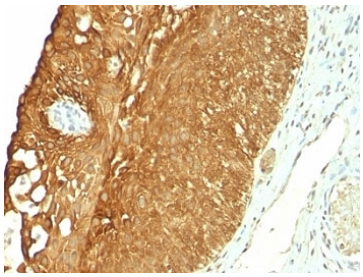
CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 / Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody [clone KRT19/800] (V2679)

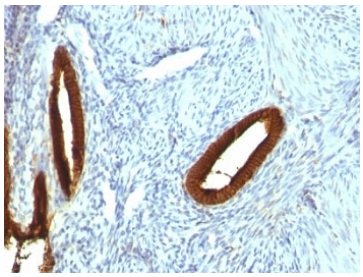
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2679-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2679-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2679SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V2679IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml

Bulk quote request

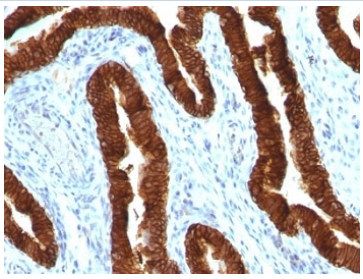
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	KRT19/800
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P08727
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 / Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



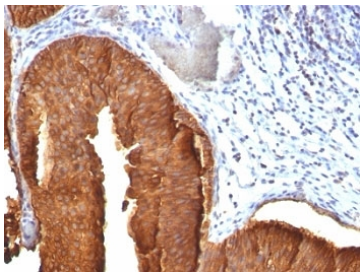
CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in human cervical carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human cervical carcinoma tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Strong brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity is distributed throughout a broad, densely cellular carcinoma region. The staining highlights the neoplastic epithelial compartment, including irregular epithelial projections and small luminal spaces. Adjacent stromal tissue exhibits comparatively limited immunoreactivity, with blue hematoxylin counterstaining identifying nuclei. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates prominent KRT19 expression in cervical carcinoma cells.



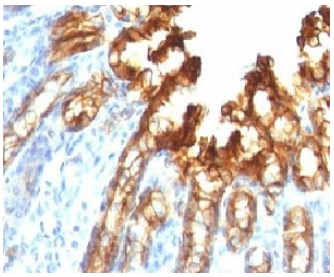
CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in human endometrial carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human endometrial carcinoma tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Strong brown cytoplasmic staining highlights elongated and rounded glandular epithelial structures within the carcinoma. The immunoreactivity is concentrated in the epithelial cells lining distinct luminal spaces, while the surrounding stroma shows comparatively limited staining. Hematoxylin counterstaining reveals nuclei in blue. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates the distribution of KRT19 within the gland-forming epithelial components of endometrial carcinoma.



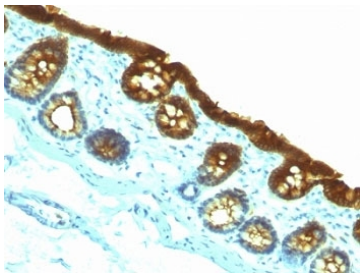
CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in human ovarian carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human ovarian carcinoma tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Strong brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity highlights branching and elongated epithelial structures surrounding irregular luminal spaces. The staining follows the contours of the glandular formations and is prominent throughout the neoplastic epithelial compartment. Blue hematoxylin counterstaining identifies nuclei, while intervening stromal regions exhibit comparatively limited immunoreactivity. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates KRT19 expression in the glandular epithelial components of ovarian carcinoma.



CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in human bladder carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human bladder carcinoma tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Strong brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity highlights broad epithelial tumor formations surrounding irregular luminal spaces. The staining is distributed throughout the densely arranged carcinoma cells, with particularly prominent labeling along the epithelial structures. Adjacent stromal regions exhibit comparatively limited immunoreactivity, and hematoxylin counterstaining reveals nuclei in blue. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates substantial KRT19 expression within the neoplastic epithelial compartment.



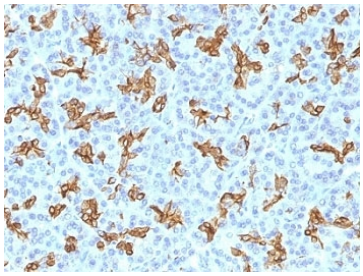
CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in rat stomach. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded rat stomach tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity highlights multiple epithelial structures within the gastric mucosa, including elongated glandular profiles and irregular epithelial formations. The staining is concentrated in the epithelial compartment, while the surrounding connective tissue exhibits comparatively limited immunoreactivity. Blue hematoxylin counterstaining reveals nuclei throughout the tissue section. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates KRT19 expression in rat gastric epithelium, supporting its use in comparative studies of epithelial differentiation.



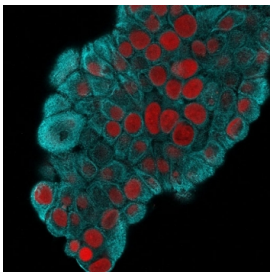
CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in rat colon. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded rat colon tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Strong brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity highlights the epithelial lining of the colonic mucosa and numerous glandular crypt profiles. The staining follows the arrangement of epithelial cells along the mucosal surface and extends into the underlying glandular structures. Surrounding connective tissue exhibits comparatively limited immunoreactivity, providing contrast with the positively stained epithelial compartment. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates KRT19 expression in rat colonic epithelial cells.



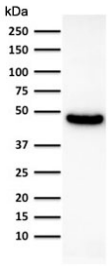
CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in rat lung. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded rat lung tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Strong brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity outlines the epithelial lining of a large airway structure, with staining concentrated along the irregular luminal surface. The surrounding pulmonary tissue exhibits comparatively limited immunoreactivity, although scattered stained epithelial profiles are visible. Blue hematoxylin counterstaining identifies nuclei throughout the section. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates KRT19 expression in the airway epithelial compartment of rat lung tissue.



CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IHC in human pancreas. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human pancreatic tissue using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. Brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity highlights numerous scattered epithelial structures distributed throughout the pancreatic parenchyma. The positively stained profiles are consistent with ductal epithelial structures, while much of the surrounding tissue exhibits comparatively limited staining. Hematoxylin counterstaining reveals nuclei in blue. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates the characteristic association of KRT19 expression with pancreatic ductal epithelium.



CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by IF in human MCF7 cells. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed human MCF7 breast carcinoma cells using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800, detected in blue-green fluorescence, with RedDot nuclear counterstaining in red. Cytoplasmic fluorescence forms a dense filamentous network surrounding the nuclei and extending throughout the cell bodies. The staining is particularly prominent within the perinuclear cytoplasm and along interconnected filamentous structures between adjacent cells. Red nuclear fluorescence provides clear contrast with the surrounding cytoplasmic signal. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates the intermediate filament-associated distribution of KRT19 in human epithelial carcinoma cells.



CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 by WB in human lung lysate. Western blot analysis of human lung tissue lysate using CK19 Antibody clone KRT19/800. A single prominent immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 43-45 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of human cytokeratin 19 of approximately 43 kDa. The detected band migrates between the 37 and 50 kDa molecular weight markers, closer to the 50 kDa position. No prominent additional bands are visible within the displayed molecular weight range, and the background is relatively low. The Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates recognition of a protein migrating near the expected molecular weight of KRT19 in human lung tissue lysate.

Description

CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 / Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody recognizes keratin 19, a type I intermediate filament protein encoded by the KRT19 gene. Keratin 19 is expressed in many simple and glandular epithelia, where it contributes to the cytoskeletal framework that maintains cellular architecture and tissue integrity. Unlike most type I keratins, KRT19 lacks a conventional C-terminal tail domain. It commonly associates with type II keratins, particularly keratin 8, to form

intermediate filament networks that support epithelial cell organization.

CK19 expression is especially prominent in ductal and glandular epithelial compartments. In the hepatobiliary system, cholangiocytes express KRT19, distinguishing them from mature hepatocytes, which generally lack substantial CK19 expression. This distribution makes CK19 Antibody useful for investigating bile duct organization, hepatic progenitor populations, and epithelial remodeling during liver injury. Keratin 19 is also expressed in pancreatic ductal epithelium, bronchial epithelial cells, and portions of the gastrointestinal tract, reflecting its association with specialized epithelial lineages.

During tissue development and regeneration, KRT19 expression can accompany the establishment or maintenance of epithelial identity. In the gastrointestinal system, keratin expression patterns vary along the epithelial differentiation axis and among distinct anatomical regions. Studies of stomach and intestinal epithelia use cytokeratin markers to examine epithelial organization, lineage specification, and responses to tissue damage. CK19 expression may also change during metaplasia and other processes involving altered epithelial differentiation.

In oncology, KRT19 is widely investigated in carcinomas originating from glandular and ductal epithelia. Its expression occurs in numerous epithelial malignancies, including breast, pancreatic, pulmonary, and gastrointestinal carcinomas. Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody can support research examining the distribution of CK19-positive tumor populations and their relationship to surrounding tissue structures. However, CK19 expression is not specific to malignancy, and its biological significance depends on tissue context and additional molecular markers.

NSJ Bioreagents provides antibodies targeting KRT19 for research into epithelial differentiation and intermediate filament biology. The reactivity of clone KRT19/800 with human and rat samples supports comparative investigations of epithelial organization across experimental tissue models.

For additional KRT19 detection options, see our anchor Cytokeratin 19 Antibody KRT19/799 | CK19 | V2678.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CK19 Antibody KRT19/800 / Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Recombinant human Cytokeratin 19 protein was used as the immunogen for the CK19 antibody.

Storage

Store the CK19 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

Cytokeratin 19 antibody, KRT19 antibody, Keratin 19 antibody, K19 antibody, Type I Cytoskeletal Keratin 19 antibody

Copyright © NSJ Bioreagents. All rights reserved.