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Product datasheet for DM055

Cytokeratin 10 (KRT10) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: DE-K10]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	DE-K10
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Western Blot.** **Cell Suspensions.** **Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections:** 1/5-1/10 (Fixation with acetone for 5 min. at -20°C is recommended). **Immunohistochemistry on Paraffin Sections:** 1/100 (Fixation with neutral formalin and a pretreatment with pronase or trypsin is also recommended). ***Recommended Positive Control:*** Squamous cell carcinoma, epidermis. ***Incubation Time:*** 1 h at room temperature.
Reactivity:	Canine, Feline, Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Cytoskeletal preparation from Human epidermis.
Specificity:	This antibody specifically recognizes the 56.6 kDa Keratin K10 (formerly also designated Cytokeratin 10) polypeptide in squamous cells and carcinomas from *e.g.* epidermis, lung, bladder, cervix, oesophagus.
Formulation:	0.15M PBS State: Supernatant State: Liquid Tissue Culture Supernatant Stabilizer: 1% BSA Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	keratin 10

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Database Link: Entrez Gene 3858 Human
P13645

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