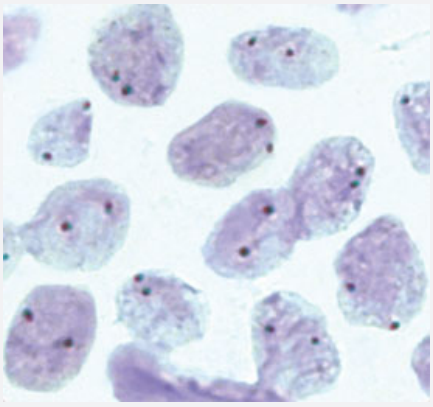
MALT1 Split CISH Probe

Catalog # CS0012 Size 100 uL

Applications



Chromogenic *In Situ* Hybridization (Cells)

Normal interphase cells as indicated by two red/green fusion signals per nucleus.

Specification

Product Description	MALT1 Split CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of human MALT1 gene at 18q21.32 in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded specimens by chromogenic *in situ* hybridization (CISH).
Reactivity	Human
Recommend Usage	The product is ready-to-use. No reconstitution, mixing, or dilution is required. Bring probe to room temperature (18-25°C) and mix briefly before use.
Supplied Products	Reagent Provided: This Probe is available in one size and is composed of: Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 18q21.31-q21.32* (chr18:56,021,766-56,202,885) proximal to the MALT1 breakpoint region Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 18q21.32* (chr18:56,557,814-56,724,408) distal to the MALT1 breakpoint region Formamide based hybridization buffer *according to Human Genome Assembly GRCh37/hg19
Probe Position	

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Regulatory Status	For research use only (RUO)
Storage Instruction	Store at 2-8°C in an upright position. Return to storage conditions immediately after use.
Note	The probe is intended to be used in combination with the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Catalog #: KA5366), which provides necessary reagents for specimen pretreatment and post-hybridization processing. Hybridization signals of digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides appear dark green distinct dot-shaped (proximal to the MALT1 breakpoint region), and dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides appear bright red distinct dot-shaped (distal to the MALT1 breakpoint region). Normal situation: In interphases of normal cells or cells without a translocation involving the MALT1 gene region, two red/green fusion signals appear. Aberrant situation: One MALT1 gene region affected by a translocation is indicated by one separate green signal and one separate red signal. Other signal distribution may be observed in some abnormal samples which might result in a different signal pattern than described above, indicating variant rearrangements. Unexpected signal patterns should be further investigated. The digoxigenin-labeled probe and the formamide-based hybridization buffer are pre-mixed and provided in a single ready-to-use vial. Only one tube is included in the package.
Interpretation of Result	
Self-Attestation	Abnova self-attests to comply with the U.S. Framework for Nucleic Acid Synthesis Screening

Applications

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Gene Info — MALT1

Entrez GeneID	10892
Gene Name	MALT1
Gene Alias	DKFZp434L132, MLT, MLT1
Gene Description	mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation gene 1
Omim ID	604860
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	This gene has been found to be recurrently rearranged in chromosomal translocation with two other genes - baculoviral IAP repeat-containing protein 3 (also known as apoptosis inhibitor 2) and immunoglobulin heavy chain locus - in mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue lymphomas. The protein encoded by this gene may play a role in NF-kappaB activation. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	MALT associated translocation|MALT-lymphoma associated translocation|caspase-like protein|mucosa associated lymphoid tissue lymphoma translocation protein 1|paracaspase

Pathway

- B cell receptor signaling pathway
- T cell receptor signaling pathway

Disease

- Gastritis
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Helicobacter Infections
- Lymphoma
- Stomach Neoplasms

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