

Product datasheet for **BA1007S**

Cytokeratin 8 Bovine Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Cytokeratin 8 bovine protein, 0.1 mg
Species:	Bovine
Protein Source:	Liver
Predicted MW:	52 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95% (determined by SDS gelelectrophoresis)
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Lyophilized Buffer System: 30 mM Tris/HCl pH 8, 9M Urea, 2 mM DTT, 2 mM EDTA, 10 mM Methylammonium Chloride
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with distilled water. BA1007S: 70 μ l (final volume 100 μ l). BA1007 : 175 μ l (final volume 250 μ l).
Preparation:	Lyophilized
Applications:	Protein standard in 1D and 2D SDS gelelectrophoresis. Immunoassays. Immunization. Protocol: Reconstitution to filaments is performed by mixing equimolar amounts of keratins of type I and type II at concentrations of approx. 0.5 mg/ml, both dissolved in 9.5 M urea buffer (see above). Protofilaments and filament complexes are obtained by dialyzing the resulting polypeptide solution stepwise to a concentration of 4 M urea and then to low salt condition (50 mM NaCl, 2 mM dithiothreitol, 10 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4). For Immunization purposes, the solution can be further dialyzed against PBS (phosphate buffered saline, e.g. Dulbeccos PBS). See References 2 and 3 for more details.
Protein Description:	Bovine keratin K8 (formerly also designated Cytokeratin 8).
Note:	Isoelectric Point: pI 6.4



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Storage:	Store at 2-8°C (lyophilized) and at -20°C (reconstituted). Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_001243211
Locus ID:	3856
Cytogenetics:	12q13.13
Synonyms:	CARD2; CK-8; CK8; CYK8; K2C8; K8; KO
Summary:	This gene is a member of the type II keratin family clustered on the long arm of chromosome 12. Type I and type II keratins heteropolymerize to form intermediate-sized filaments in the cytoplasm of epithelial cells. The product of this gene typically dimerizes with keratin 18 to form an intermediate filament in simple single-layered epithelial cells. This protein plays a role in maintaining cellular structural integrity and also functions in signal transduction and cellular differentiation. Mutations in this gene cause cryptogenic cirrhosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2012]
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome

Product images: