Cytokeratin 10 (ABT056) IHC kit

CatalogNo: IHCM6857

Key Features

Host Species
- Mouse

Reactivity
- Human,

Applications
- IHC

Isotype
- IgG1,Kappa

Recommended Dilution Ratios

Storage

Storage*	2°C to 8°C/1 year

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	ABT056

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CK10 AA range: 500-584
Specificity	The antibody can specifically recognize human CK10 protein, and shows no cross reaction with CK4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 18, 19.

Target Information

Gene name	KRT10 KPP

Protein Name Cytokeratin-10

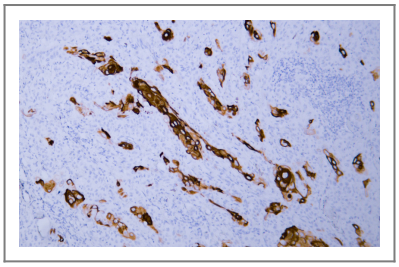
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3858;	P13645;

Cellular Localization Cytoplasmic, Membranous

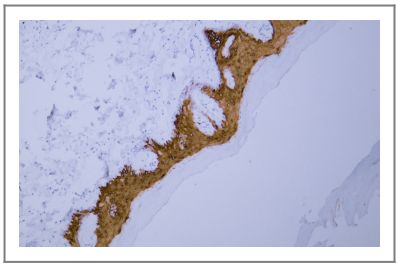
Tissue specificity Seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum. Expressed on the surface of lung cell lines (PubMed:19627498).

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.,

Validation Data



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



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

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Cytokeratin 10 (ABT056) IHC kit

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