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## Bcl10 (C78F1) Rabbit mAb



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Applications:	Reactivity:	Sensitivity:	MW (kDa):	Source/Isotype:	UniProt ID:	Entrez-Gene Id:
WB, IP	H M R	Endogenous	28	Rabbit IgG	#O95999	8915

<b>Product Usage Information</b>	<b>Application</b> Western Blotting Immunoprecipitation	<b>Dilution</b> 1:1000 1:50
<b>Storage</b>	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.	
<b>Specificity / Sensitivity</b>	Bcl10 (C78F1) Rabbit mAb detects endogenous levels of total Bcl10 protein.	
<b>Species predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology:</b>	Monkey	
<b>Source / Purification</b>	Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser60 of Bcl10.	
<b>Background</b>	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 activation. 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).	
<b>Background References</b>	1. Willis, T.G. et al. (1999) <i>Cell</i> 96, 35-45. 2. Koseki, T. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 9955-61. 3. Srinivasula, S.M. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 17946-54. 4. Yan, M. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 10287-92. 5. Zhang, Q. et al. (1999) <i>Nat Genet</i> 22, 63-8. 6. Ruland, J. et al. (2001) <i>Cell</i> 104, 33-42. 7. Scharschmidt, E. et al. (2004) <i>Mol Cell Biol</i> 24, 3860-73.	

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).
<b>Western Blot Buffer</b>	IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.
<b>Applications Key</b>	<b>WB:</b> Western Blotting <b>IP:</b> Immunoprecipitation
<b>Cross-Reactivity Key</b>	<b>H:</b> human <b>M:</b> mouse <b>R:</b> rat <b>Hm:</b> hamster <b>Mk:</b> monkey <b>Vir:</b> virus <b>Mi:</b> mink <b>C:</b> chicken <b>Dm:</b> D. melanogaster <b>X:</b> Xenopus <b>Z:</b> zebrafish <b>B:</b> bovine <b>Dg:</b> dog <b>Pg:</b> pig <b>Sc:</b> S. cerevisiae <b>Ce:</b> C. elegans <b>Hr:</b> horse <b>GP:</b> Guinea Pig <b>Rab:</b> rabbit <b>All:</b> all species expected

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