

Cytokeratin 8 Antibody [clone TS1] (V2171)

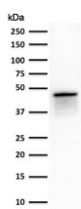
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V2171-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V2171-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V2171SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug
V2171IHC-7ML	Prediluted in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide; *For IHC use only*	7 ml



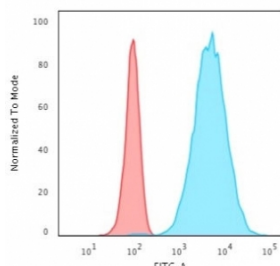
Citations (9)

[Bulk quote request](#)

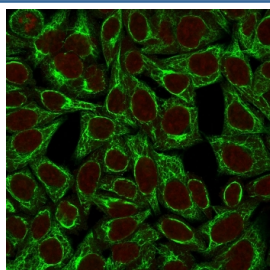
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	TS1
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
Buffer	1X PBS, pH 7.4
Gene ID	3856 (Human)
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-2ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-2ug/million cells Immunofluorescence : 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 0.5-1ug/ml for 30 min at RT
Limitations	This Cytokeratin 8 antibody is available for research use only.



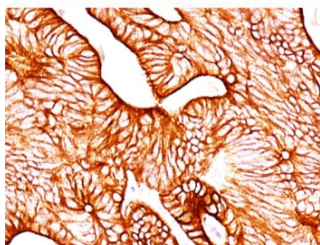
Western blot testing of human SK-O-V3 cell lysate with Cytokeratin 8 antibody.



Flow cytometry testing of permeabilized human HeLa cells with Cytokeratin 8 antibody (clone TS1); Red=isotype control, Blue= Cytokeratin 8 antibody.



Immunofluorescent staining of permeabilized human HeLa cells with Cytokeratin 8 antibody (TS1, green) and Reddot nuclear stain (red).



IHC testing of human colon carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 8 antibody (TS1).

Description

Cytokeratin 8 is the product of the KRT8 gene and one of the most abundant keratins. The KRT8 gene is a member of the type II keratin family clustered on the long arm of chromosome 12. Cytokeratin 8 participates in cellular differentiation and signal transduction, protects against apoptosis, stress and injury, and helps maintain cellular structural integrity. It is primarily found in the non-squamous epithelia and is present in majority of adenocarcinomas and ductal carcinomas. It is absent in squamous cell carcinomas. Specific combinations of cytokeratins are associated with certain epithelial cells, and therefore useful in the characterization of poorly differentiated carcinoma. Hepatocellular carcinomas are defined by the use of antibody that recognizes only cytokeratin 8 and 18. Keratin 8 exists on several types of normal and neoplastic epithelia, including many ductal and glandular epithelia such as colon, stomach, small intestine, trachea, and esophagus as well as in transitional epithelium. Antibody to Cytokeratin 8 does not react with skeletal muscle or nerve cells. Epithelioid sarcoma, chordoma, and adamantinoma show strong positivity corresponding to that of simple epithelia (with antibodies against Keratin 8, 18 and 19). Reportedly, Cytokeratin 8 antibody is useful for the differentiation of lobular (ring-like, perinuclear) from ductal (peripheral-predominant) carcinoma of the breast.

Application Notes

The concentration stated for each application is a general starting point. Variations in protocols, secondaries and substrates may require the antibody to be titrated up or down for optimal performance.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Citrate Buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes.
2. The prediluted format is supplied in a dropper bottle and is optimized for use in IHC. After epitope retrieval step (if required), drip mAb solution onto the tissue section and incubate at RT for 30 min.

Immunogen

Keratin preparation from a human carcinoma was used as the immunogen for this Cytokeratin 8 antibody. The epitope of the TS1 mAb has been determined to be within amino acids 343-357.

Storage

Store the Cytokeratin 8 antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

CARD2; CK8; CYK8; CYKER; DreK8; EndoA; K2C8; K8; Keratin 8; Krt 2.8; KRT8; Type-II Keratin Kb8, Cytokeratin 8 antibody

References (1)