ALK Split CISH Probe

Catalog # CS0016 Size 100 uL

Specification

Product Description	ALK Split CISH Probe is designed for the qualitative detection of translocations involving the human ALK gene at 2p23.2 in formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded specimens by chromogenic *in situ* hybridization (CISH).
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Recommend Usage	The product is ready-to-use. No reconstitution, mixing, or dilution is required. Bring probe to room temperature (18-25°C) and mix briefly before use.
Supplied Products	Reagent Provided: This Probe is available in one size and is composed of: Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 2p23.2* (chr2:29,460,144-29,681,581) proximal to the ALK breakpoint region. Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides, which target sequences mapping in 2p23.2* (chr2:29,174,204-29,383,335) distal to the ALK breakpoint region. Formamide based hybridization buffer.
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.

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Note	The probe is intended to be used in combination with the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Catalog #: KA5366 or KA6906), which provides necessary reagents for specimen pretreatment and post-hybridization processing. Interpretation of results: Using the CISH Implementation Kit 2 (Cat # KA5366 or KA6906), hybridization signals of Digoxigenin-labeled polynucleotides appear as dark green colored distinct dots (proximal to the ALK breakpoint region), and Dinitrophenyl-labeled polynucleotides appear as bright red colored distinct dots (distal to the ALK breakpoint region). **Normal situation**:In interphases of normal cells or cells without a translocation involving the ALK gene region, two red/green fusion signals appear. **Aberrant situation**: One ALK gene region affected by a translocation is indicated by one separate green signal and one separate red signal. EML4- ALK inversion with deletion of 5'-ALK sequences is indicated by one or multiple isolated red signals. Overlapping signals may appear as brown signals. Genomic aberrations due to small deletions, duplications or inversions might result in inconspicuous signal patterns. Other signal patterns than those described above may be observed in some abnormal samples. These unexpected signal patterns should be further investigated. The digoxigenin-labeled probe and the formamide-based hybridization buffer are pre-mixed and provided in a single ready-to-use vial. Only one tube is included in the package.
Interpretation of Result	
Self-Attestation	Abnova self-attests to comply with the U.S. Framework for Nucleic Acid Synthesis Screening

Applications

- Chromogenic *In Situ* Hybridization (FFPE Tissue)

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