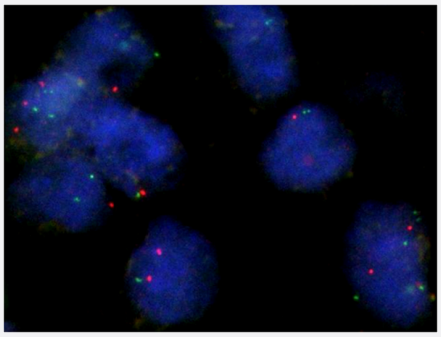
Sm Size

# CCND1/CEN11p FISH Probe

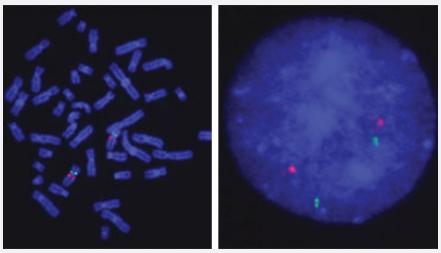
Catalog # FG0052 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

## Applications



### Fluorescent *In Situ* Hybridization (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Human breast cancer (FFPE) stained with CCND1/CEN11p FISH Probe. Human breast cancer showed no CCND1 gene amplification



### Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome:

Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome:

## Specification

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product Description** | Labeled FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization T echnique. (Technology). |

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| | |
|---|---|
| **Probe 1** | **Name:** CCND1<br>**Size:** Approximately 270kb<br>**Fluorophore:** Texas Red<br>**Location:** 11q13 |
| **Probe 2** | **Name:** CEN11p<br>**Size:** Approximately 630kb<br>**Fluorophore:** FITC<br>**Location:** 11p11.12 |
| **Probe Gap** | The gap between two probes is approximately 21,600 kb. |
| **Origin** | Human |
| **Source** | Genomic DNA |
| **Reactivity** | Human |
| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Notice** | We **strongly recommend** the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: KA2375 or KA2691) for the pretreatment of Formalin-Fixed Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE) tissue sections. |
| **Regulation Status** | For research use only (RUO) |
| **Quality Control Testing** | Representative images of normal human cell (lymphocyte) stain with the dual color FISH probe. The l eft image is chromosomes at metaphase, and the right image is an interphase nucleus. |
| **Supplied Products** | DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL ) 125 uL for each 100 uL FISH Probe |
| **Storage Instruction** | Store at 4°C in the dark. |
| **Note** | Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome:<br>Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome: |
| **Self-Attestation** | Abnova self-attests to comply with the U.S. Framework for Nucleic Acid Synthesis Screening |

## Applications

- Fluorescent *In Situ* Hybridization (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Human breast cancer (FFPE) stained with CCND1/CEN11p FISH Probe. Human breast cancer showed no CCND1 gene amplification

  Protocol Download

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

  Protocol Download

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## Gene Info — CCND1

| | |
|---|---|
| **Entrez GeneID** | 595 |
| **Gene Name** | CCND1 |
| **Gene Alias** | BCL1, D11S287E, PRAD1, U21B31 |
| **Gene Description** | cyclin D1 |
| **Omim ID** | 151400 168461 193300 254500 |
| **Gene Ontology** | Hyperlink |
| **Gene Summary** | The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance throughout the cell cycle. Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradatio n patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. This cyclin forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK4 or CDK6, whose activity is required f or cell cycle G1/S transition. This protein has been shown to interact with tumor suppressor protei n Rb and the expression of this gene is regulated positively by Rb. Mutations, amplification and ov erexpression of this gene, which alters cell cycle progression, are observed frequently in a variety of tumors and may contribute to tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq |
| **Other Designations** | B-cell CLL/lymphoma 1\|G1/S-specific cyclin D1 |

## Pathway

- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Bladder cancer
- Cell cycle
- Chronic myeloid leukemia
- Colorectal cancer
- Endometrial cancer
- Focal adhesion
- Glioma
- Jak-STAT signaling pathway
- Melanoma

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- Non-small cell lung cancer
- p53 signaling pathway
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Small cell lung cancer
- Thyroid cancer
- Wnt signaling pathway

## Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenoma
- Ataxia telangiectasia
- Barrett Esophagus
- Brain Neoplasms
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Carcinoma in Situ
- Cell Transformation
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chronic Disease
- Colitis
- Colon cancer
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Crohn Disease

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- Disease Progression
- Disease Susceptibility
- DNA Damage
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fetal Diseases
- Gastritis
- Gastroesophageal Reflux
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Genomic Instability
- Glioma
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Helicobacter Infections
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hemophilia A
- Hepatoblastoma
- Hodgkin Disease
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Hypopharyngeal Neoplasms
- Inflammatory Bowel Diseases
- Insulin Resistance
- Intestinal Neoplasms
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Laryngeal Diseases
- Laryngeal Neoplasms

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- Leiomyoma
- Leukemia
- Leukoplakia
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Mouth Neoplasms
- Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neoplasms
- Neuroma
- Obesity
- Occupational Diseases
- Oropharyngeal Neoplasms
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Peptic Ulcer
- Pituitary Neoplasms
- Precancerous Conditions

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- Prolactinoma
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Hyperplasia
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Pulmonary Disease
- Rectal Neoplasms
- Recurrence
- Retinoblastoma
- Skin Neoplasms
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Translocation
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Uterine Neoplasms
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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