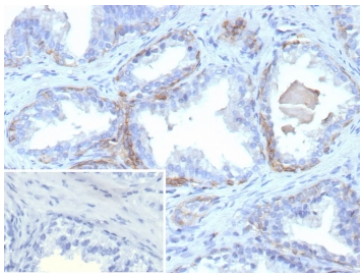
KRT13 Antibody / Cytokeratin 13 [clone rKRT13/9623] (V5478)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5478-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5478-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5478SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

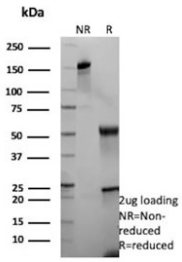
Recombinant MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
Clone Name	rKRT13/9623
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P13646
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This recombinant KRT13 antibody is available for research use only.



IHC staining of FFPE human prostate carcinoma tissue with recombinant KRT13 antibody (clone rKRT13/9623). 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.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant KRT13 antibody (clone rKRT13/9623) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

KRT13 antibody detects Keratin 13, a type I intermediate filament protein that is a key structural component of stratified squamous epithelia. Keratin 13 is also referred to as Cytokeratin 13 and is encoded by the KRT13 gene, which is predominantly expressed in non-keratinizing squamous epithelial tissues such as oral mucosa, esophagus, cervix, and upper aerodigestive tract epithelium. Within epithelial cells, Keratin 13 localizes to the cytoplasm where it forms obligate heterodimers with type II keratins, contributing to cytoskeletal integrity and mechanical resilience.

Keratin 13 is a member of the type I keratin family and is typically associated with differentiated suprabasal epithelial layers rather than basal progenitor compartments. Its expression pattern distinguishes non-keratinizing squamous epithelium from keratinizing epidermis, where keratins such as Keratin 1 and Keratin 10 predominate. For this reason, Cytokeratin 13 antibody reagents are widely used in epithelial classification studies and diagnostic research focused on mucosal differentiation states.

Loss or aberrant regulation of Keratin 13 expression has been documented in epithelial dysplasia and squamous cell carcinoma, particularly in the oral cavity and esophagus, where downregulation is associated with malignant transformation and altered differentiation programs. Conversely, retained KRT13 expression may support identification of benign or well-differentiated squamous epithelial lesions. These features make Keratin 13 antibody tools valuable for studying epithelial lineage fidelity, stratification, and disease-associated remodeling.

At the molecular level, Keratin 13 contributes to epithelial barrier stability and participates indirectly in signaling pathways that regulate differentiation and cellular stress responses. Its tissue-restricted expression profile, combined with consistent cytoplasmic localization, supports the use of KRT13 antibody reagents in research applications aimed at epithelial biology, mucosal pathology, and squamous tissue characterization. This Cytokeratin 13 antibody is designed to target Keratin 13 expression in relevant experimental contexts.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the recombinant KRT13 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Esophageal keratins of rabbit origin were used as the immunogen for the recombinant KRT13 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant KRT13 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.