MALT1 (D-1): sc-515389

**BACKGROUND**

Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation gene 1 (MALT1) is found in extranodal low-grade B-cell lymphomas. MALT1 encodes two Ig-like C2-type domains and fusions with an API2 gene, which is highly expressed in adult lymphoid tissue. The translocation of this MALT1 gene, which maps to human chromosome 18q21.32, and the apoptosis-inhibiting API2 gene results in an increased development of MALT lymphomas and apoptosis inhibition. Sites at which this API2-MALT1 (11;18)(q21;q21) translocation commonly occurs are within human lung and kidney tissue. MALT lymphoma expresses nuclear Bcl10, which mediates the oligomerization and activation of a MALT1 caspase-like domain. The MALT1-API2 fusion protein activates NFXβ and creates a signaling pathway, which is influenced by this Bcl10-MALT1 complex. MALT1 mRNA is found in pre-B cells, mature B cells, and plasma cells.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: MALT1 (human) mapping to 18q21.32; MALT1 (mouse) mapping to 18 E1.

**SOURCE**

MALT1 (D-1) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 42-57 near the N-terminus of MALT1 of human origin.

**PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG, kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

MALT1 (D-1) is available conjugated to agarose (sc-515389 AC), 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml, for IP; to HRP (sc-515389 HRP), 200 µg/ml, for WB, IHCIP and ELISA; to either phycocerythrin (sc-515389 PE), fluorescein (sc-515389 FITC), Alexa Fluor® 488 (sc-515389 AF488), Alexa Fluor® 546 (sc-515389 AF546), Alexa Fluor® 594 (sc-515389 AF594) or Alexa Fluor® 647 (sc-515389 AF647), 200 µg/ml, for WB (RGB), IF, IHCIP and FCM; and to either Alexa Fluor® 680 (sc-515389 AF680) or Alexa Fluor® 790 (sc-515389 AF790), 200 µg/ml, for Near-Infrared (NIR) WB, IF and FCM.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-515389 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

Alexa Fluor® is a trademark of Molecular Probes, Inc., Oregon, USA.

**STORAGE**

Store at 4°C, **“DO NOT FREEZE”**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**APPLICATIONS**

MALT1 (D-1) is recommended for detection of MALT1 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:150), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for MALT1 siRNA (h): sc-35845, MALT1 siRNA (m): sc-35846, MALT1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-35845-SH, MALT1 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-35846-SH, MALT1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35845-V and MALT1 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-35846-V.

Molecular Weight of MALT1: 93 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200, Hep G2 cell lysate: sc-2227 or WEHI-231 whole cell lysate: sc-2213.

**RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG HRP-PE: sc-516140 or m-IgG HRP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgG HRP-BP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

**DATA**

**SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**


**RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.