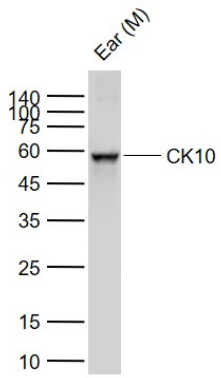
www.bioss.com.cn
sales@bioss.com.cn
techsupport@bioss.com.cn
400-901-9800

CK10 Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number:	bs-24773R
Target Protein:	CK10
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Form:	Liquid
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Isotype:	IgG
Applications:	WB (1:500-2000)
Reactivity:	Mouse (predicted:Rat)
Predicted MW:	59 kDa
Entrez Gene:	16661
Swiss Prot:	P02535
Source:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse CK10: 301-400/570.
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C 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.

VALIDATION IMAGES



Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Ear tissue lysates Primary: Anti-CK10 (bs-24773R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 59 kD Observed band size: 59 kD