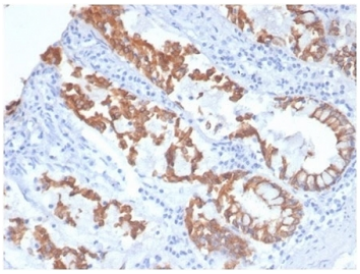
CK8 Antibody KRT8/4006 / Cytokeratin 8 Mouse Monoclonal [clone KRT8/4006] (V9535)

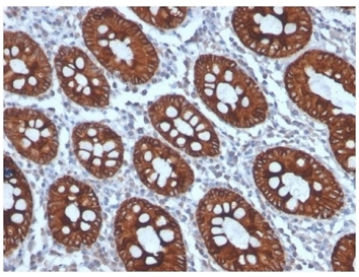
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9535-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9535-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9535SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human, Dog
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	KRT8/4006
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P05787
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This CK8 Antibody KRT8/4006 is available for research use only.



CK8 Antibody KRT8/4006 Dog Colon IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE dog colon tissue using CK8 Antibody (clone KRT8/4006) demonstrates strong membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within colonic epithelial cells lining glandular and mucosal structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Cytokeratin 8 (CK8/KRT8), a type II intermediate filament protein widely expressed in simple epithelial tissues where it contributes to cytoskeletal organization, epithelial integrity, and cellular stress-response functions. CK8 immunoreactivity highlights epithelial architecture and glandular morphology within canine colon tissue, while surrounding stromal elements exhibit comparatively limited staining. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



CK8 Antibody KRT8/4006 Human Colon Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human colon tissue using CK8 Antibody (clone KRT8/4006) demonstrates strong membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining throughout colonic epithelial cells lining well-defined glandular and crypt structures. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Cytokeratin 8 (CK8/KRT8), a type II intermediate filament protein widely expressed in simple epithelial tissues where it contributes to cytoskeletal organization, epithelial integrity, and cellular stress-response pathways. CK8 immunoreactivity clearly highlights colonic epithelial architecture and glandular morphology, while surrounding stromal elements exhibit minimal staining. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.

Description

Cytokeratin 8 (CK8) belongs to the type II (or B or basic) subfamily of high molecular weight cytokeratins and exists in combination with cytokeratin 18 (CK18). CK8 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. Hepatocellular carcinomas are defined by the use of antibodies that recognize only cytokeratin 8 and 18. CK8 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. Anti-CK8 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 CK8, CK18 and CK19). Reportedly, anti-CK8 is useful for the differentiation of lobular (ring-like, perinuclear) from ductal (peripheral-predominant) carcinoma of the breast.

Researchers seeking protein microarray validated detection of Keratin 8 for epithelial differentiation, cytoskeletal biology, and cancer research applications may also be interested in our Cytokeratin 8 Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the CK8 Antibody KRT8/4006 should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Keratin preparation from a human carcinoma was used as the immunogen for the CK8 antibody. The epitope of this mAb is located between amino acids 343-357.

Storage

Aliquot the CK8 Antibody KRT8/4006 and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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