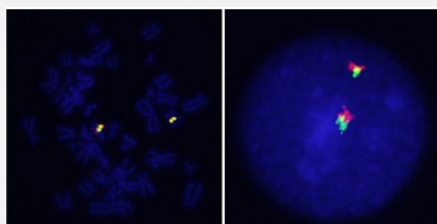


# CCND1 Split FISH Probe

Catalog # FS0066      Size 200 uL, 100 uL

## Applications



## Specification

**Product Description** Labeled FISH probes for identification of gene split using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization Technique. ([Technology](#)).

**Probe 1**  
**Name:** CCND1  
**Size:** Approximately 610kb  
**Fluorophore:** Texas Red  
**Location:** 11q13

**Probe 2**  
**Name:** CCND1  
**Size:** Approximately 660kb  
**Fluorophore:** FITC  
**Location:** 11q13

**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

**Probe Position**
**Storage Instruction**

Store at 4°C in the dark.

## Applications

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

[Protocol Download](#)

## Gene Info — CCND1

**Entrez GeneID**

[595](#)

**Gene Name**

CCND1

**Gene Alias**

BCL1, D11S287E, PRAD1, U21B31

**Gene Description**

cyclin D1

**Omim ID**

[151400](#) [168461](#) [193300](#) [254500](#)

**Gene Ontology**

[Hyperlink](#)

**Gene Summary**

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the highly conserved cyclin family, whose members are characterized by a dramatic periodicity in protein abundance throughout the cell cycle. Cyclins function as regulators of CDK kinases. Different cyclins exhibit distinct expression and degradation patterns which contribute to the temporal coordination of each mitotic event. This cyclin forms a complex with and functions as a regulatory subunit of CDK4 or CDK6, whose activity is required for cell cycle G1/S transition. This protein has been shown to interact with tumor suppressor protein Rb and the expression of this gene is regulated positively by Rb. Mutations, amplification and overexpression of this gene, which alters cell cycle progression, are observed frequently in a variety of tumors and may contribute to tumorigenesis. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations**

B-cell CLL/lymphoma 1|G1/S-specific cyclin D1

## Pathway

- [Acute myeloid leukemia](#)

- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Cell cycle](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Colorectal cancer](#)
- [Endometrial cancer](#)
- [Focal adhesion](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Jak-STAT signaling pathway](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Non-small cell lung cancer](#)
- [p53 signaling pathway](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Small cell lung cancer](#)
- [Thyroid cancer](#)
- [Wnt signaling pathway](#)

## Disease

- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Adenoma](#)
- [Ataxia telangiectasia](#)
- [Barrett Esophagus](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)

- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Carcinoma in Situ](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Gastritis](#)
- [Gastroesophageal Reflux](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genomic Instability](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hemophilia A](#)
- [Hepatoblastoma](#)

- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Hyperparathyroidism](#)
- [Hypopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Intestinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Laryngeal Diseases](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leiomyoma](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukoplakia](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Meningeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Invasiveness](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)

- [Neuroma](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Oropharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Peptic Ulcer](#)
- [Pituitary Neoplasms](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Prolactinoma](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Hyperplasia](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Rectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Retinoblastoma](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Translocation](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)