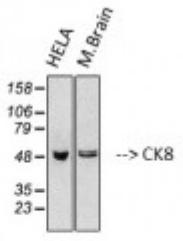
Anti-CK8 antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of 1. HELA 2. Mouse brain cells using CK8 Monoclonal Antibody. (STJ96957)

Description	CK8 is a protein encoded by the KRT8 gene which is approximately 53,7 kDa. CK8 is localised to the cytoplasm and nucleus. It is involved in cytoskeletal signalling, developmental biology, keratinization and primary focal segmental glomerulosclerosis. It dimerizes with keratin 18 to form an intermediate filament in simple single-layered epithelial cells and plays a role in maintaining cellular structural integrity, signal transduction and cellular differentiation. CK8 is expressed in the intestine, liver, lung, pancreas and kidney. Mutations in the KRT8 gene may result in cirrhosis. STJ96957 was developed from clone 8G8 and was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen. This primary antibody detects endogenous CK8 proteins.

Model	STJ96957
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Gene ID	3856
Gene Symbol	KRT8
Dilution range	WB 1:2000-5000IHC 1:200
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous CK8 proteins.
Tissue Specificity	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.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Clone ID	8G8
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 8 Cytokeratin-8 CK-8 Keratin-8 K8 Type-II keratin Kb8
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:6446OMIM:148060
Alternative Names	Keratin, type II cytoskeletal 8 Cytokeratin-8 CK-8 Keratin-8 K8 Type-II keratin Kb8
Function	Together with KRT19, helps to link the contractile apparatus to dystrophin at the costameres of striated muscle.
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm Nucleus, nucleoplasm Nucleus matrix
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylation on serine residues is enhanced during EGF stimulation and mitosis. Ser-74 phosphorylation plays an important role in keratin filament reorganization. O-glycosylated. O-GlcNAcylation at multiple sites increases solubility, and decreases stability by inducing proteasomal degradation.; O-glycosylated (O-GlcNAcylated), in a cell cycle-dependent manner.