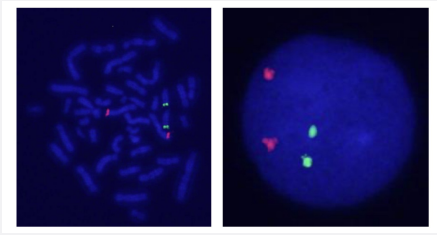
Sm Size

IGH/BCL6 DY Translocation FISH Probe

Catalog # FT0046 Size 100 uL, 200 uL

Applications



Representative images of normal human cell (lymphocyte) stain with the dual color FISH probe. The left image is chromosomes at metaphase, and the right image is an interphase nucleus.

Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.

Hybridization position of the probes on the chromosome.

Specification

Probe 1	**Name:** IGH **Size:** Approximately 1800kb **Fluorophore:** FITC **Location:** 14q32
Probe 2	**Name:** BCL6 **Size:** Approximately 790kb **Fluorophore:** TexRed **Location:** 3q27.3
Regulation Status	For research use only (RUO)
Source	Genomic DNA

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Origin	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.
Self-Attestation	Abnova self-attests to comply with the U.S. Framework for Nucleic Acid Synthesis Screening
Product Description	Labeled FISH probes for identification of gene amplification using Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization T echnique. (Technology).
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
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. 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.

Applications

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

  Protocol Download

- Fluorescent In Situ Hybridization (Cell)

  Protocol Download

Gene Info — BCL6

Entrez GeneID	604
Gene Name	BCL6
Gene Alias	BCL5, BCL6A, LAZ3, ZBTB27, ZNF51
Gene Description	B-cell CLL/lymphoma 6

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Omim ID	109565
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a zinc finger transcription factor and contains an N-terminal POZ domain. This protein acts as a sequence-specific repressor of transcription, and has been shown to modulate the transcription of START-dependent IL-4 responses of B cells. This protein can interact with a variety of POZ-containing proteins that function as transcription corepressors. This gene is found to be frequently translocated and hypermutated in diffuse large-cell lymphoma (DLCL), and may be involved in the pathogenesis of DLCL. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different protein isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	B-cell lymphoma 6 protein|B-cell lymphoma 6 protein transcript|cys-his2 zinc finger transcription factor|lymphoma-associated zinc finger gene on chromosome 3|zinc finger protein 51|zinc finger transcription factor BCL6S

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 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	-

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Disease

- Adenocarcinoma
- Central Nervous System Neoplasms
- Chromosome Aberrations
- Esophageal Neoplasms
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- HIV Infections
- Hodgkin Disease
- Kidney Failure
- Leukemia
- Lung Neoplasms
- Lymphoma
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Neovascularization
- Occupational Diseases
- Pulmonary Disease
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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