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Cytokeratin 8 (KRT8) Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone KRT8/803]
Catalog # AH11675

Product Information

Application	IHC, IF, FC
Primary Accession	P05787
Other Accession	3856, 533782, 708445
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	KRT8/803
Calculated MW	53704

Additional Information

Gene ID	3856
Other Names	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 8, Cytokeratin-8, CK-8, Keratin-8, K8, Type-II keratin Kb8, KRT8, CYK8
Application Note	IHC~~1:100~500 IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	Cytokeratin 8 (KRT8) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	KRT8
Synonyms	CYK8
Function	Required for the formation of KRT8/KRT18 filaments that are involved in ARHGEF40-mediated actin stress fiber formation and tensional force-induced stress fiber formation and reinforcement (PubMed:26823019). Together with KRT19, helps to link the contractile apparatus to dystrophin at the costameres of striated muscle.
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm. Nucleus, nucleoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q10758}. Nucleus matrix {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q10758}. Cytoplasm, cytoskeleton
Tissue Location	Observed in muscle fibers accumulating in the costameres of myoplasm at the sarcolemma membrane in structures that contain dystrophin and

spectrin. Expressed in gingival mucosa and hard palate of the oral cavity.

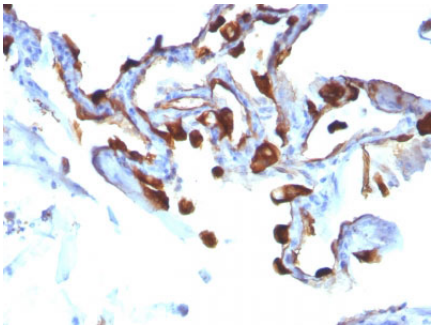
Background

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). Anti-CK8 is useful for the differentiation of lobular (ring-like, perinuclear) from ductal (peripheral-predominant) carcinoma of the breast.

References

Leube, R.E., et al. 1986. Cytokeratin expression in simple epithelia. III. Detection of mRNAs encoding human cytokeratins nos. 8 and 18 in normal and tumor cells by hybridization with cDNA sequences in vitro and in situ. Differentiation 33: 69-85

Images



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Lung Carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 8 Monoclonal Antibody (KRT8/803).