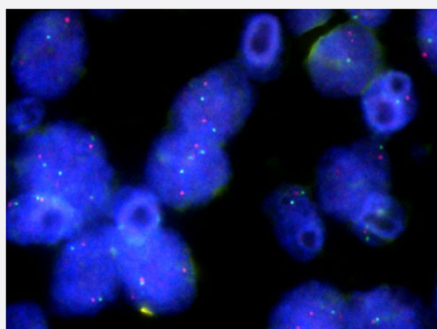


MDM2/CEN12p FISH Probe

Catalog # FG0020

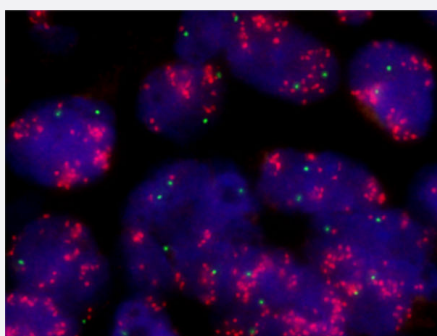
Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



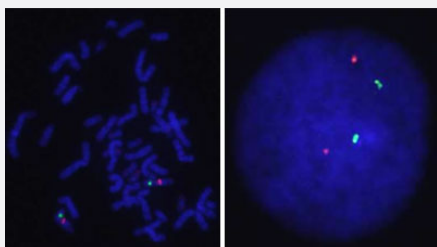
Fluorescent *In Situ* Hybridization (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Human hepatocellular carcinoma (FFPE) stained with MDM2/CEN12p FISH Probe. Human hepatocellular carcinoma showed no MDM2 gene amplification.



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

Human angiosarcoma (FFPE) stained with MDM2/CEN12p FISH Probe. Human angiosarcoma showed MDM2 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 Technique. (Technology).
Probe 1	Name: MDM2 Size: Approximately 270kb Fluorophore: Texas Red Location: 12q14.3-q15
Probe 2	Name: CEN12p Size: Approximately 530kb Fluorophore: FITC Location: 12p11.22
Probe Gap	The gap between two probes is approximately 38,700 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 hepatocellular carcinoma (FFPE) stained with MDM2/CEN12p FISH Probe. Human hepatocellular carcinoma showed no MDM2 gene amplification.

[Protocol Download](#)

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

Human angiosarcoma (FFPE) stained with MDM2/CEN12p FISH Probe. Human angiosarcoma showed MDM2 gene amplification

[Protocol Download](#)

Gene Info — MDM2

Entrez GeneID [4193](#)

Gene Name MDM2

Gene Alias HDMX, MGC71221, hdm2

Gene Description Mdm2 p53 binding protein homolog (mouse)

Omim ID [164785](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

This gene is a target gene of the transcription factor tumor protein p53. The encoded protein is a nuclear phosphoprotein that binds and inhibits transactivation by tumor protein p53, as part of an autoregulatory negative feedback loop. Overexpression of this gene can result in excessive inactivation of tumor protein p53, diminishing its tumor suppressor function. This protein has E3 ubiquitin ligase activity, which targets tumor protein p53 for proteasomal degradation. This protein also affects the cell cycle, apoptosis, and tumorigenesis through interactions with other proteins, including retinoblastoma 1 and ribosomal protein L5. More than 40 different alternatively spliced transcript variants have been isolated from both tumor and normal tissues. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

Mdm2, transformed 3T3 cell double minute 2, p53 binding protein|double minute 2, human homolog of; p53-binding protein|mouse double minute 2 homolog|p53-binding protein MDM2|ubiquitin-protein ligase E3 Mdm2

Pathway

- [Bladder cancer](#)
- [Cell cycle](#)
- [Chronic myeloid leukemia](#)
- [Endocytosis](#)
- [Glioma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [p53 signaling pathway](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Ubiquitin mediated proteolysis](#)

Disease

- [Abortion](#)
- [Acquired Hyperostosis Syndrome](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Anoxia](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Brain Neoplasms](#)
- [Breast cancer](#)

- [Breast Diseases](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Cell Transformation](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Choroid Plexus Neoplasms](#)
- [Chromosome Aberrations](#)
- [Chronic Disease](#)
- [Cocarcinogenesis](#)
- [Colon cancer](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Constriction](#)
- [Critical Illness](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [Disease Susceptibility](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Endometrial Neoplasms](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Fallopian Tube Neoplasms](#)
- [Fibrosis](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Genital Neoplasms](#)
- [Glioblastoma](#)
- [Glioma](#)

- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hepatitis](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Kidney Neoplasms](#)
- [Laryngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Leukemia](#)
- [Leukoplakia](#)
- [Li-Fraumeni Syndrome](#)
- [Liver Neoplasms](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lupus Nephritis](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Meningioma](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)

- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neuroblastoma](#)
- [Neuroma](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Oligodendroglioma](#)
- [Osteosarcoma](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Papilloma](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Peritoneal Neoplasms](#)
- [Pharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Prostate cancer](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Psoriasis](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Recurrence](#)
- [Retinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Retinoblastoma](#)
- [Sepsis](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)

- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [The p53 tumor suppressor protein](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Wegener Granulomatosis](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)