

**Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide  
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM266 ]  
Catalog # AH10575**

**Specification**

**Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -  
Product Information**

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Application       | ,14,3,4,                                      |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P08727</a>                        |
| Other Accession   | <a href="#">3880</a> , <a href="#">654568</a> |
| Reactivity        | Human   |
| Host              | Mouse   |
| Clonality         | Monoclonal                                    |
| Isotype           | Mouse / IgG2a, kappa                          |
| Calculated MW     | 40kDa KDa                                     |

**Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -  
Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 3880

**Other Names**

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

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide -  
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

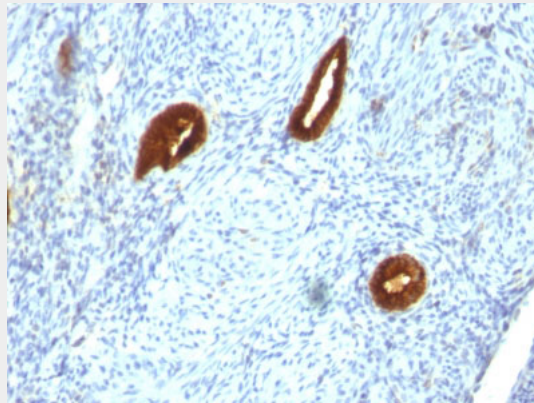
protein level). Expressed in epidermal basal cells, in nipple epidermis and a defined region of the hair follicle. Also seen in a subset of vascular wall cells in both the veins and artery of human umbilical cord, and in umbilical cord vascular smooth muscle. Observed in muscle fibers accumulating in the costameres of myoplasm at the sarcolemma in structures that contain dystrophin and spectrin.

### **Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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](#)

### **Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images**



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Endometrial Carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 19 Monoclonal Antibody (SPM266).

### **Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

This MAb reacts with the rod domain of human cytokeratin-19 (CK19), a polypeptide of 40kDa. Its epitope maps between amino acid 312-335. CK19 is expressed in sweat gland, mammary gland ductal and secretory cells, bile ducts, gastrointestinal tract, bladder urothelium, oral epithelia, esophagus, and ectocervical epithelium. Anti-CK19 reacts with a wide variety of epithelial malignancies including adenocarcinomas of the colon, stomach, pancreas, biliary tract, liver, and breast. Perhaps the most useful application is the identification of thyroid carcinoma of the papillary type, although 50%-60% of follicular carcinomas are also labeled. Anti-CK19 is a useful marker for detection of tumor cells in lymph nodes, peripheral blood, bone marrow and breast cancer.

### **Cytokeratin 19 (KRT19) (Pancreatic Stem Cell Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Bartek J et. al. Histochemical Journal, 1990, 22(10):537-44