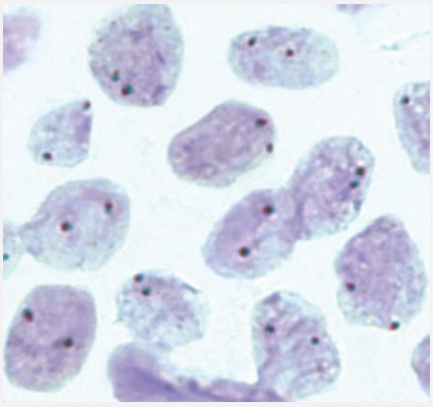
# MALT1 Split CISH Probe

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

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| **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:<br><br>This Probe is available in one size and is composed of:<br>Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 18q21.31-q21.32* (chr18:56,021,766-56,202,885) proximal to the MALT1 breakpoint region<br>Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 18q21.32* (chr18:56,557,814-56,724,408) distal to the MALT1 breakpoint region<br>Formamide based hybridization buffer<br><br>*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.<br><br>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).<br>Normal situation: In interphases of normal cells or cells without a translocation involving the MALT1 gene region, two red/green fusion signals appear.<br>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.<br>Unexpected signal patterns should be further investigated.<br><br>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 |

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## Gene Info — MALT1

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|---|---|
| **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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