Cytokeratin 10 (PTR1360) Mouse mAb

CatalogNo: YM4775

Key Features

Host Species
- Mouse

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse,Rat

Applications
- WB,IF,ELISA

MW
- 60kD (Calculated)

70kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000
IF 1:100-500
ELISA 1:1000-5000

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA

Basic Information

Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	PTR1360

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein.AA range: 100-200
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Cytokeratin 10.

Target Information

Gene name KRT10 KPP

Protein Name Cytokeratin-10

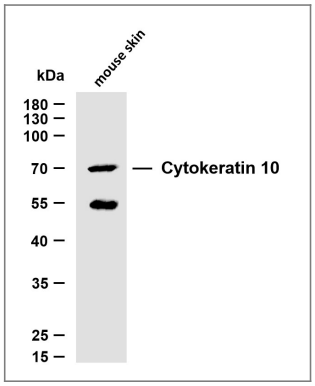
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	3858;	P13645;

Cellular Localization Membranous, Cytoplasmic

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



Whole cell lysates were separated by 10% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Cytokeratin 10 (PTR1360) antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: mouse skin

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
Cytokeratin 10 (PTR1360) Mouse mAb