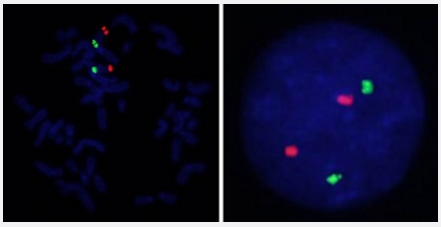
Sm Size

PRDM16/CEN1p FISH Probe

Catalog # FG0168 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



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 T echnique. (Technology).
Probe 1	**Name:** PRDM16 **Size:** Approximately 450kb **Fluorophore:** Texas Red **Location:** 1p36.23-33
Probe 2	**Name:** CEN1p **Size:** Approximately 780kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 1p13.3
Origin	Human

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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 Products	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:
Self-Attestation	Abnova self-attests to comply with the U.S. Framework for Nucleic Acid Synthesis Screening

Applications

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

  Protocol Download

Gene Info — PRDM16

Entrez GeneID	63976
Gene Name	PRDM16
Gene Alias	KIAA1675, MEL1, MGC166915, PFM13
Gene Description	PR domain containing 16
Omim ID	605557
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	The reciprocal translocation t(1;3)(p36;q21) occurs in a subset of myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS) and acute myeloid leukemia (AML). This gene is located near the 1p36.3 breakpoint and has been shown to be specifically expressed in the t(1:3)(p36,q21)-positive MDS/AML. The protein encoded by this gene is a zinc finger transcription factor and contains an N-terminal PR domain. The translocation results in the overexpression of a truncated version of this protein that lacks the PR domain, which may play an important role in the pathogenesis of MDS and AML. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	MDS1/EVI1-like|PR-domain zinc finger protein 16|transcription factor MEL1

Disease

- Celiac Disease
- Cleft Lip
- Cleft Palate
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Tobacco Use Disorder

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