



Rabbit Anti-CK10/Cytokeratin 10 antibody (SLM52052R)

SLM52052R

Product Name:	CK10/Cytokeratin 10
Chinese Name:	细胞角蛋白10兔单克隆抗体
Alias:	type I cytoskeletal 10; BCIE; BIE; CK 10; CK-10; ck10; Cytokeratin 10; Cytokeratin-10; Cytokeratin10; EHK; k10; K1C10_HUMAN; Keratin 10; Keratin; Keratin type i cytoskeletal 10; Keratin type I cytoskeletal 59 kDa; Keratin-10; Keratin10; kpp; Krt 10; KRT10; krt10; Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 10.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Monoclonal
克隆号:	1D8
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000IHC-P=1:50-200IHC-F=1:50-200ICC=1:50-200IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	59kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	Recombinant human Cytokeratin 10 protein, around 150-250aa:
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Cytokeratins comprise a diverse group of intermediate filament proteins (IFPs) that are

expressed as pairs in both keratinized and non-keratinized epithelial tissue. Cytokeratins play a critical role in differentiation and tissue specialization and function to maintain the overall structural integrity of epithelial cells. Cytokeratins have been found to be useful markers of tissue differentiation which is directly applicable to the characterization of malignant tumors. Cytokeratins 10 and 13 are present in the cytoskeletal region of a subset of squamous cell carcinomas. Cytokeratin 10 is a heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins, is generally associated with keratin 1, and is seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum.

Subunit:

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm.

Tissue Specificity:

Seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum.

DISEASE:

Defects in KRT10 are a cause of bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (BCIE) [MIM:113800]; also known as epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK) or bullous erythroderma ichthyosiformis congenita of Brocq. BCIE is an autosomal dominant skin disorder characterized by widespread blistering and an ichthyotic erythroderma at birth that persist into adulthood. Histologically there is a diffuse epidermolytic degeneration in the lower spinous layer of the epidermis. Within a few weeks from birth, erythroderma and blister formation diminish and hyperkeratoses develop.

Defects in KRT10 are a cause of ichthyosis annular epidermolytic (AEI) [MIM:607602]; also known as cyclic ichthyosis with epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. AEI is a skin disorder resembling bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma. Affected individuals present with bullous ichthyosis in early childhood and hyperkeratotic lichenified plaques in the flexural areas and extensor surfaces at later ages. The feature that distinguishes AEI from BCIE is dramatic episodes of flares of annular polycyclic plaques with scale, which coalesce to involve most of the body surface and can persist for several weeks or even months.

Similarity:

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

SWISS:

P13645

Gene ID:

3858

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 3858](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 16661](#)Mouse

[Oimim: 148080](#)Human

[SwissProt: P13645](#)Human

[SwissProt: P02535](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 99936](#)Human

[Unigene: 22662](#)Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.