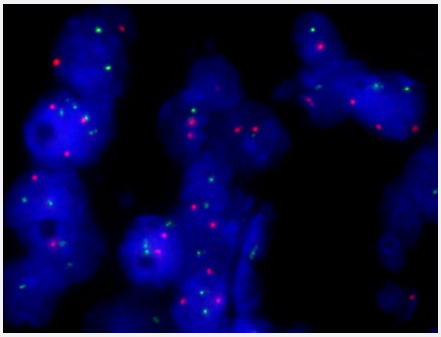
Sm Size

IGH/BCL2 DY Translocation FISH Probe

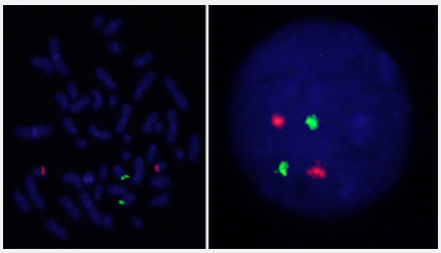
Catalog # FT0011 Size 200 uL, 100 uL

Applications



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

human cholangiocarcinoma (FFPE) stained with 1IGH/BCL2,DY FISH Probe . human cholangiocarcinoma showed no 1IGH/BCL2 translocation



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 translocation using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization T echnique. (Technology).

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Probe 1	**Name:** IGH **Size:** Approximately 1550kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 14q32
Probe 2	**Name:** BCL2 **Size:** Approximately 820kb **Fluorophore:** Texas Red **Location:** 18q21.3
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 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 (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  human cholangiocarcinoma (FFPE) stained with 1IGH/BCL2,DY FISH Probe . human cholangiocarcinoma showed no 1IGH/BCL2 translocation

  Protocol Download

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

  Protocol Download

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Gene Info — BCL2

Entrez GeneID	596
Gene Name	BCL2
Gene Alias	Bcl-2
Gene Description	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 2
Omim ID	151430
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes an integral outer mitochondrial membrane protein that blocks the apoptotic death of some cells such as lymphocytes. Constitutive expression of BCL2, such as in the case of translocation of BCL2 to Ig heavy chain locus, is thought to be the cause of follicular lymphoma. Two transcript variants, produced by alternate splicing, differ in their C-terminal ends. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	B-cell lymphoma protein 2|OTTHUMP00000163680

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

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Gene Summary	Immunoglobulins recognize foreign antigens and initiate immune responses such as phagocytosis and the complement system. Each immunoglobulin molecule consists of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains. This region represents the germline organization of the heavy chain locus. The locus includes V (variable), D (diversity), J (joining), and C (constant) segments. During 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 is 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 spliced to encode either a mu or a delta heavy chain. Mature B cells in the lymph nodes undergo switch recombination, so that the V-D-J gene is brought in proximity to one of the IGHG, IGHA, or IGHE genes and each cell expresses either the gamma, alpha, or epsilon heavy chain. Recombination of many different V segments with several J segments provides a wide range of antigen recognition. Additional diversity is attained by junctional diversity, resulting from the random addition of nucleotides by terminal deoxynucleotidyltransferase, and by somatic hypermutation, which occurs 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 RefSeq
Other Designations	-

Pathway

- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
- Apoptosis
- Colorectal cancer
- Focal adhesion
- Neurotrophin signaling pathway
- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Small cell lung cancer

Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Alzheimer Disease
- Amnesia
- Attention Deficit Disorder with Hyperactivity

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- Autistic Disorder
- Azoospermia
- Bile Duct Neoplasms
- Brain Injuries
- Breast cancer
- Breast Neoplasms
- Carcinoma
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cholangiocarcinoma
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Clubfoot
- Cognition
- Cognition Disorders
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Head and Neck Neoplasms
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Kidney Neoplasms
- Laryngeal Neoplasms
- Leukemia

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- Leukemia-Lymphoma
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Lymphatic Metastasis
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Multiple Sclerosis
- NARP
- Neoplasm Invasiveness
- Neoplasm Recurrence
- Neovascularization
- Neuropsychological Tests
- Occupational Diseases
- Oropharyngeal Neoplasms
- Ovarian Neoplasms
- Postoperative Complications
- Prostate cancer
- Prostatic Neoplasms
- Prosthesis Failure
- Pulmonary Disease
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Translocation
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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