

Product datasheet

anti-Keratin K15 guinea pig polyclonal, serum

Short overview

 Cat. No.
 GP-CK15

 Quantity
 100 µl

Product description

Host Guinea pig
Antibody Type Polyclonal

Immunogen C-terminal tail region (including parts of the rod domain) of human recombinant keratin K15

Formulation Contains 0.09% sodium azide and 0.5% BSA

UniprotID P19012 (Human),Q61414 (Mouse)

Synomym Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 15, Cytokeratin-15, CK-15, Keratin-15, K15, KRT15, KRTB

Note Centrifuge prior to opening

ConjugateUnconjugatedPurificationStabilized antiserum

Storage Short term at 2-8°C; long term storage in aliquots at -20°C; avoid freeze/thaw cycles

Intended use Research use only

Application IHC, WB **Reactivity** Human, Mouse

Applications

Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen1:100-1:200Western Blot (WB)1:2,000

Background

Mr 50 kDa (pl 4.9) intermediate filament polypeptide, keratin K15 (formerly also designated cytokeratin 15), detected by immunofluorescence microscopy in basal cells of stratified epithelia (including epidermis, tongue, esophagus, exocervix) and complex stratified epithelia (e.g. broncheal epithelium), in luminal epithelia of mammary, salivary and sweat gland. In the hair follicle, staining was restricted to the outermost cell layer of the outer root sheath; within the hair follicle several cell layers of the hair follicle bulb were positive with antiserum gp 15.1.

In human fetal tissues keratin K15 was localized in basal cells of epidermis, lung, trachea, tracheal glands and esophagus. In fetal hair anlagen, all cells were positive with antiserum gp 15.1, suggesting that keratin K15 is preferentially expressed in epithelial stem cells. Completely unreactive were cells of liver, colon, kidney, urinary bladder, pancreas and lung alveolus.

In tumors, gp15.1 is reactive with squamous skin and lung carcinomas and with a significant subgroup of invasive ductal breast carcinomas, especially tumors with higher grade malignancy.

Reactivity on cultured cell lines: HaCat, A-431; negative on PLC.

Product images



Human tongue (courtesy of L. Langbein)



Human back skin (courtesy of L. Langbein)

References

Publication	Species	Application
Boehnke, K. et al. Effects of fibroblasts and microenvironment	human	IHC (paraffin)
on epidermal regeneration and tissue function in long-term		
skin equivalents. Eur. J. Cell Biol. 86, 731–746 (2007).		