



Cytokeratin 10 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17392
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	KRT10
Protein Name	Keratin type I cytoskeletal 10
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15 ° C to -25 ° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25 ° C)
Synonyms	Cytokeratin 10;Keratin type I cytoskeletal 10;KRT10 ; KPP ; Keratin ; type I cytoskeletal 10 ; Cytokeratin-10 ; CK-10 ; Keratin-10 ; K10;KRT10
Observed Band	59kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	59kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted, extracellular space . Cell surface . Localized on the surface of desquamated nasal epithelial cells (PubMed:12427098). Localized on the surface of lung cell lines (PubMed:19627498). .
Tissue Specificity	Seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum. Expressed on the surface of lung cell lines (PubMed:19627498).
Function	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.,Disease:Defects in KRT10 are a cause of epidermal nevus epidermolytic hyperkeratotic type [MIM:600648]. Epidermal nevi affect about 1 in 1,000 people. They appear at or shortly after birth as localized lines of epidermal thickening. The extent of skin involvement varies





widely. Disease: 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. miscellaneous: There are two types of cytoskeletal and microfibrillar keratin: I (acidic; 40-55 kDa) and II (neutral to basic; 56-70 kDa). online information: Keratin-10 entry, polymorphism: A number of alleles are known that mainly differ in the Gly-rich region (positions 490-560). similarity: Belongs to the intermediate filament family. subunit: Heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. keratin-10 is generally associated with keratin-1. tissue specificity: Seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum.

Background

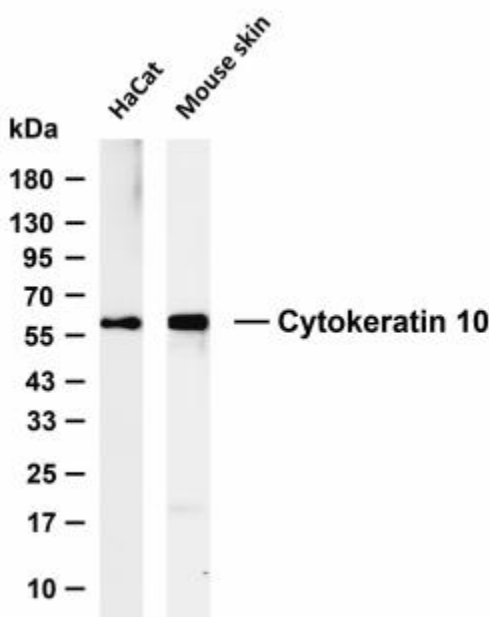
This gene encodes a member of the type I (acidic) cytokeratin family, which belongs to the superfamily of intermediate filament (IF) proteins. Keratins are heteropolymeric structural proteins which form the intermediate filament. These filaments, along with actin microfilaments and microtubules, compose the cytoskeleton of epithelial cells. Mutations in this gene are associated with epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. This gene is located within a cluster of keratin family members on chromosome 17q21. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

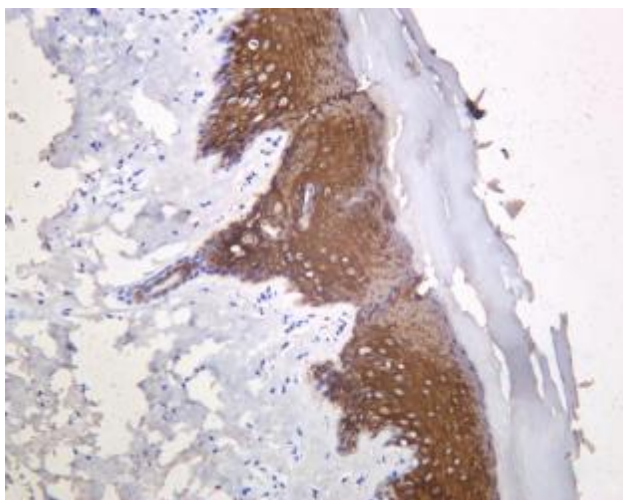
Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

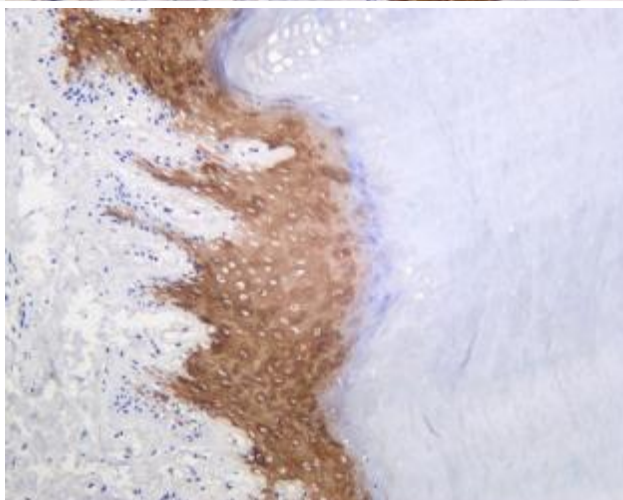


Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Cytokeratin 10 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: HaCat Lane 2: Mouse skin
Predicted band size: 59kDa Observed band size: 59kDa

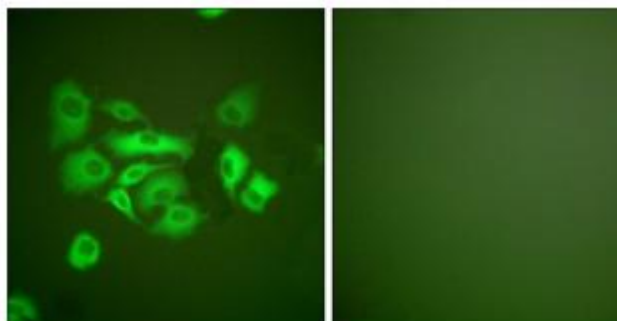




Rat skin was stained with anti-Cytokeratin 10 Rabbit antibody



Human skin was stained with anti-Cytokeratin 10 Rabbit antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using Keratin 10 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

