CXCL1/CEN4q FISH Probe

Catalog # FG0043 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



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

Human breast cancer (FFPE) stained with CXCL1/CEN4q FISH Probe. Human breast cancer showed no CXCL1 gene amplification



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 amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization T echnique. (<u>Technology</u>).

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

🍟 Abnova	Product Information
Probe 1	Name: CXCL1 Size: Approximately 350kb Fluorophore: Texas Red Location: 4q21
Probe 2	Name: CEN4q Size: Approximately 650kb Fluorophore: FITC Location: 4q12
Probe Gap	The gap between two probes is approximately 16,100 kb
Origin	Human
Source	Genomic DNA
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Notice	We strongly recommend the customer to use FFPE FISH PreTreatment Kit 1 (Catalog #: <u>KA2375</u> or <u>KA2691</u>) 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 I eft image is chromosomes at metaphase, and the right image is an interphase nucleus.
Supplied Product	DAPI Counterstain (1500 ng/mL) 125 uL for each 100 uL FISH Probe
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C in the dark.
Note	Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.
	Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.

Applications

• Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

Protocol Download

Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) ۲

Human breast cancer (FFPE) stained with CXCL1/CEN4q FISH Probe. Human breast cancer showed no CXCL1 gene amplification

Protocol Download

😵 Abnova

Product Information

Gene Info — CXCL1

Entrez GenelD	<u>2919</u>
Gene Name	CXCL1
Gene Alias	FSP, GRO1, GROa, MGSA, MGSA-a, NAP-3, SCYB1
Gene Description	chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 (melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha)
Omim ID	<u>155730</u>
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	Chemokines are a group of small (approximately 8 to 14 kD), mostly basic, structurally related mo lecules that regulate cell trafficking of various types of leukocytes through interactions with a subse t of 7-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptors. Chemokines also play fundamental roles in th e development, homeostasis, and function of the immune system, and they have effects on cells of the central nervous system as well as on endothelial cells involved in angiogenesis or angiostasis. Chemokines are divided into 2 major subfamilies, CXC and CC, based on the arrangement of th e first 2 of the 4 conserved cysteine residues; the 2 cysteines are separated by a single amino aci d in CXC chemokines and are adjacent in CC chemokines. CXC chemokines are further subdivi ded into ELR and non-ELR types based on the presence or absence of a glu-leu-arg sequence a djacent and N terminal to the CXC motif. ELR types are chemotactic for neutrophils, while non-EL R types are chemotactic for lymphocytes.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	GRO1 oncogene (melanoma growth stimulating activity, alpha) GRO1 oncogene (melanoma grow th-stimulating activity) MGSA alpha chemokine (C-X-C motif) ligand 1 fibroblast secretory protein melanoma growth stimulatory activity alpha

Pathway

- Chemokine signaling pathway
- Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction
- Epithelial cell signaling in Helicobacter pylori infection

Disease

- <u>Alzheimer disease</u>
- Asthma
- Bronchiolitis

🗑 Abnova

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Infant
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- <u>Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infections</u>