Resource Summary Report

Generated by RRID on Sep 8, 2026

Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 8 antibody [EP1628Y]

RRID:AB_2890258
Type: Antibody

Proper Citation

Abcam Cat# ab192468, RRID:AB_2890258

Antibody Information

URL: http://antibodyregistry.org/AB_2890258

Proper Citation: Abcam Cat# ab192468, RRID:AB_2890258

Target Antigen: Cytokeratin 8

Host Organism: rabbit

Clonality: recombinant monoclonal

Comments: Applications: ICC/IF, Flow Cyt

Antibody Name: Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 8 antibody [EP1628Y]

Description: This recombinant monoclonal targets Cytokeratin 8

Target Organism: human

Clone ID: EP1628Y

Antibody ID: AB_2890258

Vendor: Abcam

Catalog Number: ab192468

Record Creation Time: 20231110T031646+0000

Record Last Update: 20260829T031504+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 8 antibody [EP1628Y].

No alerts have been found for Recombinant Alexa Fluor® 647 Anti-Cytokeratin 8 antibody [EP1628Y].

Data and Source Information

Source: Antibody Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 5 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at RRID .

Ak Ç, et al. (2024) Multiplex imaging of localized prostate tumors reveals altered spatial organization of AR-positive cells in the microenvironment. iScience, 27(9), 110668.

Xu Y, et al. (2024) ZNF397 Deficiency Triggers TET2-Driven Lineage Plasticity and AR-Targeted Therapy Resistance in Prostate Cancer. Cancer discovery, 14(8), 1496.

Xu Y, et al. (2023) ZNF397 Loss Triggers TET2-driven Epigenetic Rewiring, Lineage Plasticity, and AR-targeted Therapy Resistance in AR-dependent Cancers. bioRxiv : the preprint server for biology.

Gray GK, et al. (2023) Single-cell and spatial analyses reveal a tradeoff between murine mammary proliferation and lineage programs associated with endocrine cues. Cell reports, 42(10), 113293.

Sharma K, et al. (2021) Early invasion of the bladder wall by solitary bacteria protects UPEC from antibiotics and neutrophil swarms in an organoid model. Cell reports, 36(3), 109351.