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# MALT1

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**92kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human MALT1

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bl

**Synonym:**

DKFZp434L132; MLT; MLT1;

**Catalog #:**A2144

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**10892

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q9UDY8

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue translocation gene 1 (MALT1) is a paracaspase that is a critical mediator of T-cell receptor activation of NF-B and may contribute to the progression of MALT lymphomas (1-4). It contains two immunoglobulin-like domains, an amino-terminal death domain and a carboxy-terminal caspase-like domain. Association of MALT1 with Bcl-10 and CARD11/Carma1 leads to activation of IKK and subsequent stimulation of NF-B, resulting in increased proliferation and inhibition of apoptosis (5,6). A common translocation in MALT B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphomas t(11;18)(q21;q21) results in the fusion of the amino terminus of API2 (c-IAP2), a member of the inhibitor of apoptosis protein family, to the carboxy terminus of MALT1 (1,2). The API2-MALT1 fusion protein likely leads to deregulation of NF-B, contributing to increased oncogenic potential (7).

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