

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Cytokeratin 10 protein ab114223

[1 Image](#)

Description

Product name	Recombinant Human Cytokeratin 10 protein
Purity	>= 80 % Purified via GST Tag. Glutathione Sepharose
Expression system	Wheat germ
Accession	<u>P13645</u>
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	KELTTEIDNNIEQISSYKSEITELRRNVQALEIELQSQLALKQ SLEASLA ETEGRYCVQLSQIQAQISALEEQLQ QIRAETECQNTEYQQLLDIKIRL ENEIQTYRSLLE
Predicted molecular weight	38 kDa including tags
Amino acids	345 to 454
Tags	GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab114223** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	ELISA SDS-PAGE Western blot
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.3% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl
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General Info

Tissue specificity

Seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum.

Involvement in disease

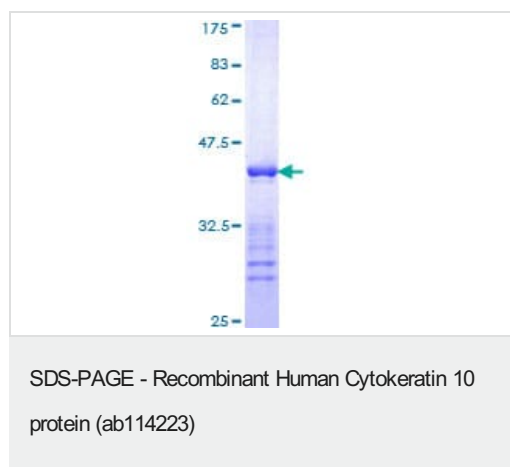
Defects in KRT10 are a cause of bullous congenital ichthyosiform erythroderma (BCIE) [MIM:113800]; also known as epidermolytic hyperkeratosis (EHK) or bullous erythroderma ichthyosiformis congenita of Brocq. BCIE is an autosomal dominant skin disorder characterized by widespread blistering and an ichthyotic 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.

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.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the intermediate filament family.

Images



ab114223 analysed on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE gel stained with Coomassie Blue.

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
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