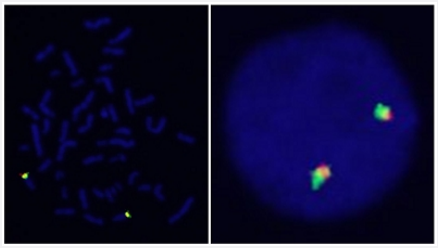
IGH Split FISH Probe

Catalog # FS0069 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:** IGH **Size:** Approximately 220kb **Fluorophore:** Texas Red **Location:** 14q32
Probe 2	**Name:** IGH **Size:** Approximately 900kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 14q32
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)

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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 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 — IGH

Entrez GeneID	3492
Gene Name	IGH
Gene Alias	IGH, IGH.1@, IGHDY1, MGC72071, MGC88774
Gene Description	immunoglobulin heavy locus
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Immunoglobulins recognize foreign antigens and initiate immune responses such as phagocytosi s and the complement system. Each immunoglobulin molecule consists of two identical heavy cha ins and two identical light chains. This region represents the germline organization of the heavy ch ain locus. The locus includes V (variable), D (diversity), J (joining), and C (constant) segments. Du ring B cell development, a recombination event at the DNA level joins a single D segment with a J segment; this partially rearranged D-J gene is then joined to a V segment. The rearranged V-D-J i s then transcribed with the IGHM constant region; this transcript encodes a mu heavy chain. Later in development B cells generate V-D-J-Cmu-Cdelta pre-messenger RNA, which is alternatively s pliced to encode either a mu or a delta heavy chain. Mature B cells in the lymph nodes undergo s witch recombination, so that the V-D-J gene is brought in proximity to one of the IGHG, IGHA, or I GHE genes and each cell expresses either the gamma, alpha, or epsilon heavy chain. Recombin ation of many different V segments with several J segments provides a wide range of antigen rec ognition. Additional diversity is attained by junctional diversity, resulting from the random addition al of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase, and by somatic hypermutation, which oc curs during B cell maturation in the spleen and lymph nodes. Several V, D, J, and C segments are known to be incapable of encoding a protein and are considered pseudogenes. [provided by Ref Seq
Other Designations	-

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Disease

- Chromosome Aberrations

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