CK10 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number:	BN41845R
Target Protein:	CK10
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Applications:	WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), Flow-Cyt (2ug/Test), ICC (1:100), IF (1:100-500), ELISA (1:5000-10000),
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat (predicted：Rabbit,Pig,Cow,Dog,GuineaPig,Horse)
Predicted MW:	56 kDa
Isotype:	IgG
Entrez Gene:	3858
Swiss Prot:	P13645
Source:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CK10: 151-250/584
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Background:	Cytokeratin 10 is a heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. Cytokeratin 10 is generally associated with keratin 1. It is seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum. A number of alleles are known that mainly differ in the Gly-rich region (positions 490-560). Defects in cytokeratin 10 are a cause of epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK), also known as bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (BCIE) or bullous erythroderma ichthyosiformis congenita of Brocq. EHK is an hereditary skin disorder characterized by blistering and a marked thickening of the stratum corneum. At birth, affected individuals usually present with redness, blisters and superficial erosions due to cytolysis. Within a few weeks, the erythroderma and blister formation diminish and hyperkeratoses develop. Transmission is autosomal dominant, but most cases are sporadic. Defects in cytokeratin 10 are also a cause of annular epidermolytic ichthyosis (AEI), also known as cyclic ichthyosis with epidermolytic hyperkeratosis. AEI resembles clinical and histologic features of both epidermolytic hyperkeratosis and ichthyosis bullosa of Siemens.