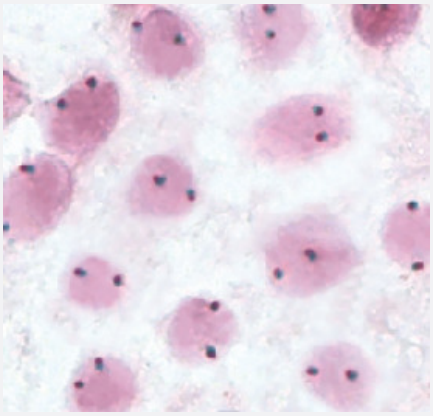
BCL2 Split CISH Probe

Catalog # CS0002 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	BCL2 Split CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of translocations involving the human BCL2 gene at 18q21.33 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 18q21.33* (chr18:60,610,473-60,779,138) proximal to the BCL2 breakpoint region. Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 18q21.33* (chr18:61,134,665-61,507,691) distal to the BCL2 breakpoint region. Formamide based hybridization buffer. *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 BCL2 breakpoint region), and Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides appear as bright red colored distinct dots (distal to the BCL2 breakpoint region). **Normal situation**: In interphases of normal cells or cells without a translocation involving the BCL2 gene region, two red/green fusion signals appear. **Aberrant situation**: One BCL2 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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  Normal interphase cells as indicated by two red/green fusion signals per nucleus.

Gene Info — BCL2

Entrez GeneID	596
Gene Name	BCL2
Gene Alias	Bcl-2
Gene Description	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2
Omim ID	151430
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	This gene encodes an integral outer mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks the apoptotic death of some cells such as lymphocytes. Constitutive expression of BCL2, such as in the case of translocation of BCL2 to Ig heavy chain locus, is thought to be the cause of follicular lymphoma. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	B-cell lymphoma protein 2|OTTHUMP00000163680

Pathway

- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
- Apoptosis
- Colorectal cancer
- Focal adhesion
- Neurotrophin signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Small cell lung cancer

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Alzheimer Disease
- Amnesia
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity
- Autistic Disorder
- Azoospermia
- Bile Duct Neoplasms
- Brain Injuries
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms

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- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Clubfoot
- Cognition
- Cognition Disorders
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Laryngeal Neoplasms
- Leukemia
- Leukemia-Lymphoma
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders

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- Multiple Sclerosis
- NARP
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neovascularization
- Neuropsychological Tests
- Occupational Diseases
- Oropharyngeal Neoplasms
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Postoperative Complications
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Prosthesis Failure
- Pulmonary Disease
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Translocation
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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