

**BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone SPM520 ]**  
Catalog # AH10829**Specification**

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**BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	,1,14,3,4,
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O95999</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">8915</a> , <a href="#">193516</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>Mouse / IgG1, kappa</b>
Calculated MW	<b>33kDa KDa</b>

**BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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

**Format**

200ug/ml of Ab purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10187770), PubMed: [10364242](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10364242), PubMed: [10400625](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10400625), PubMed: [24074955](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24074955)).

<http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25365219> target="\_blank">25365219</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24074955" target="\_blank">24074955</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24074955" target="\_blank">24074955</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18287044" target="\_blank">18287044</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24074955" target="\_blank">24074955</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27777308" target="\_blank">27777308</a>). Activated by CARD9 downstream of C-type lectin receptors; CARD9-mediated signals are essential for antifungal immunity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26488816" target="\_blank">26488816</a>). Activated by CARD11 downstream of T-cell receptor (TCR) and B-cell receptor (BCR) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18264101" target="\_blank">18264101</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18287044" target="\_blank">18287044</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24074955" target="\_blank">24074955</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27777308" target="\_blank">27777308</a>). Promotes apoptosis, pro-caspase-9 maturation and activation of NF-kappa-B via NIK and IKK (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10187815" target="\_blank">10187815</a>).

#### 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

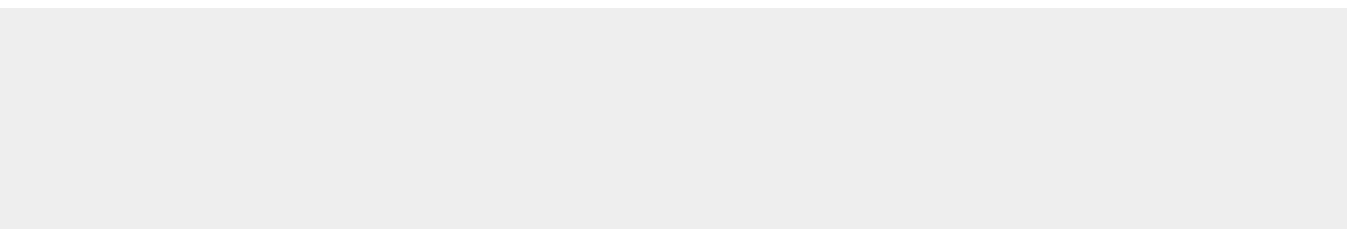
Ubiquitous..

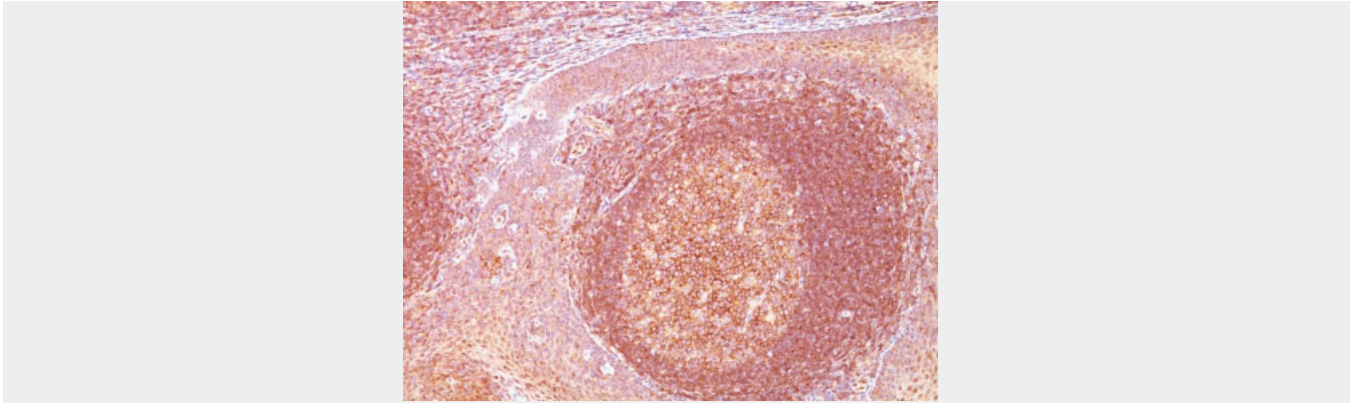
#### BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images





Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Tonsil stained with BCL10 Monoclonal Antibody (SPM520).

#### **BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

BCL10, with an N-terminal caspase recruitment domain (CARD), is found in a number of apoptotic regulatory molecules. It was identified through its direct involvement in t(1;14) of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) lymphoma. Expression of BCL10 was shown to induce NF $\kappa$ B activation in a NIK-dependent pathway. This MAb labels subpopulations of normal B and T cells and is a useful tool for the sub-classification of lymphomas. In MALT lymphomas with the t(1;14) translocation, while 55% of MALT lymphomas lacking this translocation exhibited the same labeling pattern, although at a much lower level.

#### **BCL10 (MALT-Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Ye H et. al. Am J Pathol 2000;157:1147-54