BCL10 Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C32162

Package Size: #C32162-AF350 100ul #C32162-AF405 100ul #C32162-AF488 100ul #C32162-AF555 100ul #C32162-AF594 100ul #C32162-AF647 100ul #C32162-AF680 100ul #C32162-AF750 100ul #C32162-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	BCL10 Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total BCL10 protein.
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human BCL10.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	BCL10;CARMEN;CIPER;CLAP;c-E10
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:O95999NCBI Gene ID:8915
Uniprot	O95999
GeneID	8915;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	26
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Product Description

Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Background

Bcl10/CIPER/CLAP/mE10 is a widely expressed CARD (caspase recruitment domain) containing protein shown to induce apoptosis and activate NF-κB (1-5). The CARD domain mediates self-oligomerization, interactions with other CARD proteins and is necessary for NF-κB activation, although the precise mechanism which Bcl10 regulates these processes is not fully understood. The discovery of Bcl10 came from observations of the chromosomal translocation t(1;14)(p22;q32) from B cell lymphomas of the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) (1,5). This translocation results in deregulated expression of a truncated form of Bcl10 which lacks apoptotic activity and enhances transformation. Studies from Bcl10 deficient mice demonstrate that Bcl10 is essential for the activation of NF-κB by T- and B-cell receptors (6). One third of Bcl10 deficient mice developed lethal exencephaly. Surviving mice were unaffected by various apoptotic stimuli, but were severely immunodeficient and defective in antigen receptor-induced NF-κB activiation. PKC or T-cell receptor signaling results in a downregulation of Bcl10 protein levels, attenuating both NF-κB activation and cellular proliferation and also provides a negative feedback regulation of the NF-κB signaling to T cell signaling (7).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only