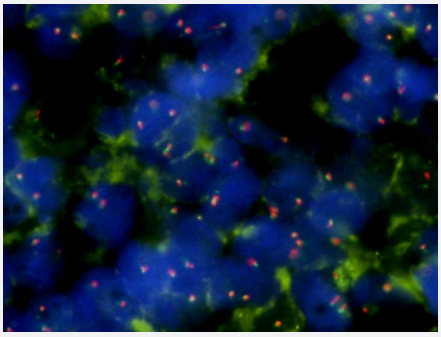
Sm Size

ALK Split FISH Probe

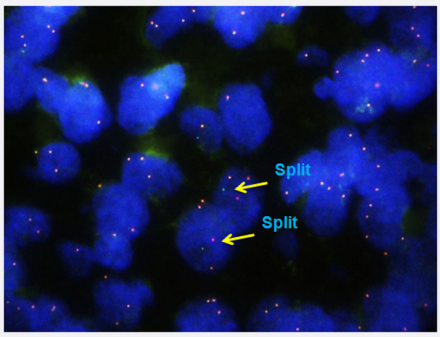
Catalog # FS0001 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



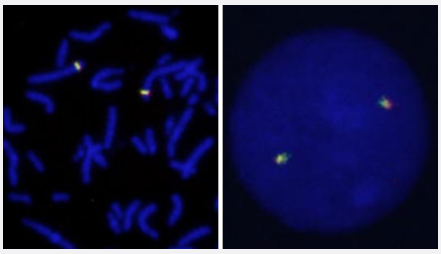
Fluorescent *In Situ* Hybridization (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Human anaplastic large cell lymphoma (FFPE) stained with ALK Split FISH Probe. Human anaplastic large cell lymphoma showed no ALK gene split.



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

Human lung adenocarcinoma (FFPE) stained with ALK Split FISH Probe. Human lung adenocarcinoma showed ALK gene split.



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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 split using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. (Technology).
Probe 1	**Name:** ALK(FITC) **Size:** Approximately 770kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 2p23
Probe 2	**Name:** ALK(Texas Red) **Size:** Approximately 640kb **Fluorophore:** Texas Red **Location:** 2p23
Probe Gap	The gap between two probes is approximately 0 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 left 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.

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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 anaplastic large cell lymphoma (FFPE) stained with ALK Split FISH Probe. Human anaplastic large cell lymphoma showed no ALK gene split.

  Protocol Download

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

  Human lung adenocarcinoma (FFPE) stained with ALK Split FISH Probe. Human lung adenocarcinoma showed ALK gene split.

  Protocol Download

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

  Protocol Download

Gene Info — ALK

Entrez GeneID	238
Gene Name	ALK
Gene Alias	CD246, Ki-1, TFG/ALK
Gene Description	anaplastic lymphoma receptor tyrosine kinase
Omim ID	105590
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	The 2;5 chromosomal translocation is frequently associated with anaplastic large cell lymphomas (ALCLs). The translocation creates a fusion gene consisting of the ALK (anaplastic lymphoma kin ase) gene and the nucleophosmin (NPM) gene: the 3' half of ALK, derived from chromosome 2, is fused to the 5' portion of NPM from chromosome 5. A recent study shows that the product of the N PM-ALK fusion gene is oncogenic. The deduced amino acid sequences reveal that ALK is a nov el receptor protein-tyrosine kinase having a putative transmembrane domain and an extracellular domain. These sequences are absent in the product of the transforming NPM-ALK gene. ALK sh ows the greatest sequence similarity to LTK (leukocyte tyrosine kinase). ALK plays an important r ole in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous syste m. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	ALK tyrosine kinase receptor|CD246 antigen|anaplastic lymphoma kinase (Ki-1)|anaplastic lymph oma kinase Ki-1

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Carcinoma
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Lung Neoplasms
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Schizophrenia
- Tobacco Use Disorder

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