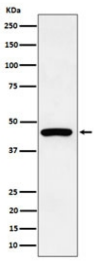
Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 / KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody [clone 28K37] (RQ8356)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ8356	Antibody in PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol and 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA	100 ul

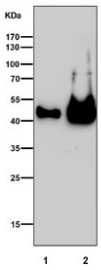
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

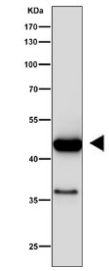
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Rat
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Name	28K37
Purity	Affinity chromatography
UniProt	P08727
Localization	Cytoplasm, cell membrane
Applications	Western blot: 1:500-1:2000 Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1:50-1:200
Limitations	This Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 / KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



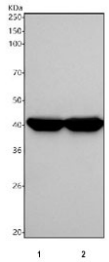
Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 by WB in human HepG2 cells. Western blot analysis of human HepG2 cell lysate using Keratin 19 Antibody clone 28K37. A prominent immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 43 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of human KRT19. The band migrates between the 37 and 50 kDa molecular weight markers, closer to the 50 kDa position. The displayed lane exhibits a concentrated signal with relatively little background staining, and no prominent additional bands are apparent. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates recognition of a protein migrating near the expected molecular weight of cytokeratin 19 in this human liver-derived carcinoma cell model.



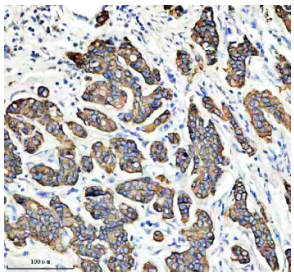
Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 by WB in human HepG2 and MCF7 cells. Western blot analysis of human HepG2 (lane 1) and MCF7 (lane 2) cell lysates using Keratin 19 Antibody clone 28K37. Both lanes exhibit prominent immunoreactive bands near 43 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of KRT19. The signal in MCF7 lysate is substantially stronger and broader than that observed in HepG2 lysate, with additional staining extending toward higher molecular weights. This difference may reflect variation in sample loading, protein abundance, or electrophoretic behavior, although the underlying cause cannot be determined from the image. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates immunoreactivity in both human carcinoma cell lines.



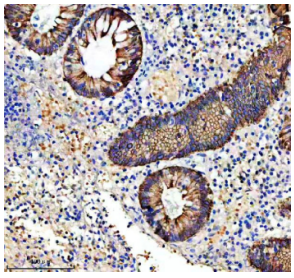
Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 by WB in human SK-BR-3 cells. Western blot analysis of human SK-BR-3 breast carcinoma cell lysate using Keratin 19 Antibody clone 28K37. A prominent immunoreactive band is visible at approximately 43-45 kDa, migrating between the 40 and 55 kDa molecular weight markers. This position is consistent with the expected molecular weight of human cytokeratin 19, approximately 43 kDa. An additional, weaker band is visible near 35 kDa. The identity of this lower molecular weight signal has not been established, and it cannot be assigned to a particular KRT19 fragment or isoform without further validation. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates recognition of a protein migrating near the expected size of KRT19.



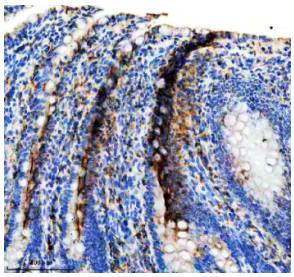
Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 by WB in human MCF7 and RT4 cells. Western blot analysis of human MCF7 breast carcinoma (lane 1) and RT4 bladder carcinoma (lane 2) cell lysates using Keratin 19 Antibody clone 28K37. Both lanes exhibit prominent immunoreactive bands migrating at approximately 43 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of KRT19. The bands appear similar in position, with the RT4 sample showing slightly greater signal intensity. No prominent additional immunoreactive bands are visible within the displayed molecular weight range. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates recognition of a protein migrating near the expected size of cytokeratin 19 in two epithelial carcinoma cell models.



Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 by IHC in human breast cancer. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human breast cancer tissue using Keratin 19 Antibody clone 28K37. Brown immunoreactivity highlights numerous irregular glandular and epithelial tumor structures distributed throughout the tissue section. The staining is predominantly associated with the cytoplasmic compartment of carcinoma cells, with variable intensity among adjacent epithelial formations. Surrounding stromal regions exhibit comparatively limited immunoreactivity, while hematoxylin counterstaining reveals nuclei in blue. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates cytokeratin 19 expression within the neoplastic epithelial compartment. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in EDTA buffer, pH 8, for 20 minutes, followed by cooling before antibody incubation.



Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 by IHC in human appendix. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human appendix tissue using Keratin 19 Antibody clone 28K37. Brown cytoplasmic immunoreactivity highlights glandular epithelial cells lining rounded and elongated intestinal crypt structures. The staining is particularly apparent along the epithelial boundaries of the glandular lumens, while surrounding connective tissue and inflammatory cell populations exhibit comparatively limited immunoreactivity. Hematoxylin counterstaining reveals nuclei in blue. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates the distribution of cytokeratin 19 within appendiceal glandular epithelium. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in EDTA buffer, pH 8, for 20 minutes, followed by cooling before antibody incubation.



Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 by IHC in rat small intestine. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded rat small intestine tissue using Keratin 19 Antibody clone 28K37. Brown immunoreactivity is distributed along intestinal epithelial structures, with staining visible in portions of the mucosal epithelium and glandular regions. The positively stained epithelial cells contrast with the surrounding lamina propria, where immunoreactivity is comparatively limited. Hematoxylin counterstaining reveals nuclei in blue. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody demonstrates recognition of keratin 19-associated epithelial structures in rat intestinal tissue, supporting the documented rat reactivity. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in EDTA buffer, pH 8, for 20 minutes, followed by cooling before antibody incubation.

Description

Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 / KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody recognizes keratin 19, a type I intermediate filament protein encoded by the KRT19 gene. Also known as cytokeratin 19 or CK19, this protein contributes to the structural organization of epithelial cells through its incorporation into cytoplasmic intermediate filament networks. KRT19 is unusual among type I keratins because it lacks the extended C-terminal tail domain characteristic of many family members. It commonly associates with type II keratins, including keratin 8, to support epithelial cytoskeletal architecture.

Keratin 19 is expressed in numerous glandular, ductal, and simple epithelial tissues. Its distribution is particularly important in organs containing distinct epithelial compartments, including the breast, pancreas, liver, and gastrointestinal tract. In the hepatobiliary system, KRT19 is a characteristic marker of cholangiocytes and is frequently investigated in studies of biliary differentiation and hepatic progenitor populations. The protein is also expressed in pancreatic ductal epithelium and various intestinal epithelial populations, where its localization provides information about epithelial organization.

In breast tissue, KRT19 expression is associated with luminal epithelial differentiation and is frequently retained in breast carcinomas. Keratin 19 Antibody can therefore support investigations of epithelial tumor architecture and the distribution of CK19-positive carcinoma cells. However, KRT19 expression is not restricted to malignant tissue, and its detection must be interpreted in the context of cellular morphology, tissue origin, and complementary molecular markers.

Within the gastrointestinal system, KRT19 is studied in relation to epithelial differentiation, crypt organization, and tissue remodeling. Its expression in intestinal and appendiceal epithelial compartments makes it relevant to research examining epithelial lineage maintenance and responses to injury. Changes in keratin expression can accompany altered differentiation, inflammation, and neoplastic transformation, although KRT19 alone does not establish a particular pathological process.

NSJ Bioreagents provides recombinant antibodies targeting KRT19 for research into epithelial biology and intermediate filament organization. The KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody, clone 28K37, recognizes a target relevant to studies of glandular differentiation, epithelial tissue architecture, and carcinoma-associated cytoskeletal expression.

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

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Keratin 19 Antibody 28K37 / KRT19 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 19 was used as the immunogen for the Keratin 19 antibody.

Storage

Store the Keratin 19 antibody at -20oC.

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