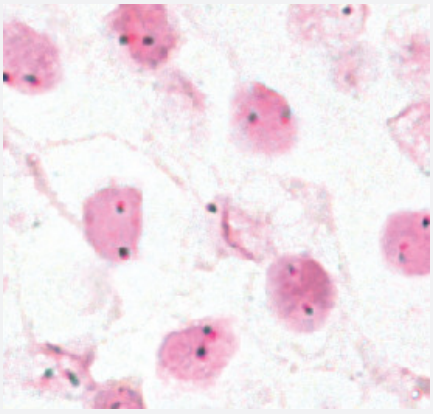
BCL6 Split CISH Probe

Catalog # CS0003 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	BCL6 Split CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of translocations involving the human BCL6 gene at 3q27.3 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, which target sequences mapping in 3q27.3* (chr3:187,028,236-187,214,873) proximal to the BCL6 breakpoint region. Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 3q27.3-q28* (chr3:187,744,962-187,940,859) distal to the BCL6 breakpoint region . *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. Interpretation of results: Using the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Cat # KA5366), hybridization signals of Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides appear as dark green colored distinct dots (proximal to the BCL6 breakpoint region), and Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides appear as bright red colored distinct dots (distal to the BCL6 breakpoint region). **Normal situation**: In interphases of normal cells or cells without a translocation involving the BCL6 gene region, two red/green fusion signals appear. **Aberrant situation**: One BCL6 gene region affected by a translocation is indicated by one separate green signal and one separate red signal. Overlapping signals may appear as brown signals. Genomic aberrations due to small deletions, duplications or inversions might result in inconspicuous signal patterns. Other signal patterns than those described above may be observed in some abnormal samples. These 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 — BCL6

Entrez GeneID	604
Gene Name	BCL6
Gene Alias	BCL5, BCL6A, LAZ3, ZBTB27, ZNF51
Gene Description	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 6
Omim ID	109565
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a zinc finger transcription factor and contains an N-terminal POZ domain. This protein acts as a sequence-specific repressor of transcription, and has been shown to modulate the transcription of START-dependent IL-4 responses of B cells. This protein can interact with a variety of POZ-containing proteins that function as transcription corepressors. This gene is found to be frequently translocated and hypermutated in diffuse large-cell lymphoma (DLCL), and may be involved in the pathogenesis of DLCL. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	B-cell lymphoma 6 protein|B-cell lymphoma 6 protein transcript|cys-his2 zinc finger transcription factor|lymphoma-associated zinc finger gene on chromosome 3|zinc finger protein 51|zinc finger transcription factor BCL6S

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Central Nervous System Neoplasms
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- HIV Infections
- Hodgkin Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Leukemia
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Neovascularization
- Occupational Diseases
- Pulmonary Disease
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia

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- Werner syndrome

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