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BCL10 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP10698a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF, FC, E
Primary Accession	O95999
Other Accession	Q9QYN5, Q9Z0H7, NP_003912.1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Predicted	Rat, Bovine, Canine, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB24271
Calculated MW	26252
Antigen Region	24-51

Additional Information

Gene ID	8915
Other Names	B-cell lymphoma/leukemia 10, B-cell CLL/lymphoma 10, Bcl-10, CARD-containing molecule enhancing NF-kappa-B, CARD-like apoptotic protein, hCLAP, CED-3/ICH-1 prodomain homologous E10-like regulator, CIPER, Cellular homolog of vCARMEN, cCARMEN, Cellular-E10, c-E10, Mammalian CARD-containing adapter molecule E10, mE10, BCL10, CIPER, CLAP
Target/Specificity	This BCL10 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 24-51 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human BCL10.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 IF~~1:10~50 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	BCL10 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BCL10 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9989495, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:989}
Function	Plays a key role in both adaptive and innate immune signaling by bridging CARD domain-containing proteins to immune activation (PubMed:10187770, PubMed:10364242, PubMed:10400625, PubMed:24074955, PubMed:25365219). Acts by channeling adaptive and innate immune signaling downstream of CARD domain-containing proteins CARD9, CARD11 and CARD14 to activate NF-kappa-B and MAP kinase p38 (MAPK11, MAPK12, MAPK13 and/or MAPK14) pathways which stimulate expression of genes encoding pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines (PubMed:24074955). Recruited by activated CARD domain-containing proteins: homooligomerized CARD domain-containing proteins form a nucleating helical template that recruits BCL10 via CARD-CARD interaction, thereby promoting polymerization of BCL10, subsequent recruitment of MALT1 and formation of a CBM complex (PubMed:24074955). This leads to activation of NF-kappa-B and MAP kinase p38 (MAPK11, MAPK12, MAPK13 and/or MAPK14) pathways which stimulate expression of genes encoding pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines (PubMed:18287044, PubMed:24074955, PubMed:27777308). Activated by CARD9 downstream of C-type lectin receptors; CARD9-mediated signals are essential for antifungal immunity (PubMed:26488816). Activated by CARD11 downstream of T-cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) (PubMed:18264101, PubMed:18287044, PubMed:24074955, PubMed:27777308). Promotes apoptosis, pro-caspase-9 maturation and activation of NF-kappa-B via NIK and IKK (PubMed:10187815).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm, perinuclear region. Membrane raft. Note=Appears to have a perinuclear, compact and filamentous pattern of expression. Also found in the nucleus of several types of tumor cells. Colocalized with DPP4 in membrane rafts.
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous..

Background

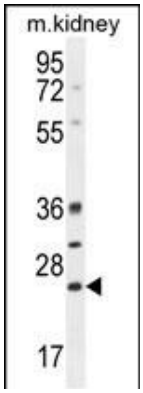
This gene was identified by its translocation in a case of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma. The protein encoded by this gene contains a caspase recruitment domain (CARD), and has been shown to induce apoptosis and to activate NF-kappaB. This protein is reported to interact with other CARD domain containing proteins including CARD9, 10, 11 and 14, which are thought to function as upstream regulators in NF-kappaB signaling. This protein is found to form a complex with MALT1, a protein encoded by another gene known to be translocated in MALT lymphoma. MALT1 and this protein are thought to synergize in the activation of NF-kappaB, and the deregulation of either of them may contribute to the same pathogenetic process that leads to the malignancy.

References

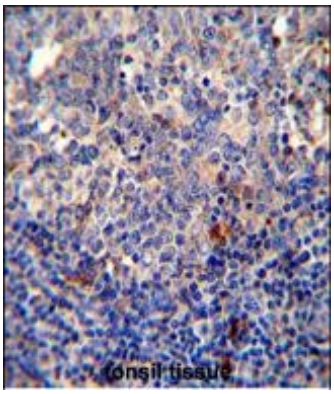
Bhattacharyya, S., et al. Exp. Cell Res. 316(19):3317-3327(2010)
Edin, S., et al. Mol. Immunol. 47 (11-12), 2057-2064 (2010) :
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Bhattacharyya, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(1):522-530(2010)
Rehman, A.O., et al. Int J Oral Sci 1(3):105-118(2009)

Images

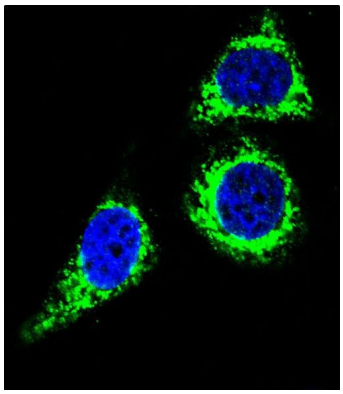
BCL10 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10698a) western blot analysis in mouse kidney tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the BCL10 antibody detected the BCL10



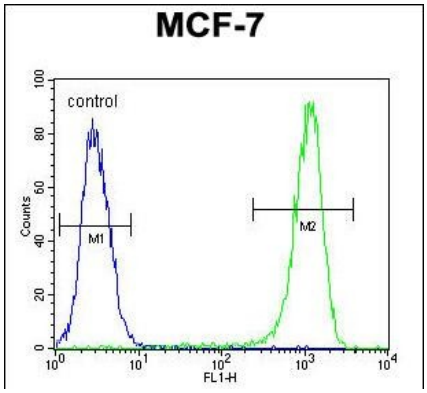
protein (arrow).



BCL10 antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10698a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human tonsil tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of the BCL10 antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of BCL10 Antibody (N-term) (Cat#AP10698a) with Hela cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



BCL10 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP10698a) flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.