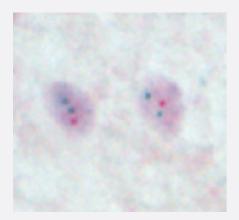
19q13/19p13 CISH Probe

Catalog # CG0001 Size 400 uL

Applications



Chromogenic In Situ Hybridization (FFPE Tissue)

Glioma tissue section with 19q13 deletion as indicated by one red signal in each nucleus.

Specification	
Product Description	19q13/19p13 CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of human chromosome 19q13.32 -q13.33 deletions and the detection of 19p13.3 specific sequences in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embed ded specimens by chromogenic <i>in situ</i> hybridization (CISH).
Reactivity	Human
Recommend Usage	The product is ready-to-use. No reconstitution, mixing, or dilution is required. Bring probe to room te mperature (18-25°C) and mix briefly before use.
Supplied Product	Reagent Provided:
	This Probe is composed of:
	1. Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 19q13.32-q13.33* (chr 19:47,857,776-48,339,398).
	2. Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 19p13.3* (chr19:815,93 8-962,244).
	3. Formamide based hybridization buffer.
	*according to Human Genome Assembly GRCh37/hg19

Probe Position

🍟 Abnova	Product Information
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 #: <u>KA5</u> <u>366</u>), which provides necessary reagents for specimen pretreatment and post-hybridization processing.
	 Interpretation of results: Using the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Cat # KA5366), hybridization signals of Digoxigenin-labeled p olynucleotides appear as dark green colored distinct dots (19p13 locus), and Dinitrophenyl-labeled p olynucleotides appear as bright red colored distinct dots (19q13 locus). Normal situation: In interphases of normal cells or cells without deletion involving the 19q13 locus, t wo distinct dot-shaped red and two distinct dot-shaped green signals appear. Aberrant situation: In a cell with deletion affecting the 19q13 locus, a reduced number of red signal s will be observed. Deletions affecting only parts of the 19q13 locus might result in a normal signal pattern with red signals of reduced size. Overlapping signals may appear as brown signals. Other signal patterns than those described above may be observed in some abnormal samples. The se unexpected signal patterns should be further investigated.

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