

Resource Summary Report

Generated by [dkNET](#) on Jul 31, 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: 20250819T230000+0000

Record Last Update: 20250820T035825+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 [dkNET](#) .

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.

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.

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*.

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.