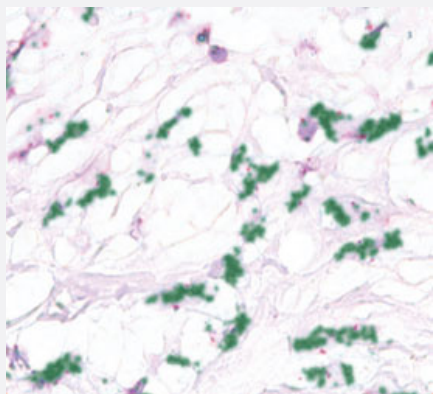


MDM2/CEN12 CISH Probe

Catalog # CG0009 Size 400 uL

Applications



Chromogenic *In Situ* Hybridization (FFPE Tissue)

Liposarcoma tissue section with MDM2 amplification as indicated by large green clusters.

Specification

Product Description MDM2/CEN12 CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of human MDM2 gene and chromosome 12 alpha satellites 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 Product Reagent Provided:

1. Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 12q15* (chr12:69,190,708-69,430,185) harboring the MDM2 gene
2. Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 12p11.1-q11** (D12Z3) specific for the alpha satellite centromeric region of chromosome 12
3. Formamide based hybridization buffer

*according to Human Genome Assembly GRCh37/hg19
**according to Human Genome Assembly GRCh38/hg38

Probe Position

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. Hybridization signals of digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides appear dark green distinct dot-shaped (MDM2 gene region), and dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides appear bright red colored distinct dots (CEN 12). Normal situation: In interphases of normal cells or cells without a amplification involving the MDM2 gene locus, two green signals and two red signals appear. Aberrant situation: In cells with amplification of the MDM2 gene locus, an increased number of gene specific signals or signal clusters are visible. Other signal distribution may be observed in some abnormal samples which might result in a different signal pattern than described above, indicating variant rearrangements. Unexpected signal patterns should be further investigated.

Interpretation of Result

Applications

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