FITC-Linked Antibody to Keratin 8 (KRT8) Organism Species: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual
FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES 9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

## [ PRODUCT INFORMATION]

Immunogen: KRT8, Human
Conjugation: FITC
Clonality: Polyclonal
Host: Rabbit
Immunoglobulin Type: IgG
Purification: Affinity Chromatography.
Applications: WB, ICC, IHC-P, IHC-F, ELISA
Concentration: $200 \mu \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{mL}$
UOM: $50 \mu \mathrm{~g}$

Western Blot
kDa
75
50
37

25
20
15
10

Sample: Recombinant KRT8,Human

## [ IMMUNOGEN INFORMATION ]

Immunogen: Recombinant KRT8 (Lys92~Lys393) expressed in E.coli.
Accession No.: RPC025Hu01
Sequence: The target protein is fused with two N-terminal Tags, His-tag and S-tag and its sequence is listed below.
MHHHHHHSSG LVPRGSGMKE TAAAKFERQH MDSPDLGTDD DDKAMADIGS EFKEQIKTLNN KFASFIDKVR FLEQQNKMLE TKWSLLQQQK TARSNMDNMF ESYINNLRRQ LETLGQEKLK LEAELGNMQG LVEDFKNKYE DEINKRTEME NEFVLIKKDV DEAYMNKVEL ESRLEGLTDE INFLRQLYEE EIRELQSQIS DTSVVLSMDN SRSLDMDSII AEVKAQYEDI ANRSRAEAES MYQIKYEELQ SLAGKHGDDL RRTKTEISEM NRNISRLQAE IEGLKGQRAS LEAAIADAEQ RGELAIKDAN AKLSELEAAL QRAKQDMARQ LREYQELMNV KLALDIEIAT YRK

## [ ANTIBODY SPECIFITY ]

The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against KRT8. It has been selected for its ability to recognize KRT8 in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.

## [ APPLICATIONS ]

Western blotting: 1:100-400
Immunocytochemistry in formalin fixed cells: 1:100-500
Immunohistochemistry in formalin fixed frozen section: 1:100-500
Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section: 1:50-200
Enzyme-linked Immunosorbent Assay: 1:100-200
Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.

## [ CONTENTS ]

Form \& Buffer: Supplied as solution form in PBS, pH7.4, containing $0.02 \% \mathrm{NaN}_{3}$, 50\% glycerol.

## [ STORAGE ]

Store at $4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for frequent use. Stored at $-20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in a manual defrost freezer for one year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Note: As fluorescence can photobleach when exposed to light, so the antibody must be protected from light.

