

## 36-2659: Anti-Cytokeratin 8 (KRT8) Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: KRT8/2115)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	KRT8/2115
<b>Application :</b>	WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	KRT8
<b>Gene ID :</b>	3856
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P05787
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	CARD2; CK8; CYK8; CYKER; Cytokeratin Endo A; DreK8; EndoA; K2C8; K8; Keratin 8; Krt 2.8; KRT8; Type-II Keratin Kb8
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant full-length human KRT8 protein

### 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.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

### Application Note

Western Blot (1-2ug/ml); Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

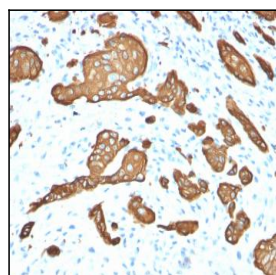


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Skin Basal Cell Carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 8 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT8/2115).

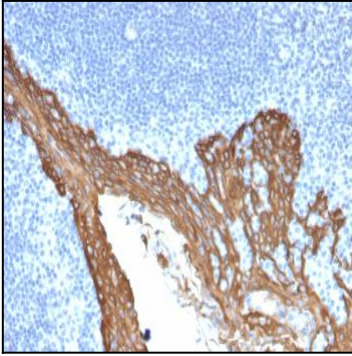


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Prostate stained with Cytokeratin 8 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT8/2115).

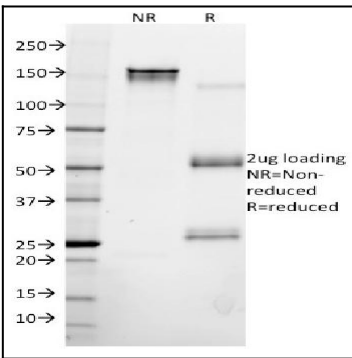


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Cytokeratin 8 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT8/2115). Confirmation of Integrity and Purity of Antibody.

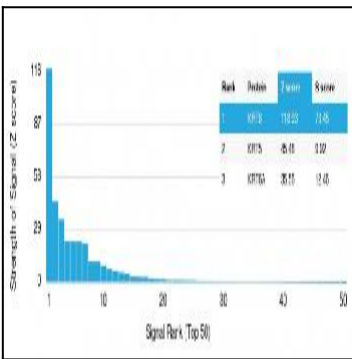


Fig. 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Cytokeratin 8 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (KRT8/2115). Z- and S-Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.