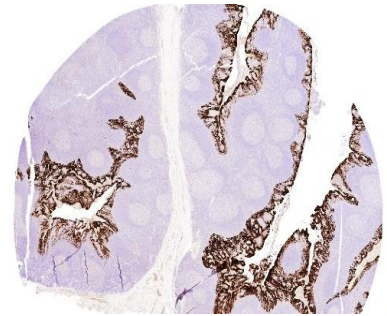


Anti-Cytokeratin 8, rabbit monoclonal (BSR15)

BSH-4000-100 (0.1 ml), BSH-4000-1 (1 ml)

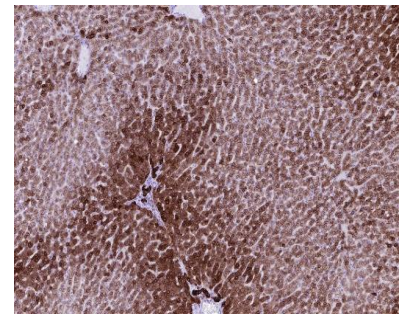
Clonality:	Mouse monoclonal antibody
Clone:	BSR15
Application:	IHC
Species Reactivity:	Human
Control tissues:	Appendix, liver, tonsil
Buffer:	TRIS with 0.03% sodium azide, pH 7.2
Storage:	Store at 4°C



a)

Description

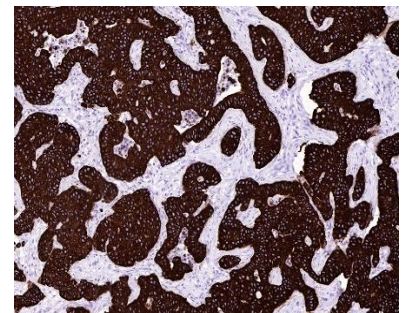
Cytokeratin 8, also known as CK8, is a member of the low molecular weight type II keratin family. Type I and type II keratins heteropolymerize to form intermediate-sized filaments in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells. CK8 typically dimerizes with CK18 to form an intermediate filament in simple single-layered epithelial cells. It is useful for especially diagnostic of most non-squamous epithelial tumors. squamous tumors are negative for this antibody as a rule.



b)

Protocol

1. Deparaffinize and rehydrate tissue section
2. Wash: aqua dest, 2×5 min
3. Pre-treatment: PT-module HIER pH 9.0 (20min at 98°C)
4. H₂O₂ (concentration 3%), 10 min
5. Wash: PBS or TBS buffer, 2×5 min
6. Primary antibody diluted as recommended, 30 min
7. Wash: PBS or TBS buffer, 2×5 min
8. One step HRP-polymer detection, 30 min
9. Wash: PBS or TBS buffer, 2×5 min
10. DAB Substrate, 8 min
11. Wash: aqua dest, 2×2 min
12. Counterstain, dehydrate and coverslip



c)

CK8 stained tissue sections. Tonsil (a), liver (b), and ductal breast carcinoma sections have been stained using CK8 antibody (Clone: BSR15) with 1:200 dilution. Epithelia of tonsil (a) and hepatocytes as well as bile ducts (b) have strong cytoplasmic label. Ductal breast carcinoma cells stained intensively.

Dilution of concentrated antibody depends on the pre-treatment method and detection system used. Above protocol used in Optibodies evaluation and is meant as a reference. Final working dilution and protocol applied needs to be determined by the user always.