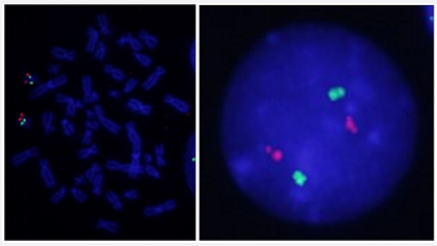
Sm Size

FANCA/CEN16q FISH Probe

Catalog # FG0231 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Labeled FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization T echnique. (Technology).
Probe 1	**Name:** FANCA **Size:** Approximately 360kb **Fluorophore:** Texas Red **Location:** 16q24.3
Probe 2	**Name:** CEN16q **Size:** Approximately 700kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 16q12.1
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.

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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
Probe Position	
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C in the dark.
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 — FANCA

Entrez GeneID	2175
Gene Name	FANCA
Gene Alias	FA, FA-H, FA1, FAA, FACA, FAH, FANCH, MGC75158
Gene Description	Fanconi anemia, complementation group A
Omim ID	227650 607139
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The Fanconi anemia complementation group (FANC) currently includes FANCA, FANCB, FANC C, FANCD1 (also called BRCA2), FANCD2, FANCE, FANCF, FANCG, FANCI, FANCJ (also cal led BRIP1), FANCL, FANCM and FANCN (also called PALB2). The previously defined group FA NCH is the same as FANCA. Fanconi anemia is a genetically heterogeneous recessive disorder characterized by cytogenetic instability, hypersensitivity to DNA crosslinking agents, increased ch romosomal breakage, and defective DNA repair. The members of the Fanconi anemia complem entation group do not share sequence similarity; they are related by their assembly into a commo n nuclear protein complex. This gene encodes the protein for complementation group A. Alternativ e splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. Mutations in this gene are the most common cause of Fanconi anemia. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	Fanconi anemia, complementation group H|Fanconi anemia, type 1

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Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Fanconi Anemia
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Lung Neoplasms
- Meningeal Neoplasms
- Meningioma
- Neoplasms
- Ovarian cancer
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Pancreatic Neoplasms
- Papillomavirus Infections
- Pulmonary Disease
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Werner syndrome

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