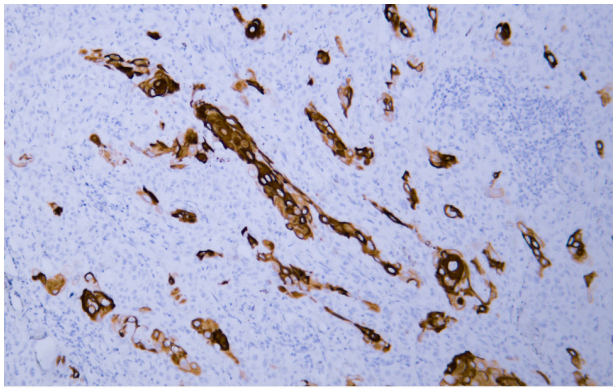
Cytokeratin 10 mouse mAb(ABT056)

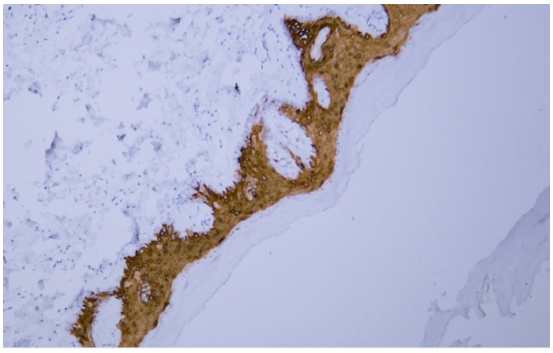
Catalog No	YP-Ab-17637
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Predict react with Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC;IF
Gene Name	KRT10 KPP
Protein Name	Cytokeratin-10
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CK10
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CK10 protein, and shows no cross reaction with CK4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.90% sodium azide.
Source	Mouse, Monoclonal/IgG1, Kappa
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:100-500, IF 1:100-500
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 10 (Cytokeratin-10;CK-10;Keratin-10;K10)
Observed Band	
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 icht

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.

Products Images



Human cervix tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 10 (ABT056) Antibody



Human skin tissue was stained with Anti-Cytokeratin 10 (ABT056) Antibody