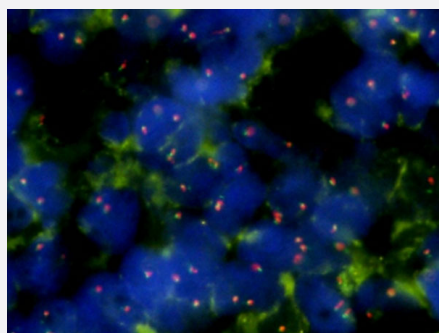


ALK Split FISH Probe

Catalog # FS0001

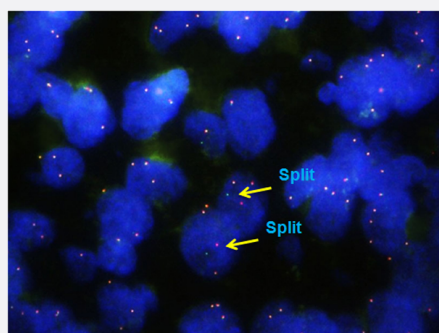
Size 100 uL, 200 uL

Applications



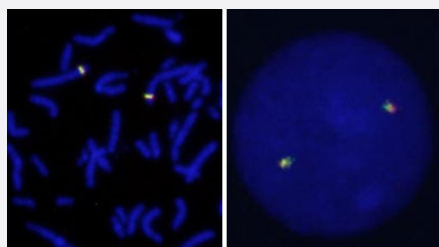
Fluorescent *In Situ* Hybridization (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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.



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 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)

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](#)

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

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 kinase) 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 NPM-ALK fusion gene is oncogenic. The deduced amino acid sequences reveal that ALK is a novel 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 shows the greatest sequence similarity to LTK (leukocyte tyrosine kinase). ALK plays an important role in the development of the brain and exerts its effects on specific neurons in the nervous system. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

ALK tyrosine kinase receptor|CD246 antigen|anaplastic lymphoma kinase (Ki-1)|anaplastic lymphoma kinase Ki-1

Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Schizophrenia](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)