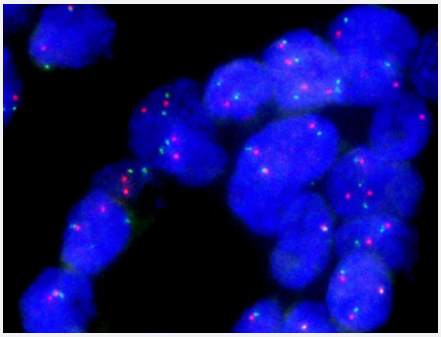
Sm Size

BRAF/CEN7q FISH Probe

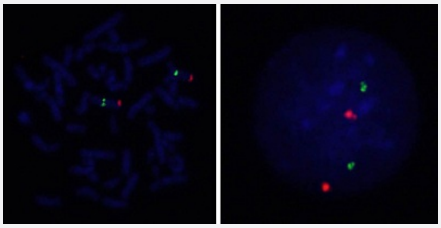
Catalog # FG0134 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



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

human ovary cancer (FFPE) stained with BRAF1/CEN7q FISH Probe . human ovary cancer showed no BRAF1 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:** BRAF **Size:** Approximately 390kb **Fluorophore:** Texas Red **Location:** 7p12
Probe 2	**Name:** CEN7q **Size:** Approximately 820kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 7q11.21
Probe Gap	The gap between two probes is approximately 75,250 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. 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 ovary cancer (FFPE) stained with BRAF1/CEN7q FISH Probe . human ovary cancer showed no BRAF1 amplification.

  Protocol Download

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

  Protocol Download

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Gene Info — BRAF

Entrez GeneID	673
Gene Name	BRAF
Gene Alias	B-RAF1, BRAF1, FLJ95109, MGC126806, MGC138284, RAFB1
Gene Description	v-raf murine sarcoma viral oncogene homolog B1
Omim ID	115150 164757 211980
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a protein belonging to the raf/mil family of serine/threonine protein kinases. Th is protein plays a role in regulating the MAP kinase/ERKs signaling pathway, which affects cell div ision, differentiation, and secretion. Mutations in this gene are associated with cardiofaciocutane ous syndrome, a disease characterized by heart defects, mental retardation and a distinctive faci al appearance. Mutations in this gene have also been associated with various cancers, including non-Hodgkin lymphoma, colorectal cancer, malignant melanoma, thyroid carcinoma, non-small cel l lung carcinoma, and adenocarcinoma of lung. A pseudogene, which is located on chromosome X, has been identified for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	94 kDa B-raf protein|B-Raf proto-oncogene serine/threonine-protein kinase (p94)|Murine sarcom a viral (v-raf) oncogene homolog B1

Pathway

- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Bladder cancer
- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Chronic myeloid leukemia
- Colorectal cancer
- Endometrial cancer
- ErbB signaling pathway
- Focal adhesion
- Glioma
- Insulin signaling pathway

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- Long-term depression
- Long-term potentiation
- MAPK signaling pathway
- Melanoma
- mTOR signaling pathway
- Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity
- Neurotrophin signaling pathway
- Non-small cell lung cancer
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Regulation of actin cytoskeleton
- Renal cell carcinoma
- Thyroid cancer
- Vascular smooth muscle contraction

Disease

- Abnormalities
- Adenocarcinoma
- Adenoma
- Adrenal Cortex Neoplasms
- Alcoholism
- Articulation Disorders
- Astrocytoma
- Brain Neoplasms
- Breast cancer

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- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cell Transformation
- Chromosomal Instability
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Cognition
- Cognition Disorders
- Colon cancer
- Colonic Neoplasms
- Colonic Polyps
- Colorectal Neoplasms
- Common Bile Duct Neoplasms
- Craniofacial Abnormalities
- Cystadenocarcinoma
- Cystadenoma
- Developmental Disabilities
- Dilatation
- Disease Progression
- Diseases in Twins
- Dyslexia
- Ectodermal Dysplasia
- Endometrial Hyperplasia
- Endometrial Neoplasms
- Endometriosis
- Eosinophilia
- Esophageal Neoplasms

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- Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumors
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glioma
- Goiter
- Hashimoto Disease
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Hearing
- Heart Defects
- Hyperpigmentation
- Hyperplasia
- Immunologic Deficiency Syndromes
- Language Disorders
- Liver Neoplasms
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Lymphoma
- Malignant melanoma
- Melanoma
- Memory
- Microsatellite Instability
- Motor Skills
- Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms
- Necrosis
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasm Recurrence

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- Neoplasms
- Nerve Sheath Neoplasms
- Neurofibromatosis
- Neurofibromatosis 1
- Nevus
- Noonan Syndrome
- Obesity
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic cancer
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Precancerous Conditions
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Ras oncogene
- Rectal Neoplasms
- Recurrence
- Salivary Gland Neoplasms
- Skin Neoplasms
- Stomach Neoplasms

- Syndrome
- Testicular Neoplasms
- Thyroid Diseases
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Thyroid Nodule

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- Thyroiditis
- Tobacco Use Disorder

- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms

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