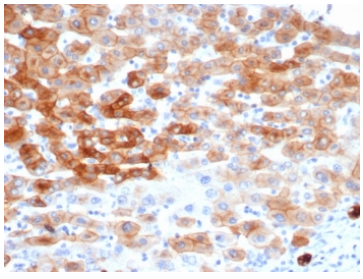
KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 / Cytokeratin 8 Recombinant Mouse MAb [clone rKRT8/6471] (V8981)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8981-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8981-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8981SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

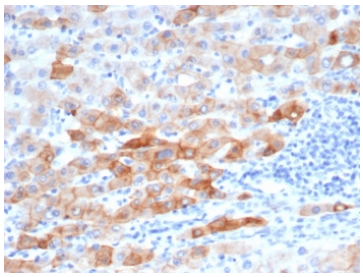
Recombinant | MOUSE MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

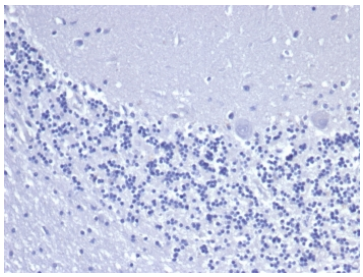
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Recombinant Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse IgG2a, kappa
Clone Name	rKRT8/6471
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P05787
Localization	Cytoplasmic
Applications	Western blot: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 is available for research use only.



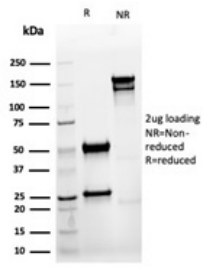
KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 Human Colon IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human colon tissue using recombinant KRT8 Antibody (clone rKRT8/6471) demonstrates strong membranous and cytoplasmic HRP-DAB brown staining within epithelial cells. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Cytokeratin 8 (KRT8/CK8), 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. KRT8 immunoreactivity highlights epithelial cell morphology and tissue architecture within the colon 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.



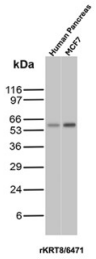
KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 Human Colon Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human colon tissue using recombinant KRT8 Antibody (clone rKRT8/6471) demonstrates strong cytoplasmic and membranous HRP-DAB brown staining throughout epithelial cell populations. The staining pattern is consistent with expression of Cytokeratin 8 (KRT8/CK8), a type II intermediate filament protein that supports epithelial cytoskeletal organization, structural integrity, and cellular stress-response functions. KRT8 immunoreactivity highlights epithelial morphology and tissue architecture within the colon, while adjacent stromal and lymphoid elements show 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.



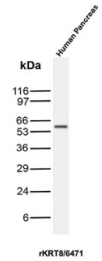
KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 Human Brain Negative Control IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human brain tissue using recombinant KRT8 Antibody (clone rKRT8/6471) under negative control conditions demonstrates an absence of specific HRP-DAB staining, with only hematoxylin-counterstained nuclei visible throughout the tissue section. The lack of detectable signal confirms minimal nonspecific background staining and supports the specificity of the immunohistochemical procedure. Cytokeratin 8 (KRT8/CK8) is an epithelial intermediate filament protein that is not expected to be broadly expressed within normal brain parenchyma. Antibody incubation was performed in PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA for 20 minutes and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant KRT8 antibody (clone rKRT8/6471) as confirmation of integrity and purity.



Western blot analysis of human pancreas and MCF7 cell lysates using KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471.



Western blot analysis of human pancreas tissue lysate using KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471.

Description

KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 is useful for studying KRT8, also known as Cytokeratin 8 (CK8) or Keratin 8, a type II intermediate filament protein that serves as a major structural component of simple epithelial cells. KRT8 forms obligate heteropolymers with Cytokeratin 18 to create intermediate filament networks that maintain cellular architecture, provide mechanical stability, and protect epithelial cells from physiologic stress. As one of the most broadly expressed epithelial

cytokeratins, KRT8 is widely used as a marker of epithelial differentiation and cellular lineage.

Cytokeratin 8 is expressed throughout numerous simple epithelial tissues, including the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory epithelium, liver, pancreas, kidney, mammary gland, and other glandular organs. In addition to its structural role, KRT8 participates in cellular processes involving apoptosis, signal transduction, migration, proliferation, and stress-response pathways. Interactions between KRT8 and intracellular signaling proteins demonstrate that intermediate filaments contribute to cellular regulation as well as cytoskeletal organization.

KRT8 is among the most extensively studied epithelial markers in both biomedical research and diagnostic pathology. Because Cytokeratin 8 expression is retained in many epithelial-derived malignancies, antibodies against KRT8 are frequently used to identify carcinomas and distinguish epithelial tumors from neoplasms of mesenchymal, hematopoietic, or neural origin. Evaluation of KRT8 expression can provide valuable information regarding epithelial lineage, tissue origin, differentiation status, and tumor-associated phenotypes.

Altered expression, localization, or organization of Cytokeratin 8 has been associated with epithelial injury, inflammation, fibrosis, and cancer progression. Changes in KRT8 expression patterns are frequently observed during malignant transformation and may correlate with alterations in epithelial differentiation, invasive potential, and cellular adaptation to environmental stress. Consequently, KRT8 remains an important biomarker in studies investigating epithelial biology, tumor development, and disease-associated cytoskeletal remodeling.

Because of its widespread expression throughout epithelial tissues, KRT8 is commonly incorporated into multi-marker antibody panels used for tissue classification, tumor characterization, and studies of epithelial differentiation. Cytokeratin 8 is often evaluated alongside Cytokeratin 18, Cytokeratin 19, Cytokeratin 7, EpCAM, and other epithelial markers to assess lineage relationships and phenotypic changes associated with development, disease progression, and cellular transformation.

This KRT8 antibody is recombinantly produced by expression in CHO cells.

KRT8 antibodies are commonly utilized in immunohistochemistry, western blotting, immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, and related protein detection applications. These reagents support investigations of epithelial cell biology, intermediate filament organization, carcinoma pathology, tissue differentiation, and cellular stress responses. KRT8 antibody tools help researchers characterize epithelial populations, evaluate tumor-associated expression patterns, and investigate the biologic functions of this important cytoskeletal protein.

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 KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant full-length human KRT8 protein was used as the immunogen for the recombinant KRT8 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the KRT8 Antibody rKRT8/6471 and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

Cytokeratin 8 Antibody, CK8 Antibody, Keratin 8 Antibody, Keratin Type II Cytoskeletal 8 Antibody, Intermediate Filament Protein 8 Antibody, Simple Epithelial Keratin Antibody

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