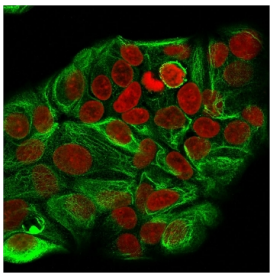
Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 / KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody [clone KRT15/2957] (V7918)

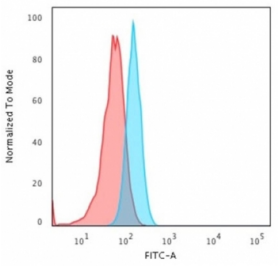
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V7918-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V7918-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V7918SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

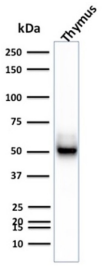
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2c, kappa
Clone Name	KRT15/2957
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P19012
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Flow cytometry: 1-2ug/10^6 cells in 0.1ml Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 / KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



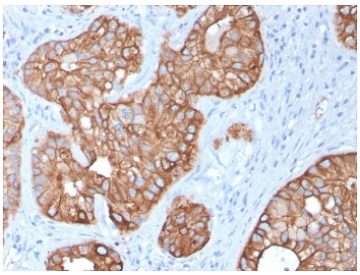
Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 by IF in human MCF7 cells. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed MCF7 human breast cancer cells using the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody (green), with RedDot nuclear counterstaining (red). The image shows cytoplasmic staining distributed in a filamentous pattern surrounding the nuclei and extending toward the cell periphery, consistent with the organization of keratin intermediate filaments. Nuclear regions remain predominantly red, while green fluorescence outlines the cytoplasmic architecture of individual cells.



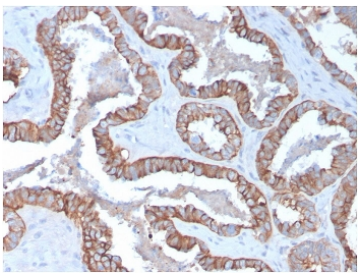
Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 by FACS in human MCF7 cells. Flow cytometry analysis of paraformaldehyde-fixed MCF7 human breast cancer cells using the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody. The blue histogram represents antibody staining, while the red histogram represents the isotype control. The antibody-stained population exhibits a rightward fluorescence shift relative to the control, indicating increased fluorescence associated with Cytokeratin 15 detection. The overlapping distributions illustrate the difference between antibody-associated fluorescence and background signal.



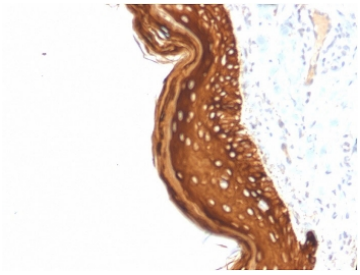
Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 by WB in human thymus tissue. Western blot analysis of human thymus tissue lysate using the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody. A single prominent immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 50 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of Cytokeratin 15. The band is sharply defined, with minimal background signal and no additional prominent bands visible across the molecular weight range shown. Cytokeratin 15 is a type I intermediate filament protein associated with basal epithelial cells and specialized epithelial populations, including hair follicle stem cell compartments. The observed migration supports detection of a protein corresponding to the expected molecular weight of human KRT15.



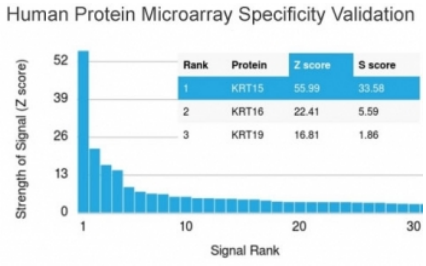
Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 by IHC in human colon carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma tissue using the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody. The image demonstrates prominent brown cytoplasmic staining within groups of neoplastic epithelial cells, with particularly strong labeling along cellular boundaries and throughout the epithelial structures. Surrounding stromal regions show comparatively limited staining, while hematoxylin counterstaining highlights nuclei in blue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9, for 10-20 minutes.



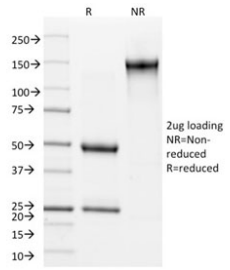
Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 by IHC in human prostate carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue using the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody. Brown immunoreactivity is visible within epithelial cells forming glandular and irregularly arranged structures, with staining concentrated in the cytoplasm and along portions of the epithelial cell borders. The surrounding stromal tissue exhibits comparatively weak labeling, while hematoxylin counterstaining identifies nuclei in blue. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9, for 10-20 minutes.



Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 by IHC in human basal cell carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human basal cell carcinoma tissue using the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody. The image demonstrates strong brown cytoplasmic staining throughout a densely arranged epithelial tumor region, with relatively uniform labeling across much of the visible cellular population. Numerous nuclei appear as lighter counterstained structures within the positively stained tissue. The surrounding connective tissue exhibits substantially less immunoreactivity. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed using 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9, for 10-20 minutes.



Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 by protein microarray analysis. Protein microarray specificity assessment of the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody using a HuProt array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins. The graph ranks detected protein interactions by signal strength, with KRT15 occupying the highest-ranking position. The pronounced separation between the leading signal and lower-ranked proteins supports preferential recognition of the intended target under the assay conditions. Z-scores represent 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 Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957. Electrophoretic analysis of the purified, BSA-free KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody under reducing (R) and nonreducing (NR) conditions. The reducing lane displays prominent bands near 50 kDa and 25 kDa, consistent with immunoglobulin heavy and light chains, respectively. The nonreducing lane shows a predominant band near 150 kDa, corresponding to intact immunoglobulin. The observed migration patterns are consistent with the expected molecular composition of a purified monoclonal antibody and provide supporting evidence of antibody integrity and purity.

Description

Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 / KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody targets keratin 15, a type I intermediate filament protein encoded by the KRT15 gene on human chromosome 17. Cytokeratin 15 (CK15) contributes to the structural organization of epithelial cells and is predominantly associated with basal keratinocytes in stratified epithelia. Its expression is particularly notable in the hair follicle bulge, a specialized niche containing epithelial stem cells involved in follicular maintenance and skin regeneration.

Unlike keratins expressed broadly throughout differentiating epithelial layers, KRT15 exhibits a more restricted distribution associated with specific basal and follicular cell populations. Its expression is influenced by epithelial differentiation, tissue remodeling, and cellular activation. Cytokeratin 15 Antibody is relevant to studies examining how these populations maintain epithelial integrity and respond to physiological or pathological changes. Alterations in KRT15 expression may accompany keratinocyte activation, wound repair, and changes in epithelial cell identity.

Hair follicle biology represents an important area of KRT15 research. CK15 expression has been used to characterize epithelial stem cell compartments, particularly within the follicular bulge. These cells contribute to hair follicle regeneration and can participate in epidermal repair following injury. However, CK15 expression alone does not establish stem cell identity, making its interpretation most informative alongside additional epithelial markers and anatomical localization.

KRT15 also has significance in dermatopathology. Its expression patterns have been investigated in basal cell carcinoma, trichoepithelioma, trichoblastoma, and other epithelial neoplasms exhibiting follicular differentiation. Differences in staining distribution may provide useful information about tumor differentiation, although KRT15 is not independently diagnostic of a particular neoplasm. Comparison with other keratins and established histopathological features remains important.

NSJ Bioreagents provides Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 for investigating human KRT15 expression across several experimental platforms. This mouse monoclonal antibody was generated using recombinant human KRT15 protein and has supporting validation data from Western blotting, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, and protein microarray analysis. Its broad experimental characterization makes the KRT15 Monoclonal Antibody particularly relevant to research involving epithelial differentiation, follicular biology, and tumor-associated keratin expression.

Explore additional antibodies targeting epithelial intermediate filament proteins and markers of epithelial differentiation in our Cytokeratin Antibodies collection.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Cytokeratin 15 Antibody KRT15/2957 / KRT15 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 Cytokeratin 15 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

CK15 antibody, Keratin 15 antibody, KRT15 antibody, Cytokeratin-15 antibody, Cytokeratin 15 monoclonal antibody

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