OriGene Technologies, Inc.
9620 Medical Center Drive, Ste 200
Rockville, MD 20850, US
Phone: +1-888-267-4436
https://www.origene.com
techsupport@origene.com
EU: info-de@origene.com
CN: techsupport@origene.cn

Product datasheet for AP09544SU-N

Cytokeratin 10 (KRT10) Guinea Pig Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Western Blot.** **Immunofluorescence Microscopy on Frozen Sections.** **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections** (After Microwave treatment). ***Working Dilution***: 1/100-1/200 for Immunohistochemistry. ***Incubation Time:*** 1h at RT. ***Positive Control*:** Human suprabasal keratinocytes of epidermis; squamous cell carcinoma.
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Guinea Pig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of Human Keratin K10 (formerly also designated Cytokeratin 10; C-GS VGE SSS KGP RY), coupled to KLH
Specificity:	MW 56,5000 (pI 5.3) intermediate filament polypeptide, keratin K10, detected by Immunohistochemistry in the suprabasal layers of Human epidermis (basal cells are negative). Useful for the recognition of keratinizing cells in squamous cell carcinoma of epidermis, lung, bladder, cervix, esophagus etc. Completely negative on non-stratified epithelia.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Liquid Serum with 0.09% Sodium Azide and 0.5% BSA
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	keratin 10
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 16661 MouseEntrez Gene 450225 RatEntrez Gene 3858 Human P13645

View online »

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.

Synonyms: Cytokeratin-10, CK10, CK-10, Keratin-10, KRT10, KPP, K10