

Datasheet for ABIN749333 anti-Keratin 10 antibody (AA 151-250)

2 Images

[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Keratin 10 (KRT10)
Binding Specificity:	AA 151-250
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Keratin 10 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CK10
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	This antibody may have secondary cross-reactivities with Keratin 12, 13, 14, 15, 17 based on an 85 % sequence similarity in the immunogen range.
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Predicted Reactivity:	Dog,Cow,Pig,Horse,Rabbit,Guinea Pig
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	Keratin 10 (KRT10)
Alternative Name:	Cytokeratin 10 (KRT10 Products)
Background:	<p>Synonyms: BIE, EHK, K10, KPP, BCIE, CK10, Keratin, type I cytoskeletal 10, Cytokeratin-10, CK-10, Keratin-10, KRT10</p> <p>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.</p>
Gene ID:	3858
UniProt:	P13645

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB 1:300-5000 ELISA 1:500-1000 FCM 1:20-100 IHC-P 1:200-400 IHC-F 1:100-500 IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200 IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 IF(ICC) 1:50-200
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

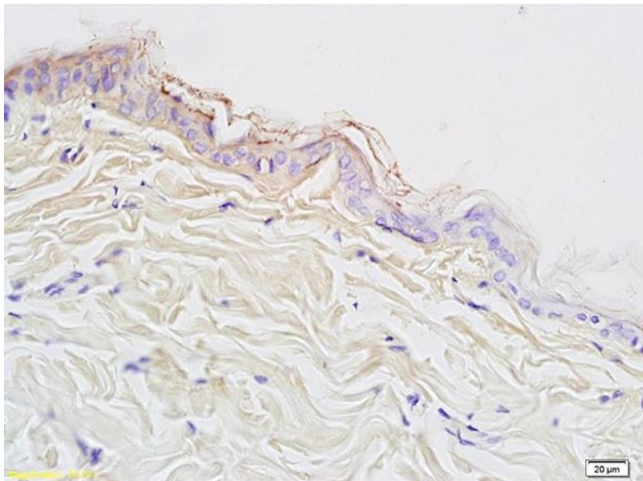
Handling

Format:	Liquid
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Handling

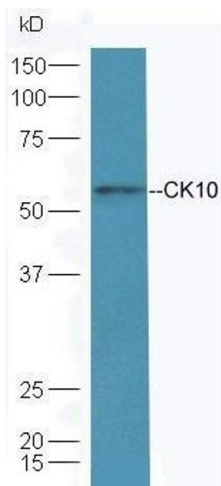
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded rat skin labeled with Anti-CK10 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (ABIN749333) followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining



Western Blotting

Image 2. Mouse skin lysate probed at 1:5000 90min in 37°C.