

**KRT19 Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1599a****Specification****KRT19 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	E, WB, IHC, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P08727</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	41kDa KDa

**Description**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the keratin family. The keratins are intermediate filament proteins responsible for the structural integrity of epithelial cells and are subdivided into cytokeratins and hair keratins. The type I cytokeratins consist of acidic proteins which are arranged in pairs of heterotypic keratin chains. Unlike its related family members, this smallest known acidic cytokeratin is not paired with a basic cytokeratin in epithelial cells. It is specifically expressed in the periderm, the transiently superficial layer that envelopes the developing epidermis. The type I cytokeratins are clustered in a region of chromosome 17q12-q21.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human KRT19 expressed in E. Coli. <br />

**Formulation**

Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

**KRT19 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3880

**Other Names**

Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 19, Cytokeratin-19, CK-19, Keratin-19, K19, KRT19

**Dilution**

E~~1/10000  
WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000  
IF~~1/200 - 1/1000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

KRT19 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## KRT19 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** KRT19

### Function

Involved in the organization of myofibers. Together with KRT8, helps to link the contractile apparatus to dystrophin at the costameres of striated muscle.

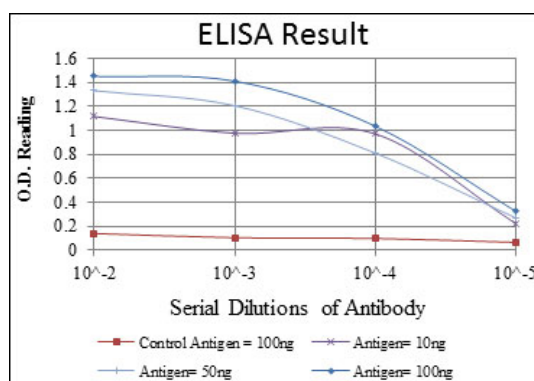
### Tissue Location

Expressed in a defined zone of basal keratinocytes in the deep outer root sheath of hair follicles. Also observed in sweat gland and mammary gland ductal and secretory cells, bile ducts, gastrointestinal tract, bladder urothelium, oral epithelia, esophagus, ectocervical epithelium (at protein level). Expressed in epidermal basal cells, in nipple epidermis and a defined region of the hair follicle. Also seen in a subset of vascular wall cells in both the veins and artery of human umbilical cord, and in umbilical cord vascular smooth muscle. Observed in muscle fibers accumulating in the costameres of myoplasm at the sarcolemma in structures that contain dystrophin and spectrin.

## KRT19 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



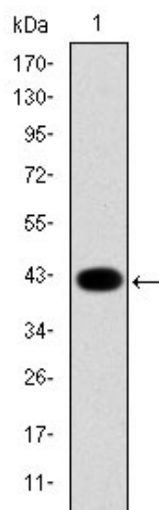


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using KRT19 mAb against human KRT19 (AA: 115-269) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 43.1 kDa)

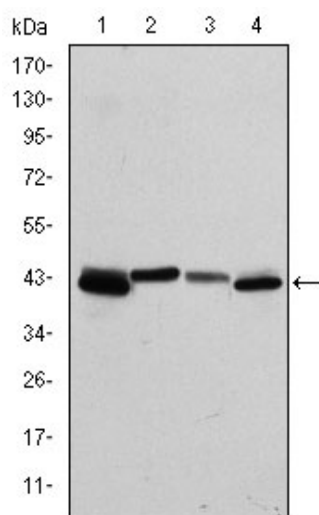


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using KRT19 mouse mAb against T47D (1), MCF-7 (2), HepG2 (3) and SW620 (4) cell lysate.

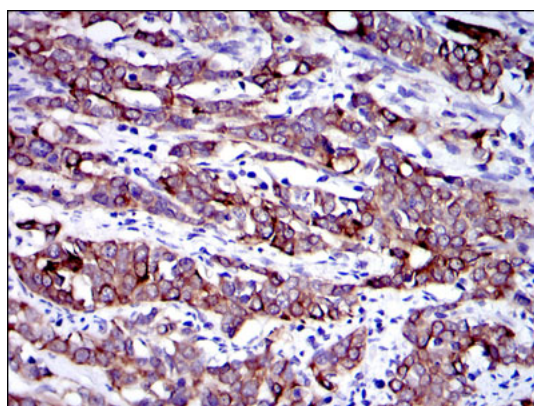


Figure 3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human cervical cancer tissues using KRT19 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

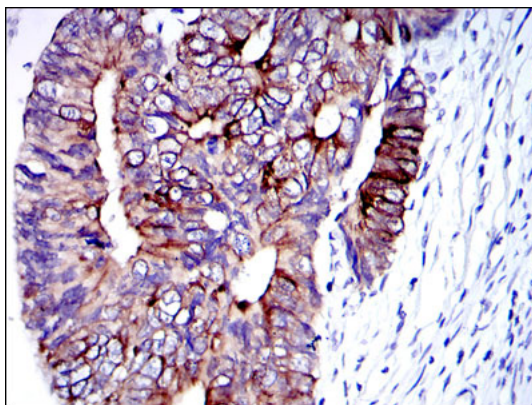


Figure 4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer tissues using KRT19 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

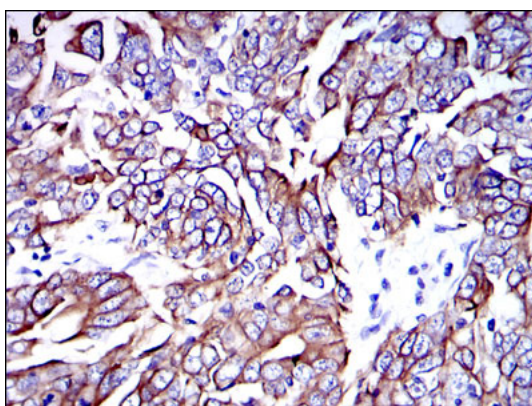


Figure 5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human stomach cancer tissues using KRT19 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

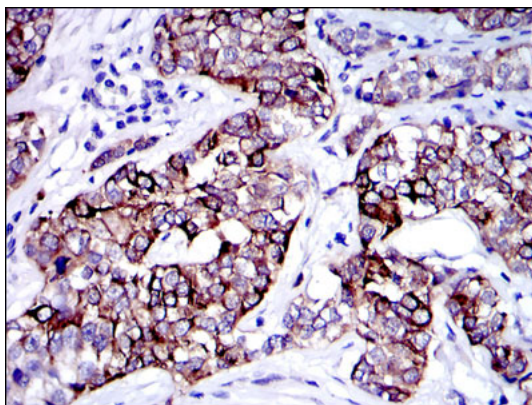


Figure 6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human bladder cancer tissues using KRT19 mouse mAb with DAB staining.

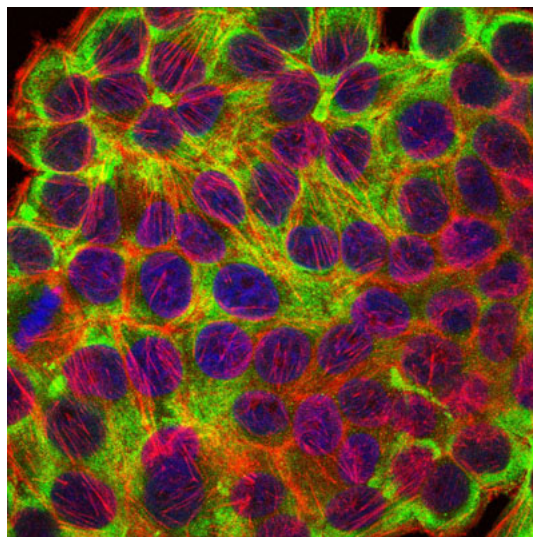


Figure 7: Immunofluorescence analysis of HepG2 cells using KRT19 mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

#### KRT19 Antibody - References

1. Exp Cell Res. 2009 Jul 1;315(11):1964-74.
2. Acta Cytol. 2008 Sep-Oct;52(5):541-8.