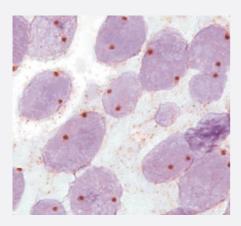


MYCN CISH Probe

Catalog # CG0022 Size 400 uL

Applications



Chromogenic In Situ Hybridization (FFPE Tissue)

Normal nuclei each with two MYCN signals

Specification	
Product Description	MYCN CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection human MYCN gene in formalin-fixed, par affin-embedded tissue or cells by chromogenic <i>in situ</i> hybridization (CISH).
Reactivity	Human
Recommend Usage	The product is ready-to-use. No reconstitution, mixing, or dilution is required. Bring probe to room te mperature (18-25°C) and mix briefly before use.
Supplied Product	Reagent Provided:
	Digoxigenin-labeled oligonucleotides targeting sequences mapping in 2p24.3* (chr2:15,846,046-16, 213,717) harboring the MYCN gene. 2. Formamide based hybridization buffer. *According to Human Genome Assembly GRCh37/hg19
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.



Product Information

Note

The probe is intended to be used in combination with the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Catalog #: <u>KA5</u> <u>366</u>), which provides necessary reagents for specimen pretreatment and post-hybridization processing.

Hybridization signals of digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides appear as brown- to dark brown colored distinct dots (MYCN gene).

Normal situation: In interphases of normal cells or cells without an amplification involving the MYCN g ene locus, two distinct dot-shaped brown signals per nucleus appear.

Aberrant situation: In a cell with amplification of the MYCN gene locus or aneuploidy of chromosome 2, multiple copies of the brown signal or brown signal clusters will be observed.

Interpretation of Result

Applications

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Gene Info — MYCN

<u>4613</u>
MYCN
MODED, N-myc, NMYC, ODED, bHLHe37
v-myc myelocytomatosis viral related oncogene, neuroblastoma derived (avian)
<u>164280 164840 602585</u>
Hyperlink
This gene is a member of the MYC family and encodes a protein with a basic helix-loop-helix (bH LH) domain. This protein is located in the nucleus and must dimerize with another bHLH protein in order to bind DNA. Amplification of this gene is associated with a variety of tumors, most notably neuroblastomas. [provided by RefSeq
N-myc proto-oncogene protein neuroblastoma MYC oncogene neuroblastoma-derived v-myc avia n myelocytomatosis viral related oncogene oncogene NMYC pp65/67 v-myc avian myelocytomato sis viral related oncogene, neuroblastoma derived v-myc myelocytomatosis viral

Disease

Kidney Neoplasms



Product Information

• Wilms Tumor