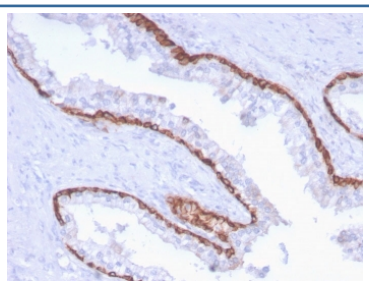
CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 / Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody [clone KRT15/2959] (V7919)

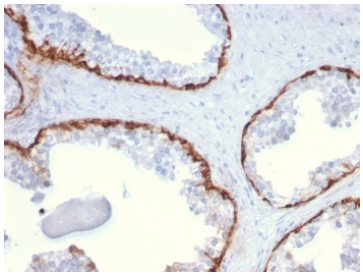
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7919-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7919-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7919SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

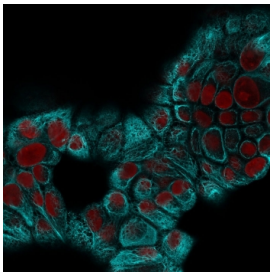
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2c, kappa
Clone Name	KRT15/2959
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P19012
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 / Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



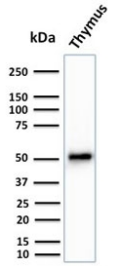
CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 by IHC in human prostate carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue using the Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody. Brown immunoreactivity is concentrated within epithelial structures, with prominent staining along the cytoplasm of cells lining glandular spaces. Surrounding stromal regions exhibit comparatively limited labeling, while hematoxylin counterstaining highlights nuclei in blue. The distribution demonstrates CK15 immunoreactivity within epithelial compartments of the examined tissue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9, for 10-20 minutes.



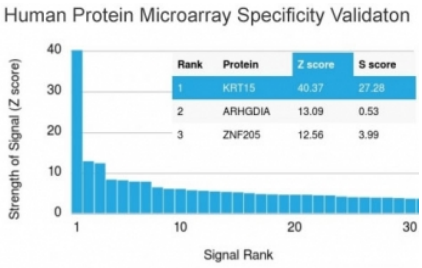
IHC staining of FFPE human prostate carcinoma with CK15 antibody (clone KRT15/2959). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min and allow to cool before testing.



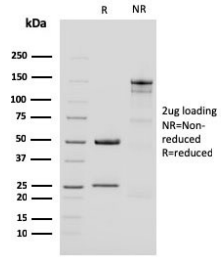
CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 by IF in human MCF7 cells. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed MCF7 human breast cancer cells using the Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody. Cyan-green fluorescence is distributed throughout the cytoplasm, forming a filamentous network surrounding the nuclei and extending toward the cell periphery. RedDot nuclear counterstaining appears red, providing contrast with the cytoplasmic antibody signal. The observed filamentous staining pattern is consistent with the organization of keratin intermediate filaments in epithelial cells. Individual cells display varying fluorescence intensity, with prominent cytoplasmic networks visible throughout the examined cell population.



CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 by WB in human thymus tissue. Western blot analysis of human thymus tissue lysate using the Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody. A single prominent immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 50 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of human Cytokeratin 15. The band is sharply defined, with minimal background signal and no additional prominent bands visible across the molecular weight range shown. KRT15 is a type I intermediate filament protein associated with basal epithelial cells and specialized follicular compartments. The observed migration supports detection of a protein corresponding to the expected molecular weight of human CK15 under the experimental conditions.



CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 by protein microarray analysis. Protein microarray specificity assessment of the Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody using a HuProt array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins. The graph identifies KRT15 as the highest-ranking target, with a Z-score of approximately 38.9 and substantial separation from lower-ranked interactions. This preferential signal supports recognition of the intended target under the assay conditions. Z-scores indicate fluorescence signal strength relative to the array mean, while S-scores describe the separation between ranked signals. These findings support the designation Protein Microarray Validated.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free CK15 antibody (clone KRT15/2959) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 / Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody recognizes cytokeratin 15, a type I acidic intermediate filament protein encoded by the KRT15 gene. CK15 is expressed primarily in basal keratinocytes of stratified epithelia and specialized epithelial compartments associated with hair follicles. As part of the keratin cytoskeleton, it contributes to the structural organization of epithelial cells, helping maintain cellular integrity during tissue renewal and differentiation.

Keratin 15 expression is particularly associated with the hair follicle bulge, a specialized anatomical region containing epithelial stem and progenitor cells. These populations support cyclical hair follicle regeneration and can contribute to epidermal repair following injury. CK15 expression has therefore been widely investigated as a marker of follicular epithelial identity. However, its presence alone does not establish stem cell status, and interpretation is strengthened by anatomical context and complementary markers such as keratin 19, CD34, and other proteins associated with epithelial progenitor populations.

Unlike some keratins that remain broadly expressed during epithelial differentiation, CK15 is frequently downregulated following keratinocyte activation. This relationship makes its expression informative in studies of epidermal remodeling, wound responses, and changes in basal epithelial differentiation. CK15 Antibody is relevant to research examining these processes, particularly when distinguishing relatively quiescent epithelial compartments from activated or differentiating keratinocytes.

Cytokeratin 15 also has established relevance in dermatopathology. Its expression has been examined in basal cell carcinoma, trichoepithelioma, trichoblastoma, and other cutaneous neoplasms exhibiting follicular differentiation. These tumors can share overlapping histological characteristics, making keratin expression patterns useful as supplementary evidence of epithelial lineage and differentiation. CK15 staining must nevertheless be interpreted alongside morphology and additional immunohistochemical markers because expression is not exclusive to any individual tumor type.

NSJ Bioreagents offers CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 as a mouse monoclonal reagent recognizing human KRT15. Experimental characterization includes Western blotting, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, and protein microarray analysis. The Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody provides a means of examining KRT15 expression in epithelial tissues and cultured cells, supporting investigations of basal keratinocyte organization, follicular differentiation, and epithelial tumor biology.

Explore our Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 for additional research into KRT15 expression, epithelial differentiation, and hair follicle biology.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CK15 Antibody KRT15/2959 / Cytokeratin 15 Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human KRT15 protein was used as the immunogen for the CK15 antibody.

Storage

Store the CK15 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

Cytokeratin 15 antibody, Keratin 15 antibody, KRT15 antibody, Cytokeratin-15 antibody, CK-15 antibody

Copyright © NSJ Bioreagents. All rights reserved.