

## Product datasheet for **AR50282PU-N**

### **Bcl-10 (1-233, His-tag) Human Protein**

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Bcl-10 (1-233, His-tag) human recombinant protein, 50 µg
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MGSHEPTAP SLTEEDLTEV KKDALENLRV YLCEKIIAER HFDHLRAKKI LSREDTEEIS CRTSSRKRAK KLLDYLQENP KGLDTLVESI RREKTQNFLI QKITDEVLKL RNIKLEHLKG LKCSSCEPFP DGATNNLSRS NSDESNFSEK LRASTVMYHP EGESSTTPFF STNSSLNLPV LEVGRTENTI FSSTTLPRPG DPGAPPLPPD LQLEEEGTCA NSSEMFLPLR SRTVSRQ
Tag:	His-tag
Predicted MW:	28.8 kDa
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>85% by SDS - PAGE
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein Buffer System: 20 mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0) containing 10% glycerol, 0.05M NaCl, 1 mM DTT
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein
Protein Description:	Recombinant human BCL10 protein, fused to His-tag at N-terminus, was expressed in E.coli and purified by using conventional chromatography.
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one week or (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_001307644</a>
Locus ID:	8915
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">A0A087WWW9</a> , <a href="#">A2TDT2</a>
Cytogenetics:	1p22.3
Synonyms:	c-E10; CARMEN; CIPER; CLAP; IMD37; mE10



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**Summary:**

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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome

**Protein Pathways:**

B cell receptor signaling pathway, T cell receptor signaling pathway

**Product images:**