



Cytokeratin 8 Ab-4 (Clone TS1)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Cat. #DLN-11637, -11638, or -11636 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-11639 or -11640 (0.1ml or 0.2ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-11634, -11635, or -11633 (0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Biotin-labeled Ab with BSA and Azide)

Cat. #DLN-11641 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)

Description: Keratin 8 belongs to the type B (basic) subfamily of high molecular weight keratins and exists in combination with keratin 18. Keratin 8 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 polypeptides 8 and 18.

Comments: Ab-4 is highly specific to Keratin 8 and shows no cross-reactivity with other keratins.^{1,3} Ab-4 is excellent for staining of formalin-fixed tissues.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: 52.5kDa

Epitope: aa 343-357

Species Reactivity: Human. Does not react with rat. Others-not known.

Clone Designation: TS1

Ig Isotype / Light Chain: IgG₁ / κ

Immunogen: Keratin preparation from a human carcinoma.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Immunoprecipitation
(Use Protein G) (Ab 2µg/mg protein lysate)
- Immunohistology¹ (Formalin/paraffin)
(Ab 0.5-1.0µg/ml for 30 min at RT)
- * [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

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

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic



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Supplied As:

200µg/ml antibody purified from the ascites fluid by Protein G chromatography. Prepared in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml.

or

Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Storage and Stability:

Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Key References:

1. Sundstrom B.E. et. al. The Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry, 1989, 37(12):1845-54.
2. Johansson A. et. al. Cancer Research, 1999, 59:48-51.
3. Stigbrand T. et. al. The ISOBM TD5-1 Workshop. Tumor Biology, 1998, 19:132-52.
4. Sundstrom B. et. al. Tumor Biology, 1990, 11:158-66.
5. Riklund K.E. A. et. al. UMEA University Medical Dissertations, New Series No. 284, 1990 (ISSN 0346-6612), paper V.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. Dianova is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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