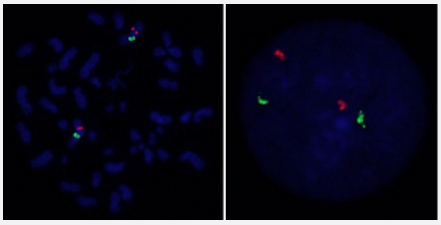
DDR2/CEN1p FISH Probe

Catalog # FG0203 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.

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Specification

Product Description	Labeled FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization T echnique. (Technology).
Probe 1	**Name:** DDR2 **Size:** Approximately 260kb **Fluorophore:** TexRed **Location:** 1q23.3
Probe 2	**Name:** CEN1p **Size:** Approximately 780kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 1q13.3
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 l 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

Gene Info — DDR2

Entrez GeneID	4921
Gene Name	DDR2
Gene Alias	MIG20a, NTRKR3, TKT, TYRO10
Gene Description	discoidin domain receptor tyrosine kinase 2
Omim ID	191311
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

Gene Summary	Receptor tyrosine kinases (RTKs) play a key role in the communication of cells with their microenvironment. These molecules are involved in the regulation of cell growth, differentiation, and metabolism. In several cases the biochemical mechanism by which RTKs transduce signals across the membrane has been shown to be ligand induced receptor oligomerization and subsequent intracellular phosphorylation. This autophosphorylation leads to phosphorylation of cytosolic targets as well as association with other molecules, which are involved in pleiotropic effects of signal transduction. RTKs have a tripartite structure with extracellular, transmembrane, and cytoplasmic regions. This gene encodes a member of a novel subclass of RTKs and contains a distinct extracellular region encompassing a factor VIII-like domain. Alternative splicing in the 5' UTR results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000032332|OTTHUMP00000038368|cell migration-inducing protein 20|discoidin domain receptor family, member 2|hydroxyaryl-protein kinase|migration-inducing gene 16 protein|neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor related 3|tyrosyl|protein kinase

Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Tobacco Use Disorder