

**Mouse Anti-Cytokeratin 8 [35BH11]: MC0755, MC0755RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Cytokeratin 8 (CK8) is an intermediate filament protein produced early in embryogenesis. It is the only type-II CK occurring in many simple epithelial in respiratory, gastrointestinal, male and female reproductive tract and thyroid. CK8 is often co-expressed with Cytokeratin 18. CK8/18 is the major keratin pair in simple-type epithelia, as found in the liver, pancreas, and intestine. CK8 is used to detect adenocarcinomas with simple epithelium origin. The difference in staining pattern is useful to distinguish duct (peripheral staining) from lobular (perinuclear staining) breast carcinoma.

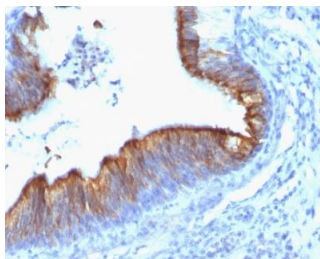
**Specifications:**

Clone: 35BH11  
 Source: Mouse  
 Isotype: IgM/k  
 Reactivity: Human  
 Localization: Cytoplasm  
 Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
 Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C  
 Applications: IHC  
 Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
Cytokeratin 8 Concentrated	MC0755	1 ml
Cytokeratin 8 Prediluted	MC0755RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\*:**

Positive Control Tissue: Colon, colon cancer  
 Concentrated Dilution: 50-200  
 Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
 Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
 Detection: Refer to the detection system manual  
 \* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human lung carcinoma stained with anti-CK8 using DAB

**References:**

Germline genetic variation modulates tumor progression and metastasis in a mouse model of neuroendocrine prostate carcinoma. Patel SJ, et al. PLoS One 8:e61848, 2013.  
 Cooperation between Dmp1 Loss and Cyclin D1 Overexpression in Breast Cancer. Zhu S, et al. Am J Pathol 183:1339-50, 2013.  
 Developmental changes in the in vitro activated regenerative activity of primitive mammary epithelial cells. Makarem M, et al. PLoS Biol 11:e1001630, 2013.  
 Androgen-induced differentiation and tumorigenicity of human prostate epithelial cells. Berger R, et al. Cancer Res 64:8867-75, 2004.  
 Nuclear iASPP may facilitate prostate cancer progression. Morris EV, et al. Cell Death Dis 5:e1492, 2014.

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