokeratin 13, a type I intermediate filament protein encoded by the KRT13 gene that plays a central role in the structural organization of non-keratinizing stratified squamous epithelia. Cytokeratin 13, also commonly

referred to as Keratin 13, is predominantly expressed in suprabasal epithelial layers of mucosal tissues including the oral cavity, esophagus, cervix, and upper aerodigestive tract. Within epithelial cells, CK13 localizes to the cytoplasm, where it forms heteropolymeric filaments with type II keratins to maintain cellular integrity and mechanical stability.

As a member of the type I cytokeratin family, Keratin 13 is tightly regulated during epithelial differentiation and serves as a molecular marker of non-keratinizing squamous epithelium. Its expression pattern contrasts with keratinizing epidermal markers such as Keratin 1 and Keratin 10, making Cytokeratin 13 antibody reagents useful for distinguishing mucosal epithelium from cutaneous epithelium in research settings. CK13 expression is typically absent from basal progenitor cells and becomes prominent as epithelial cells undergo suprabasal maturation.

Alterations in Keratin 13 expression have been reported in epithelial dysplasia and squamous cell carcinoma, particularly in oral and esophageal tissues. Reduced or lost CK13 expression is frequently associated with malignant transformation, disrupted differentiation, and aggressive tumor behavior, while preserved expression may indicate retained squamous differentiation. These characteristics support the use of CK13 antibody tools in studies of epithelial lineage commitment, disease progression, and tissue remodeling.

Beyond its structural role, Cytokeratin 13 contributes indirectly to epithelial homeostasis by supporting cytoskeletal organization and resilience under mechanical stress. Its restricted tissue distribution and consistent cytoplasmic localization make Keratin 13 antibody reagents valuable for investigating mucosal epithelial biology, squamous differentiation programs, and pathology-associated changes in intermediate filament expression.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CK13 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Esophageal keratins of rabbit origin were used as the immunogen for the CK13 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the CK13 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.