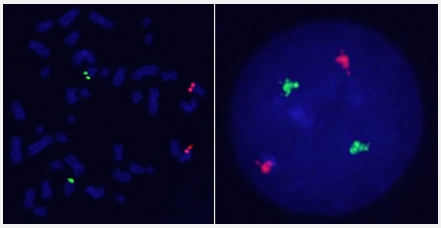
Sm Size

IGH/BCL10 Translocation FISH Probe

Catalog # FT0035 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 translocation using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization T echnique. (Technology).
Probe 1	**Name:** IGH **Size:** Approximately 1550kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 14q32
Probe 2	**Name:** BCL10 **Size:** Approximately 610kb **Fluorophore:** Texas Red **Location:** 1p22
Origin	Human

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Source	Genomic DNA
Reactivity	Human
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.
Regulatory 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.
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 — 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	-

Gene Info — BCL10

Entrez GeneID	8915
Gene Name	BCL10
Gene Alias	CARMEN, CIPER, CLAP, c-E10, mE10
Gene Description	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 10
Omim ID	603517
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Other Designations	CARD containing molecule enhancing NF-kB|CARD-containing apoptotic signaling protein|CARD-containing proapoptotic protein|CARD-like apoptotic protein|OTTHUMP00000011647|OTTHUMP00000036080|caspase-recruiting domain-containing protein

Pathway

- B cell receptor signaling pathway
- T cell receptor signaling pathway

Disease

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- Chromosome Aberrations
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Neoplasm Metastasis
- Neoplasms
- Occupational Diseases
- Testicular Neoplasms
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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