

Instructions For Use

RA0173-C.5-IFU-RUO

Rev. Date: Oct. 31, 2014

Revision: 1

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P.O. Box 3286 - Logan, Utah 84323, U.S.A. - Tel. (800) 729-8350 - Tel. (435) 755-9848 - Fax (435) 755-0015 - www.scytek.com

Cytokeratin 8 (KRT8); Clone H1 (Concentrate)

Availability/Contents: Item # Volume
RA0173-C.5 Volume
0.5 ml

Description:

Species: Mouse

Immunogen: Cytoskeleton preparation containing cytokeratin 8

Clone: H1 Isotype: IgG1

Entrez Gene ID: 3856 (Human) Hu Chromosome Loc.: 12q13.13

Synonyms: CARD2; CK8; CYK8; CYKER; Cytokeratin Endo A; DreK8; EndoA; K2C8; K8; Keratin 8; Krt 2.8;

KRT8; Type-II Keratin Kb8

Mol. Weight of Antigen: 52.5kD

Format: 200µg/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 1mM PBS

with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.

Specificity: 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.

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.

Species Reactivity: Human, Rat, Zebrafish. Others not known.

Positive Control: MCF-7 or A431 cells. Skin, colon, lung, or breast carcinoma.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Titer/ Working Dilution: Immunohistochemistry (Frozen and Formalin-fixed): 0.5-1 µg/ml

Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1 µg/million cells

Immunofluorescence: $1-2 \mu g/ml$ Western Blotting: $0.5-1 \mu g/ml$

Immunoprecipitation: 1-2 μg/500μg protein lysate

Microbiological State: This product is not sterile.

Storage: 2° C 8° C

ScyTek Laboratories, Inc. 205 South 600 West Logan, UT 84321 U.S.A.

CE

EmergoEurope (31)(0) 70 345-8570 Molsnstraat 15 2513 BH Hague, The Netherlands



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Uses/Limitations: Not to be taken internally.

For Research Use Only.

This product is intended for qualitative immunohistochemistry with normal and neoplastic formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded

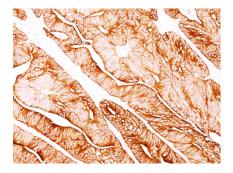
tissue sections, to be viewed by light

microscopy.

Do not use if reagent becomes cloudy. Do not use past expiration date.

Non-Sterile.

Ordering Information and Current Pricing at www.scytek.com



Formalin-paraffin colon carcinoma stained with Cytokeratin 8; Clone H1.

Procedure:

- Tissue Section Pretreatment (Required): Staining of formalin fixed, paraffin embedded tissue sections is significantly enhanced by pretreatment with Citrate Plus (ScyTek catalog# CPL500).
- Primary Antibody Incubation Time: We suggest an incubation period of 30 minutes at room temperature.
 However, depending upon the fixation conditions and the staining system employed, optimal incubation should be determined by the user.
- 3. **Visualization:** For maximum staining intensity we recommend the "UltraTek HRP Anti-Polyvalent Lab Pack" (ScyTek catalog# UHP125, see IFU for instructions) combined with the "DAB Chromogen/Substrate Bulk Pack (High Contrast)" (ScyTek catalog# ACV500, see IFU for instructions).

Precautions:

Contains Sodium Azide as a preservative (0.09% w/v).

Do not pipette by mouth.

Avoid contact of reagents and specimens with skin and mucous membranes.

Avoid microbial contamination of reagents or increased nonspecific staining may occur.

This product contains no hazardous material at a reportable concentration according to U.S. 29 CFR 1910.1200,

OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard and EC Directive 91/155/EC.

References:

1. Guelstein VI et. al. Int J Cancer 42:147-53 (1988).

Warranty:

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