

**NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP13494b****Specification**

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**NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [Q86W26](#)**NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 338322**Other Names**

NACHT, LRR and PYD domains-containing protein 10, Nucleotide-binding oligomerization domain protein 8, NLRP10, NALP10, NOD8, PYNOD

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13494b was selected from the C-term region of NLRP10. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

**Format**

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

**Precautions**

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information****Name** NLRP10**Synonyms** NALP10, NOD8, PYNOD**Function**

Inhibits autoprocessing of CASP1, CASP1-dependent IL1B secretion, PYCARD aggregation and PYCARD-mediated apoptosis but not apoptosis induced by FAS or BID (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15096476" target="\_blank">15096476</a>). Displays anti-inflammatory activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20393137" target="\_blank">20393137</a>). Required for immunity against C.albicans infection (By similarity). Involved in the innate immune response by contributing to pro-inflammatory cytokine release in response to invasive bacterial infection (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22672233" target="\_blank">22672233</a>). Contributes to T-cell-mediated inflammatory responses in the skin (By similarity). Plays a role in protection against periodontitis through its involvement in induction of IL1A via ERK activation in oral

epithelial cells infected with periodontal pathogens (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28766990" target="\_blank">28766990</a>). Exhibits both ATPase and GTPase activities (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23861819" target="\_blank">23861819</a>).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane; Peripheral membrane protein. Note=Cytoplasmic protein which is recruited to the cell membrane by NOD1 following invasive bacterial infection

#### **Tissue Location**

Highly expressed in basal and suprabasal epidermal cell layers with lower levels in dermal fibroblast cells (at protein level) (PubMed:22672233). Widely expressed with highest levels in heart, brain and skeletal muscle (PubMed:15096476). Also expressed in liver, colon, dermis and epidermis (PubMed:15096476). Little expression detected in myeloid cells or peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PubMed:15096476).

### **NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

### **NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

### **NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Members of the NALP protein family typically contain a NACHT domain, a NACHT-associated domain (NAD), a C-terminal leucine-rich repeat (LRR) region, and an N-terminal pyrin domain (PYD). The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the NALP protein family despite lacking the LRR region. This protein likely plays a regulatory role in the innate immune system. The protein belongs to the signal-induced multiprotein complex, the inflammasome, that activates the pro-inflammatory caspases, caspase-1 and caspase-5. Other experiments indicate that this gene acts as a multifunctional negative regulator of inflammation and apoptosis. [provided by RefSeq].

### **NLRP10 Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Cummings, J.R., et al. Tissue Antigens 76(1):48-56(2010) Imamura, R., et al. J. Immunol. 184(10):5874-5884(2010) Ha, H.J., et al. Biochem. Genet. 47 (9-10), 665-670 (2009) Kinoshita, T., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 280(23):21720-21725(2005) Wang, Y., et al. Int. Immunol. 16(6):777-786(2004)