

MALT1Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:	E92144
Amount:	100ul
Background:	Mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue translocation gene 1 (MALT1) is a paracaspase that is a critical mediator of T-cell receptor activation of NF- κ 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- κ 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- κ B, contributing to increased oncogenic potential (7).
Species:	Rabbit
Isotype:	lgG
Storage/Stability:	Store at -20oC or -80oC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide,
	50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Synonyms:	DKFZp434L132; MLT; MLT1;
Immunogen:	Recombinant proteinof human MALT1
Purification:	Affinity purification
Reactivity:	HMR
Applications:	WB IHC
Molecular Weight:	92kDa
Swiss-Prot No. :	Q9UDY8
Gene ID:	10892
References:	 Akagi, T. et al. (1999) Oncogene 18, 5785-5794. Uren, A.G. et al. (2000) Mol. Cell 6, 961-967. Ruland, J. et al. (2003) Immunity 19, 749-758. Nakagawa, M. et al. (2006) Leukemia 20, 929-936. Che, T. et al. (2004) J. Biol. Chem. 279, 15870-15876. Lucas, P.C. et al. (2001) J. Biol. Chem. 276, 19012-19019. Ho, L. et al. (2005) Blood 105, 2891-2899.

