

bsm-52052R**[Primary Antibody]****CK10/Cytokeratin 10 Recombinant Rabbit mAb****BioSS**
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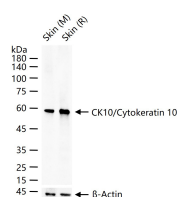
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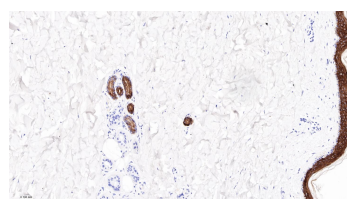
— DATASHEET —**Host:** Rabbit**Isotype:** IgG**Clonality:** Recombinant**CloneNo.:** 1D8**GeneID:** 3858**SWISS:** P13645**Target:** CK10/Cytokeratin 10**Immunogen:** A synthesized peptide derived from human Cytokeratin 10: 550-584.**Purification:** affinity purified by Protein A**Concentration:** 1mg/ml**Storage:** 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.

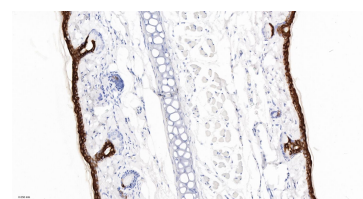
Background: Cytokeratin 10 is a heterotetramer of two type I and two type II keratins. Cytokeratin 10 is generally associated with keratin 1. It is seen in all suprabasal cell layers including stratum corneum. A number of alleles are known that mainly differ in the Gly-rich region (positions 490-560). 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 cytotoxicity. 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.

Applications: WB (1:1000-10000)**IHC-P** (1:1000-5000)**IHC-F** (1:1000-5000)**IF** (1:1000-5000)**Reactivity:** Human, Mouse, Rat**Predicted MW.:** 59 kDa**Observed MW.:** 59 kDa**Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane ,Cytoplasm ,Nucleus**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

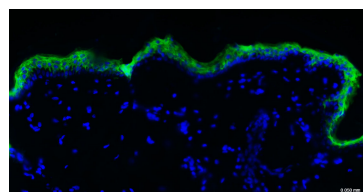
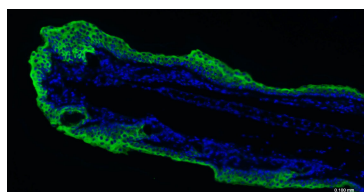
25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with CK10/Cytokeratin 10 monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (bsm-52052R) at 1:1000 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r.t. for 60 min.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Human Skin; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with CK10/Cytokeratin 10 Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bsm-52052R) at 1:1000 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the bs-0295G-HRP and DAB (C-0010) staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded Rat Skin; Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Antibody incubation with CK10/Cytokeratin 10 Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bsm-52052R) at 1:1000 overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the bs-0295G-HRP and DAB (C-0010) staining.



Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded
Mouse Skin; Antigen retrieval by boiling in
sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min;
Antibody incubation with CK10/Cytokeratin 10
Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated
(bsm-52052R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C.
Followed by conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG
antibody (green, bs-0295G-BF488), DAPI (blue,
C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded
Human Skin; Antigen retrieval by boiling in
sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min;
Antibody incubation with CK10/Cytokeratin 10
Monoclonal Antibody, Unconjugated
(bsm-52052R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C.
Followed by conjugated Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG
antibody (green, bs-0295G-BF488), DAPI (blue,
C02-04002) was used to stain the cell nuclei.

— SELECTED CITATIONS —

- **[IF=3.5]** Federica Riva. et al. A Proinflammatory Psoriatic Microenvironment Has Early Effects on Keratinocyte Proliferation/Differentiation and Induces Ferroptosis in HaCaT Cells. BIOLOGY-BASEL. 2026 Feb;15(4):362 IF,WB ;Human. 41744671